

THE LABOUR FORCE  
JANUARY 1967

Price: \$2.00 per year

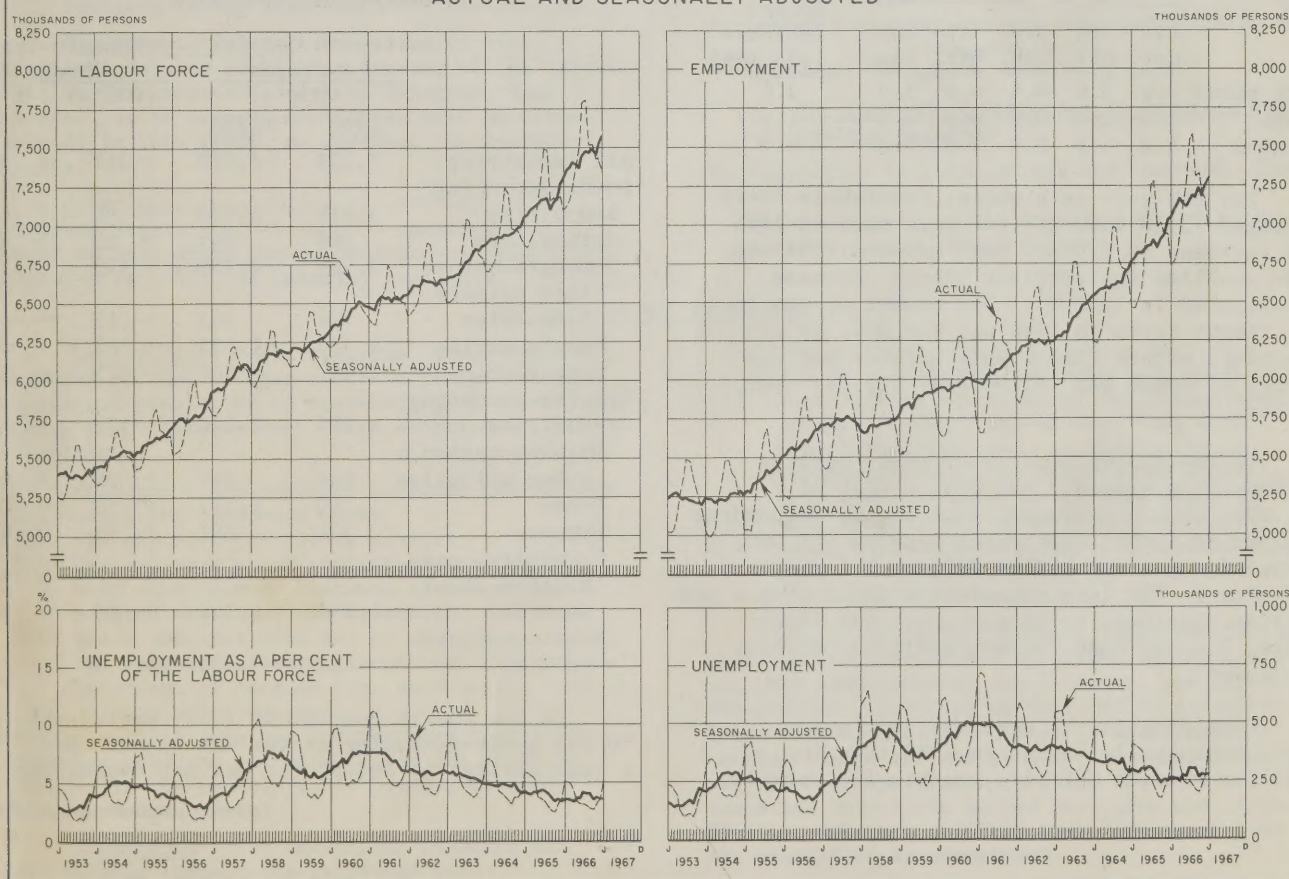
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,364,000 in the week ended January 14, 1967. This total included 6,983,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 381,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 75,000 from December; the employed decreased by 190,000 while the unemployed increased by 115,000. Compared with January last year, the January 1967 estimates were higher by 271,000 for the labour force, by 249,000 for the employed and by 22,000 for the unemployed.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 156,000 of the decrease in total employment from December and agriculture for

34,000. Between January 1966 and January 1967 there was a rise of 258,000 in nonagricultural employment while in agriculture there was little change. From December, there was a decrease of 124,000 in employed men and 66,000 in employed women. There were 135,000 more men and 114,000 more women employed in January 1967 than in January 1966.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.2 in January 1967, compared with 3.6 in December 1966 and 5.1 in January 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.6 in January 1967.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1965-1966

In the fourth quarter of 1966, the labour force was 288,000 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1965, employment was 269,000 higher and unemployment 19,000 higher.

Fourth Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Labour force	7,462	7,174
Employed	7,229	6,960
Unemployed	233	214

The labour force continued its rapid expansion during 1966. In the fourth quarter, the year-to-year increase of 4.0 per cent marked the seventh consecutive quarter in which the increase exceeded three percent. In each quarter, and for men as well as for women, the rate of increase was substantially greater than the average annual rate of the previous ten years.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increases  
in the Labour Force

	<u>1965-1966</u>					<u>Average</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>Cal.</u>	<u>Annual</u>
	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Increase</u>
						<u>1955-1965</u>
Both sexes	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	2.4
Men	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.5
Women	6.2	6.6	8.9	7.3	7.3	4.9

For the year as a whole, the labour force averaged 7,420,000, 279,000 more than in 1965. The increase of 3.9 per cent between 1965 and 1966 equalled the previous record increase established in 1956-57. The number of men in the labour force in 1966 was 128,000, or 2.5 per cent, higher than a year earlier and the number of women was 151,000, or 7.3 per cent, higher.

In the fourth quarter of 1966, total employment averaged 7,229,000, a rise of 269,000, or 3.9 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1965. Employment rose by 121,000, or 2.5 for men and by 148,000, or 7.1 per cent for women. The largest relative gains from a year earlier continued to be among persons 20-24 years, 7.4 per cent for men and 10.8 per cent for women.

Comparing fourth quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1966 than in 1965 for British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario.

In the other regions, there was little change. For the year as a whole, however, the rate of increase in employment was greater than the ten-year average for all regions except the Prairies.

Percentage Increase in Employment  
Canada and Regions

	<u>4th</u>	<u>Calendar</u>	<u>Average</u>
	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual</u>
	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Increase</u>
			<u>1955-65</u>
Canada	3.9	4.2	2.5
Atlantic	1.7	3.5	1.7
Quebec	5.1	5.4	2.5
Ontario	4.0	4.0	2.5
Prairies	1.1	2.2	2.4
B.C.	6.5	6.1	3.2

As compared to a year earlier, employment in the fourth quarter of 1966 was higher by 141,000 in manufacturing and by 95,000 in community, personal and other service. These industries together accounted for 88 per cent of the net increase in total employment.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>		<u>Year-to-Year</u>	
	<u>Averages</u>		<u>Change</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>		<u>(000's) %</u>	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
All industries	7,229	6,960	+ 269	+ 3.9
Goods-producing industries	3,010	2,920	+ 90	+ 3.1
Agriculture	509	542	- 33	- 6.1
Non-agriculture	2,501	2,378	+ 123	+ 5.2
Other primary industries	228	243	- 15	- 6.2
Manufacturing	1,776	1,635	+ 141	+ 8.6
Construction	497	500	- 3	- 0.6
Service-producing industries	4,219	4,040	+ 179	+ 4.4
Transportation & other utilities	646	617	+ 29	+ 4.7
Trade	1,210	1,177	+ 33	+ 2.8
Finance	304	291	+ 13	+ 4.5
Community, personal & other service	1,646	1,551	+ 95	+ 6.1
Public administration	413	404	+ 9	+ 2.2

In the fourth quarter of 1966, employment in the goods-producing sector was higher than a year earlier by 46,000 for men and 44,000 for

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this Report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967	1966		1965		1964
		Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,680	13,648	13,305	13,278	12,977	12,951
Labour force	a	7,364	7,439	7,093	7,185	6,868	6,912
Employed	a	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933	6,461	6,628
Agriculture	d	451	485	460	470	518	527
Non-agriculture	a	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101
Unemployed	d	381	266	359	252	407	284
Not in the labour force	a	6,316	6,209	6,212	6,093	6,109	6,039
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	53.8	54.5	53.3	54.1	52.9	53.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.2	3.6	5.1	3.5	5.9	4.1
Seasonally adjusted		3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,780	6,765	6,593	6,580	6,429	6,417
Labour force	a	5,144	5,168	4,998	5,046	4,895	4,909
Employed	a	4,831	4,955	4,696	4,844	4,558	4,675
Agriculture	d	404	437	412	424	479	481
Non-agriculture	a	4,427	4,518	4,284	4,420	4,079	4,194
Unemployed	d	313	213	302	202	337	234
Not in the labour force	b	1,636	1,597	1,595	1,534	1,534	1,508
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.9	76.4	75.8	76.7	76.1	76.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.1	4.1	6.0	4.0	6.9	4.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,900	6,883	6,712	6,698	6,548	6,534
Labour force	b	2,220	2,271	2,095	2,139	1,973	2,003
Employed	b	2,152	2,218	2,038	2,089	1,903	1,953
Agriculture	e	47	48	48	46	39	46
Non-agriculture	b	2,105	2,170	1,990	2,043	1,864	1,907
Unemployed	e	68	53	57	50	70	50
Not in the labour force	a	4,680	4,612	4,617	4,559	4,575	4,531
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	32.2	33.0	31.2	31.9	30.1	30.7
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.5

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 14, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,680	2,264	3,909 a	1,038 b	3,995 a	1,015 c	1,459
Labour force		7,364 a	675 c	3,741 a	859 c	1,159 c	717 c	213 d
Employed		6,983 a	601 c	3,572 a	775 c	1,133 c	700 c	202 d
Unemployed		381 d	74 e	169 e	84 e	26 f	17 f	11 g
Not in the labour force		6,316 a	1,589 b	168 d	179 d	2,836 b	298 d	1,246 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Jan. 14		53.8 a	29.8 c	95.7 a	82.8 a	29.0 c	70.6 b	14.6 d
1966, Dec. 10		54.5	31.2	96.0	83.3	30.1	70.4	15.1
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Jan. 14		5.2 d	11.0 e	4.5 e	9.8 e	2.2 f	2.4 f	5.2 g
1966, Dec. 10		3.6	7.2	3.1	6.4	1.7	1.8	5.0

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967	1966		1965		1964
		Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total employed	a	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933	6,461	6,628
Agriculture	d	451	485	460	470	518	527
Non-agriculture	a	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,917	6,043	5,689	5,843	5,386	5,544
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,497	5,570	5,272	5,434	5,004	5,119
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	420	473	417	409	382	425
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	68	64	67	62	66	57
Due to other reasons(3)	c	352	409	350	347	316	368
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	615	645	585	620	557	557

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average Nov.1966 Dec. "	Average Oct.1966 Nov. "	Average Nov.1965 Dec. "	Average Oct.1965 Nov. "	Average Nov.1964 Dec. "	Average Oct.1964 Nov. "
		Jan.1967	Dec. "	Jan.1966	Dec. "	Jan.1965	Dec. "
Total employed	a	7,115	7,229	6,869	6,960	6,599	6,685
Agriculture	d	473	509	484	542	543	584
Other primary industries	d	222	228	240	243	204	202
Manufacturing	c	1,748	1,776	1,641	1,635	1,660	1,676
Construction	c	468	497	473	500	414	437
Transportation and other utilities	c	645	646	603	617	598	601
Trade	c	1,209	1,210	1,153	1,177	1,118	1,132
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	303	304	298	291	270	258
Community, personal, other services	c	1,634	1,646	1,576	1,551	1,426	1,423
Public administration	c	413	413	401	404	366	372

**Note:** From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 14, 1967		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	a	6,983	6,023	510	303	147
Agriculture	d	451	70	266	29	86
Non-agriculture	a	6,532	5,953	244	274	61
Men	a	4,831	4,051	440	274	66
Agriculture	d	404	58	262	28	56
Non-agriculture	a	4,427	3,993	178	246	10
Women	b	2,152	1,972	70	29	81
Agriculture	e	47	12	4	1	30
Non-agriculture	b	2,105	1,960	66	28	51

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967	1966		1965		1964
		Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total unemployed	d	381	266	359	252	407	284
Without work and seeking work	d	342	243	320	232	382	270
Seeking full-time work	d	330	233	306	215	367	258
Seeking part-time work	f	12	10	14	17	15	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	39	23	39	20	25	14
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	342	243	320	232	382	270
Seeking under 1 month	e	127	91	111	92	127	104
Seeking 1-3 months	e	153	101	151	93	167	99
Seeking 4-6 months	e	36	28	34	22	44	33
Seeking more than 6 months	e	26	23	24	25	44	34

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 14, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,680	1,298	3,953	4,845	2,252	1,332
Men		6,780	644	1,949	2,388	1,138	661
Women		6,900	654	2,004	2,457	1,114	671
Labour force		7,364 a	597 b	2,114 b	2,718 a	1,215 b	720 b
Men		5,144 a	426 b	1,493 a	1,869 a	850 a	506 b
Women		2,220 b	171 c	621 c	849 c	365 c	214 d
Employed		6,983 a	538 b	1,981 b	2,616 b	1,177 b	671 b
Men		4,831 a	374 b	1,381 b	1,791 a	818 b	467 b
Women		2,152 b	164 c	600 c	825 c	359 c	204 d
Agriculture		451 d	23 e	84 e	120 e	201 d	23 f
Non-agriculture		6,532 a	515 c	1,897 b	2,496 b	976 c	648 c
Paid workers		6,023 a	470 c	1,728 b	2,325 b	908 b	592 c
Men		4,051 a	321 b	1,182 b	1,558 b	583 b	407 c
Women		1,972 b	149 d	546 c	767 c	325 c	185 d
Unemployed		381 d	59 e	133 e	102 e	38 e	49 e
Men		313 d	52 e	112 e	78 e	32 f	39 e
Women		68 e	7 f	21 f	24 f	6 g	10 g
Not in the labour force		6,316 a	701 b	1,839 b	2,127 b	1,037 b	612 c
Men		1,636 b	218 c	456 c	519 c	288 c	155 c
Women		4,680 a	483 b	1,383 b	1,608 b	749 b	457 c
-----		-----					
Employed	1967, January 14	6,983 a	538 b	1,981 b	2,616 b	1,177 b	671 b
	1966, December 10	7,173	583	2,034	2,674	1,205	677
	1966, January 15	6,734	537	1,903	2,523	1,146	625
	1965, December 11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
	1965, January 16	6,461	503	1,782	2,457	1,121	598
	1964, December 12	6,628	537	1,847	2,487	1,149	608
Unemployed	1967, January 14	381 d	59 e	133 e	102 e	38 e	49 e
	1966, December 10	266	36	93	65	32	40
	1966, January 15	359	63	127	86	42	41
	1965, December 11	252	44	97	60	29	22
	1965, January 16	407	62	159	98	48	40
	1964, December 12	284	40	104	76	33	31

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1965-1966 (continued from page 2)

women and in the service-producing sector by 75,000 for men and 104,000 for women.

The number of persons unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1966 averaged 233,000 (176,000 men, 57,000 women), a slight increase from the fourth quarter of 1965. The unemployment rate for Canada, Ontario and the Atlantic and Prairie regions was virtually unchanged from a year earlier; it was lower in Quebec and higher in British Columbia.

## Unemployment Rates by Region Fourth Quarter Averages

	1966	1965
Canada	3.1	3.0
Atlantic	5.1	5.2
Quebec	3.9	4.3
Ontario	2.1	1.9
Prairies	2.0	1.8
B.C.	4.7	3.4

## THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1967

APR - 3 1967

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Price: \$2.00 per year

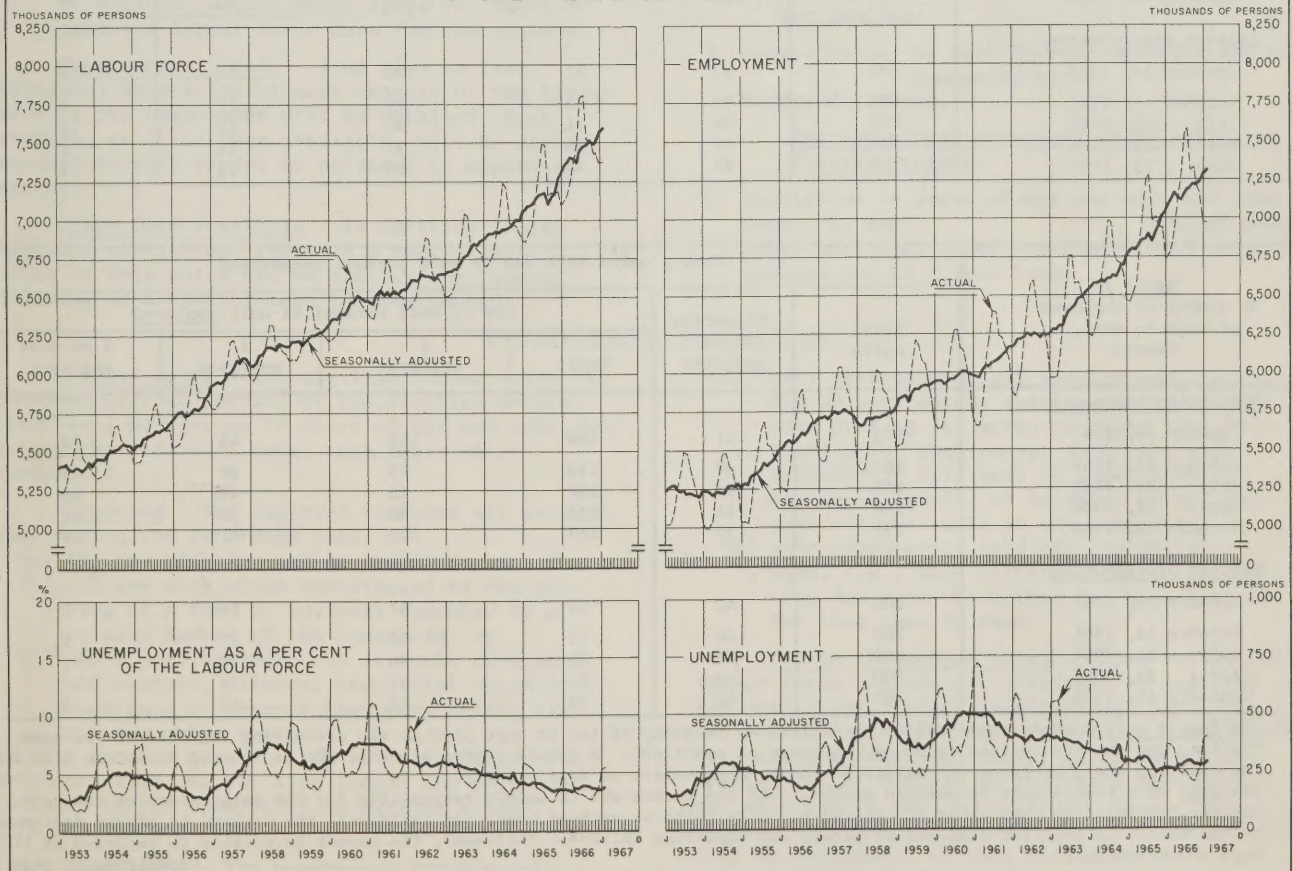
In the week ended February 18, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,376,000. This total included 6,980,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 396,000 unemployed for the whole week. Changes in these estimates from January were small: increases of 15,000 in the unemployed and 12,000 in the total labour force, while the employed estimate was virtually unchanged. Compared with February 1966, the estimates for February this year were higher by 254,000 for the labour force, by 214,000 for the employed and by 40,000 for the unemployed.

Between January and February, employment increased by 11,000 in nonagricultural industries

and decreased by 14,000 in agriculture. Non-agricultural employment was higher by 246,000 than in February last year and agricultural employment was 32,000 lower. The number of employed men declined by 27,000 from January, while employed women increased by 24,000. Of the total increase in employment from February 1966, women accounted for 142,000 and men for 72,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in February was 5.4, compared with rates of 5.2 in January this year and of 5.0 in February 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in February this year was 3.8.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
January 1966 - January 1967

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the August 1966 report), data referring to the weeks ended October 15, 1966, and January 14, 1967, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for January, April and July 1966. Comments on the January 1967 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 381,000 persons unemployed in January 1967, 179,000 (47%) were heads of family units, 168,000 (44%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 34,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 347,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 315,000 family units. In 184,000 (58%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (31-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members ranged from 49 to 59 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for January 1967 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 14, 1967	381	347	179	114	54	34
October 15, 1966	195	177	69	76	32	18
July 23, 1966	244	230	75	123	32	14
April 23, 1966	298	274	135	99	40	24
January 15, 1966	359	325	174	106	45	34
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 14, 1967	100	91	47	30	14	9
October 15, 1966	100	91	35	39	17	9
July 23, 1966	100	94	31	50	13	6
April 23, 1966	100	92	45	33	14	8
January 15, 1966	100	91	48	30	13	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 14, 1967	315	131	184	117	45	22
October 15, 1966	165	47	118	75	28	15
July 23, 1966	205	55	150	75	49	26
April 23, 1966	246	111	135	80	38	17
January 15, 1966	298	135	163	103	41	19
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 14, 1967	100	42	58	37	14	7
October 15, 1966	100	28	72	46	17	9
July 23, 1966	100	27	73	36	24	13
April 23, 1966	100	45	55	33	15	7
January 15, 1966	100	45	55	35	14	6

- (1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,717	13,680	13,334	13,305	13,002	12,977
Labour force	a	7,376	7,364	7,122	7,093	6,857	6,868
Employed	a	6,980	6,983	6,766	6,734	6,460	6,461
Agriculture	d	437	451	469	460	513	518
Non-agriculture	a	6,543	6,532	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943
Unemployed	d	396	381	356	359	397	407
Not in the labour force	a	6,341	6,316	6,212	6,212	6,145	6,109
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	53.8	53.8	53.4	53.3	52.7	52.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.9
Seasonally adjusted		3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.1r	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,798	6,780	6,608	6,593	6,441	6,429
Labour force	a	5,127	5,144	5,032	4,998	4,887	4,895
Employed	a	4,804	4,831	4,732	4,696	4,550	4,558
Agriculture	d	397	404	424	412	472	479
Non-agriculture	a	4,407	4,427	4,308	4,284	4,078	4,079
Unemployed	d	323	313	300	302	337	337
Not in the labour force	b	1,671	1,636	1,576	1,595	1,554	1,534
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.4	75.9	76.2	75.8	75.9	76.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.9
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,919	6,900	6,726	6,712	6,561	6,548
Labour force	b	2,249	2,220	2,090	2,095	1,970	1,973
Employed	b	2,176	2,152	2,034	2,038	1,910	1,903
Agriculture	e	40	47	45	48	41	39
Non-agriculture	b	2,136	2,105	1,989	1,990	1,869	1,864
Unemployed	e	73	68	56	57	60	70
Not in the labour force	a	4,670	4,680	4,636	4,617	4,591	4,575
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	32.5	32.2	31.1	31.2	30.0	30.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	
-----												
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force												
	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
-----												
Participation rate(3)	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 18, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,717	2,271	3,914 a	1,047 b	4,005 a	1,019 c	1,461
Labour force		7,376 a	666 c	3,738 a	856 c	1,179 c	729 c	208 d
Employed		6,980 a	591 c	3,561 a	772 c	1,152 c	709 c	195 d
Unemployed		396 d	75 e	177 e	84 e	27 f	20 f	13 g
Not in the labour force		6,341 a	1,605 b	176 d	191 d	2,826 b	290 d	1,253 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Feb. 18		53.8 a	29.3 c	95.5 a	81.8 a	29.4 c	71.5 b	14.2 d
Jan. 14		53.8	29.8	95.7	82.8	29.0	70.6	14.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Feb. 18		5.4 d	11.3 e	4.7 e	9.8 e	2.3 f	2.7 f	6.2 g
Jan. 14		5.2	11.0	4.5	9.8	2.2	2.4	5.2

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16
Total employed	a	6,980	6,983	6,766	6,734	6,460	6,461
Agriculture	d	437	451	469	460	513	518
Non-agriculture	a	6,543	6,532	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,543	6,532	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,931	5,917	5,702	5,689	5,366	5,386
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,429	5,497	5,312	5,272	5,018	5,004
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	502	420	390	417	348	382
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	73	68	54	67	58	66
Due to other reasons(3)	c	429	352	336	350	290	316
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	612	615	595	585	581	557

Table 5 Industry		Average Dec. 1966 Jan. 1967 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1966 Dec. " Jan. 1967	Average Dec. 1965 Jan. 1966 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1965 Dec. " Jan. 1966	Average Dec. 1964 Jan. 1965 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1964 Dec. " Jan. 1965
Total employed	a	7,045	7,115	6,811	6,869	6,516	6,599
Agriculture	d	458	473	466	484	519	543
Other primary industries	d	214	222	231	240	205	204
Manufacturing	c	1,739	1,748	1,643	1,641	1,628	1,660
Construction	c	440	468	449	473	378	414
Transportation and other utilities	c	639	645	599	603	593	598
Trade	c	1,194	1,209	1,145	1,153	1,115	1,118
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	301	303	303	298	278	270
Community, personal, other services	c	1,645	1,634	1,571	1,576	1,436	1,426
Public administration	c	415	413	404	401	364	366

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 18, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,980 a	6,027 a	517 c	296 c	140 d
Agriculture	437 d	68 e	264 d	27 e	78 e
Non-agriculture	6,543 a	5,959 a	253 d	269 d	62 e
Men	4,804 a	4,035 a	441 c	265 c	63 e
Agriculture	397 d	57 e	261 d	26 f	53 e
Non-agriculture	4,407 a	3,978 a	180 d	239 d	10 g
Women	2,176 b	1,992 b	76 e	31 e	77 d
Agriculture	40 e	11 f	3 g	1 g	25 e
Non-agriculture	2,136 b	1,981 b	73 e	30 e	52 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16
Total unemployed	d	396	381	356	359	397	407
Without work and seeking work	d	359	342	327	320	368	382
Seeking full-time work	d	344	330	312	306	349	367
Seeking part-time work	f	15	12	15	14	19	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	37	39	29	39	29	25
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	359	342	327	320	368	382
Seeking under 1 month	e	96	127	76	111	83	127
Seeking 1-3 months	e	177	153	171	151	179	167
Seeking 4-6 months	e	57	36	53	34	59	44
Seeking more than 6 months	e	29	26	27	24	47	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 18, 1967			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,717	1,300	3,963	4,860	2,255	1,339
Men			6,798	645	1,953	2,396	1,139	665
Women			6,919	655	2,010	2,464	1,116	674
Labour force			7,376 a	597 b	2,118 b	2,711 a	1,222 b	728 b
Men			5,127 a	425 b	1,485 a	1,859 a	851 a	507 b
Women			2,249 b	172 c	633 c	852 c	371 c	221 d
Employed			6,980 a	535 b	1,969 b	2,610 b	1,183 b	683 b
Men			4,804 a	370 b	1,360 b	1,782 a	818 b	474 b
Women			2,176 b	165 c	609 c	828 c	365 c	209 d
Agriculture			437 d	22 e	77 e	115 e	199 d	24 f
Non-agriculture			6,543 a	513 c	1,892 b	2,495 b	984 c	659 c
Paid workers			6,027 a	467 c	1,711 b	2,332 b	914 b	603 c
Men			4,035 a	318 b	1,161 b	1,559 b	583 b	414 c
Women			1,992 b	149 d	550 c	773 c	331 c	189 d
Unemployed			396 d	62 e	149 e	101 e	39 e	45 e
Men			323 d	55 e	125 e	77 e	33 f	33 e
Women			73 e	7 f	24 f	24 f	6 g	12 g
Not in the labour force			6,341 a	703 b	1,845 b	2,149 b	1,033 b	611 c
Men			1,671 b	220 c	468 c	537 c	288 c	158 c
Women			4,670 a	483 b	1,377 b	1,612 b	745 b	453 c
-----								
Employed	1967, February 18		6,980 a	535 b	1,969 b	2,610 b	1,183 b	683 b
	January 14		6,983	538	1,981	2,616	1,177	671
	1966, February 19		6,766	533	1,922	2,521	1,152	638
	January 15		6,734	537	1,903	2,523	1,146	625
	1965, February 20		6,460	497	1,812	2,434	1,113	604
	January 16		6,461	503	1,782	2,457	1,121	598
Unemployed	1967, February 18		396 d	62 e	149 e	101 e	39 e	45 e
	January 14		381	59	133	102	38	49
	1966, February 19		356	65	134	82	41	34
	January 15		359	63	127	86	42	41
	1965, February 20		397	76	144	93	47	37
	January 16		407	62	159	98	48	40

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Total (in thousands)					
January 14, 1967	315	115	110	58	32
October 15, 1966	165	57	58	32	18
July 23, 1966	205	61	70	44	30
April 23, 1966	246	85	83	47	31
January 15, 1966	298	111	97	54	36

(1) See footnote page 2.

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

MAY - 2 1967

Vol. 23—No. 3

Price: \$2.00 per year

## THE LABOUR FORCE

MARCH 1967

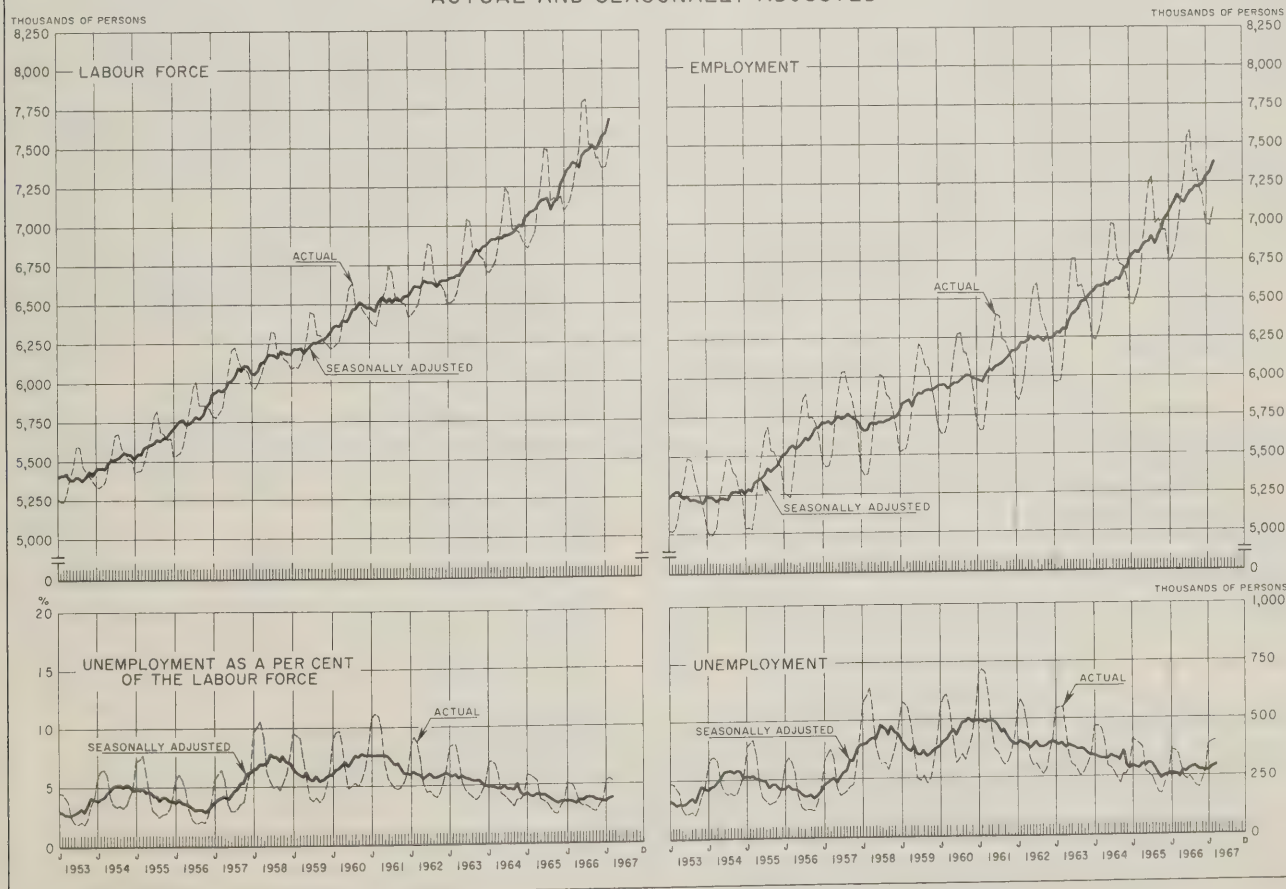
In the week ended March 18, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,489,000. Of this total, 7,089,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 400,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between February and March, there were increases of 113,000 in the labour force and of 109,000 in the employed. These larger than seasonal increases were mainly among part-time workers. There was little change over the month in the number of unemployed. The labour force was 327,000 higher than in March 1966, the employed having increased by 268,000 and the unemployed by 59,000.

Of the total increase in employment

from February, agriculture accounted for 24,000 and nonagricultural industries for 85,000. Nonagricultural employment was up 282,000 from March 1966; there was little change in agricultural employment from a year earlier. Between February and March, employment increased by 41,000 among men and 68,000 among women. There were 97,000 more men and 171,000 more women employed in March this year than in March 1966.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in March was 5.3, compared with rates of 5.4 in February and of 4.8 in March 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the March 1967 unemployment rate was 3.9.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



# The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1967

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by ex-

pressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1967, with comparative data for the four quarters of 1966, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1967	1 9 6 6				1967	1 9 6 6			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	5.3	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.9
Office and profes- sional(2)	15	18	19	16	14	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6
Transportation	7	6	4	6	7	7.7	4.2	2.7	4.3	6.9
Service and recreation	9	10	10	10	9	4.0	2.9	2.6	3.1	4.0
Primary(3)	10	9	7	10	14	6.6	3.1	1.9	3.5	7.4
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	38	34	28	28	33	7.4	4.0	3.1	3.8	6.2
Labourers(4)	17	15	14	18	19	18.7	10.0	7.6	11.6	17.8
Never worked(5)	5	7	17	14	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	392	233	226	258	352					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1967	1 9 6 6				1967	1 9 6 6			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	5.3	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.9
Primary industries(6)	11	9	8	12	15	6.5	2.9	2.1	3.7	7.2
Manufacturing	23	25	23	21	19	5.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.9
Construction	23	18	12	18	24	17.5	8.0	4.8	8.7	16.3
Transportation and other utilities(7)	12	9	7	7	10	6.7	3.3	2.4	2.9	5.7
Trade	11	11	12	10	11	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.2
Service(8)	15	20	19	19	17	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.6
Never worked(5)	5	7	17	14	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	392	233	226	258	352					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		March 18	February 18	March 19	February 19	March 20	February 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,748	13,717	13,359	13,334	13,027	13,002
Labour force	a	7,489	7,376	7,162	7,122	6,908	6,857
Employed	a	7,089	6,980	6,821	6,766	6,521	6,460
Agriculture	d	461	437	475	469	538	513
Non-agriculture	a	6,628	6,543	6,346	6,297	5,983	5,947
Unemployed	d	400	396	341	356	387	397
Not in the labour force	a	6,259	6,341	6,197	6,212	6,119	6,145
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.5	53.8	53.6	53.4	53.0	52.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.3	5.4	4.8 <sub>r</sub>	5.0	5.6	5.8
Seasonally adjusted		3.9	3.8	3.4 <sub>r</sub>	3.5	4.0 <sub>r</sub>	4.1
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,813	6,798	6,620	6,608	6,454	6,441
Labour force	a	5,175	5,127	5,033	5,032	4,905	4,887
Employed	a	4,845	4,804	4,748	4,732	4,581	4,550
Agriculture	d	415	397	427	424	488	472
Non-agriculture	a	4,430	4,407	4,321	4,308	4,093	4,078
Unemployed	d	330	323	285	300	324	337
Not in the labour force	b	1,638	1,671	1,587	1,576	1,549	1,554
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	76.0	75.4	76.0	76.2	76.0	75.9
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.9
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,935	6,919	6,739	6,726	6,573	6,561
Labour force	b	2,314	2,249	2,129	2,090	2,003	1,970
Employed	b	2,244	2,176	2,073	2,034	1,940	1,910
Agriculture	e	46	40	48	45	50	41
Non-agriculture	b	2,198	2,136	2,025	1,989	1,890	1,869
Unemployed	e	70	73	56	56	63	60
Not in the labour force	a	4,621	4,670	4,610	4,636	4,570	4,591
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.4	32.5	31.6	31.1	30.5	30.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966		S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 18, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,748	2,276	3,915 a	1,058 b	4,007 a	1,029 c	1,463
Labour force		7,489 a	721 c	3,738 a	867 c	1,211 c	737 c	215 d
Employed		7,089 a	649 c	3,562 a	776 c	1,183 c	716 c	203 d
Unemployed		400 d	72 e	176 e	91 e	28 f	21 f	12 g
Not in the labour force		6,259 a	1,555 b	177 d	191 d	2,796 b	292 d	1,248 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, March 18		54.5 a	31.7 c	95.5 a	81.9 a	30.2 c	71.6 b	14.7 d
Feb. 18		53.8	29.3	95.5	81.8	29.4	71.5	14.2
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, March 18		5.3 d	10.0 e	4.7 e	10.5 e	2.3 f	2.8 f	5.6 g
Feb. 18		5.4	11.3	4.7	9.8	2.3	2.7	6.2

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		March 18	February 18	March 19	February 19	March 20	February 20
Total employed	a	7,089	6,980	6,821	6,766	6,521	6,460
Agriculture	d	461	437	475	469	538	513
Non-agriculture	a	6,628	6,543	6,346	6,297	5,983	5,947
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,628	6,543	6,346	6,297	5,983	5,947
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,953	5,931	5,742	5,702	5,406	5,366
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,506	5,429	5,320	5,312	5,061	5,018
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	447	502	422	390	345	348
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	77	73	51	54	60	58
Due to other reasons(3)	c	370	429	371	336	285	290
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	675	612	604	595	577	581

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
		Jan. 1967 Feb. " March "	Dec. 1966 Jan. 1967 Feb. " "	Jan. 1966 Feb. " March "	Dec. 1965 Jan. 1966 Feb. " "	Jan. 1965 Feb. " March "	Dec. 1964 Jan. 1965 Feb. " "
Total employed	a	7,017	7,045	6,774	6,811	6,481	6,516
Agriculture	d	450	458	468	466	523	519
Other primary industries	d	202	214	206	231	201	205
Manufacturing	c	1,736	1,739	1,661	1,643	1,602	1,628
Construction	c	419	440	443	449	369	378
Transportation and other utilities	c	636	639	582	599	585	593
Trade	c	1,185	1,194	1,138	1,145	1,100	1,115
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	303	301	298	303	274	278
Community, personal, other services	c	1,666	1,645	1,579	1,571	1,459	1,436
Public administration	c	420	415	399	404	368	364

**Note:** From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 18, 1967		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		7,089 a	6,110 a	523 c	296 c	160 d
Agriculture		461 d	72 e	263 d	30 e	96 e
Non-agriculture		6,628 a	6,038 a	260 d	266 d	64 e
Men		4,845 a	4,057 a	443 c	271 c	74 e
Agriculture		415 d	63 e	259 d	30 f	63 e
Non-agriculture		4,430 a	3,994 a	184 d	241 d	11 g
Women		2,244 b	2,053 b	80 e	25 e	86 d
Agriculture		46 e	9 f	4 g	— g	33 e
Non-agriculture		2,198 b	2,044 b	76 e	25 e	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		March 18	February 18	March 19	February 19	March 20	February 20
Total unemployed	d	400	396	341	356	387	397
Without work and seeking work	d	362	359	315	327	362	368
Seeking full-time work	d	345	344	299	312	343	349
Seeking part-time work	f	17	15	16	15	19	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	38	37	26	29	25	29
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	362	359	315	327	362	368
Seeking under 1 month	e	91	96	68	76	79	83
Seeking 1-3 months	e	159	177	140	171	142	179
Seeking 4-6 months	e	81	57	83	53	92	59
Seeking more than 6 months	e	31	29	24	27	49	47

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 18, 1967			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,748	1,302	3,971	4,873	2,258	1,344
Men			6,813	645	1,957	2,403	1,141	667
Women			6,935	657	2,014	2,470	1,117	677
Labour force			7,489 a	604 b	2,137 b	2,767 a	1,238 b	743 b
Men			5,175 a	424 b	1,497 a	1,887 a	852 a	515 b
Women			2,314 b	180 c	640 c	880 c	386 c	228 d
Employed			7,089 a	540 b	1,984 b	2,660 b	1,204 b	701 b
Men			4,845 a	367 b	1,367 b	1,805 a	823 b	483 b
Women			2,244 b	173 c	617 c	855 c	381 c	218 d
Agriculture			461 d	23 e	89 e	118 e	205 d	26 f
Non-agriculture			6,628 a	517 c	1,895 b	2,542 b	999 c	675 c
Paid workers			6,110 a	470 c	1,724 b	2,373 b	930 b	613 c
Men			4,057 a	315 b	1,165 b	1,577 b	584 b	416 c
Women			2,053 b	155 d	559 c	796 c	346 c	197 d
Unemployed			400 d	64 e	153 e	107 e	34 e	42 e
Men			330 d	57 e	130 e	82 e	29 f	32 e
Women			70 e	7 f	23 f	25 f	5 g	10 g
Not in the labour force			6,259 a	698 b	1,834 b	2,106 b	1,020 b	601 c
Men			1,638 b	221 c	460 c	516 c	289 c	152 c
Women			4,621 a	477 b	1,374 b	1,590 b	731 b	449 c
-----			-----					
Employed	1967, March	18	7,089 a	540 b	1,984 b	2,660 b	1,204 b	701 b
	February	18	6,980	535	1,969	2,610	1,183	683
	1966, March	19	6,821	537	1,914	2,553	1,172	645
	February	19	6,766	533	1,922	2,521	1,152	638
	1965, March	20	6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
	February	20	6,460	497	1,812	2,434	1,113	604
Unemployed	1967, March	18	400 d	64 e	153 e	107 e	34 e	42 e
	February	18	396	62	149	101	39	45
	1966, March	19	341	63	132	77	36	33
	February	19	356	65	134	82	41	34
	1965, March	20	387	73	153	79	49	33
	February	20	397	76	144	93	47	37

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

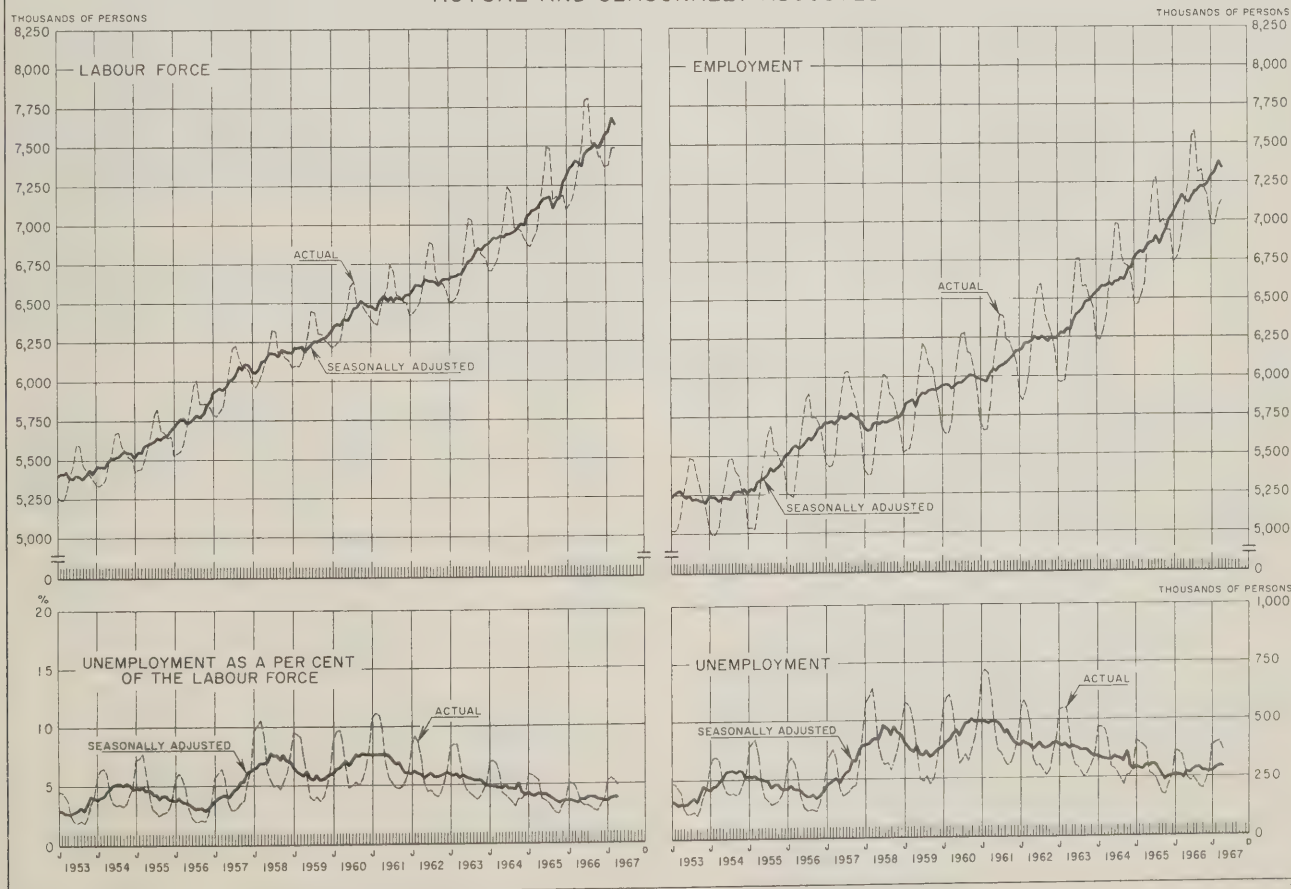
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,490,000 in the week ended April 22, 1967. There were 7,125,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 365,000 unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force was virtually unchanged, the employed having increased by 36,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 35,000. Compared with April 1966, the labour force was 242,000 higher; employment and unemployment were up 175,000 and 67,000, respectively, from a year earlier.

Between March and April, employment in agriculture increased by 43,000 while in non-

agricultural industries there was little change. There were 188,000 more persons employed in nonagricultural industries than in April 1966; agricultural employment was slightly lower. There was a March-to-April increase in employment of 59,000 among men; employment of women decreased by 23,000. Women accounted for 102,000 of the year-to-year increase in employment and men for 73,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.9 in April, compared with 5.3 in March this year and 4.1 in April 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April 1967 was 3.9.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1966-1967

In the first quarter of 1967, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,410,000, an increase of 284,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1966. Employment at 7,017,000 was 243,000 higher and unemployment at 392,000 was 40,000 higher than a year earlier.

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Labour Force	7,410	7,126
Employment	7,017	6,774
Unemployment	392	352

The rapid growth of the labour force, in evidence during the past two years, continued into the first quarter of 1967. The year-to-year increase of 4.0 per cent this quarter was the highest of any first quarter on record. The labour force was substantially higher than a year earlier in all regions except the Atlantic region.

Of the total increase in the labour force, between the first quarter of 1966 and the first quarter of 1967, men accounted for 128,000 and women 156,000. The rates of increase of 2.5 per cent for men and 7.4 per cent for women remain relatively high. For both men and women the largest relative gains were among those 20-24 years of age.

<u>The Labour Force</u>				
	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,149	5,021	128	2.5
14-19	384	364	20	5.5
20-24	619	576	43	7.5
25-44	2,359	2,318	41	1.8
45 and over	1,787	1,762	25	1.4
Women				
All ages	2,261	2,105	156	7.4
14-19	303	295	8	2.7
20-24	419	383	36	9.4
25-44	872	816	56	6.9
45 and over	667	611	56	9.2

Total employment averaged 7,017,000 in the first quarter of 1967, a rise of 243,000, or 3.6 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1966. Male employment rose by 102,000, or 2.2 per cent, and female employment by 143,000, or 7.0 per cent.

In the service-producing industries employment was 214,000 higher in the first quarter of 1967 than in the first quarter of 1966 and accounted for 88 per cent of the year-to-year increase in total employment. In the goods-

producing sector, employment gains in manufacturing more than compensated for the losses in the other industries.

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
All industries	7,017	6,774	+243	+ 3.6
Goods-producing industries	2,807	2,778	+ 29	+ 1.0
Agriculture	450	468	- 18	- 3.8
Non-agriculture	2,357	2,310	+ 47	+ 2.0
Other primary industries	202	206	- 4	- 1.9
Manufacturing	1,736	1,661	+ 75	+ 4.5
Construction	419	443	- 24	- 5.4
Service-producing industries	4,210	3,996	+214	+ 5.4
Transportation & other utilities	636	582	+ 54	+ 9.3
Trade	1,185	1,138	+ 47	+ 4.1
Finance	303	298	+ 5	+ 1.7
Community, personal & other service	1,666	1,579	+ 87	+ 5.5
Public administration	420	399	+ 21	+ 5.3

The largest absolute increases in employment from a year earlier were in manufacturing (41,000 for men; 34,000 for women) and in community, personal and other service (40,000 for men; 47,000 for women).

Comparing first quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1967 than in 1966 for all regions except the Atlantic region where it was virtually unchanged.

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Increase</u> %
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	
Atlantic	538	536	0.4
Quebec	1,978	1,913	3.4
Ontario	2,629	2,532	3.8
Prairies	1,188	1,157	2.7
B. C.	685	636	7.7

Total unemployment averaged 392,000 in the first quarter of 1967, an increase of 40,000 from the first quarter of 1966. Unemployment was higher than a year earlier by 26,000 for men and by 14,000 for women. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 4.9 to 5.3.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19	April 17	March 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,790	13,748	13,396	13,359	13,052	13,027
Labour force	a	7,490	7,489	7,248	7,162	6,968	6,908
Employed	a	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821	6,597	6,521
Agriculture	d	504	461	517	475	563	538
Non-agriculture	a	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983
Unemployed	d	365	400	298	341	371	387
Not in the labour force	a	6,300	6,259	6,148	6,197	6,084	6,119
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.3	54.5	54.1	53.6	53.4	53.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.6
Seasonally adjusted		3.9	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,835	6,813	6,639	6,620	6,466	6,454
Labour force	a	5,198	5,175	5,077	5,033	4,935	4,905
Employed	a	4,904	4,845	4,831	4,748	4,624	4,581
Agriculture	d	451	415	457	427	506	488
Non-agriculture	a	4,453	4,430	4,374	4,321	4,118	4,093
Unemployed	d	294	330	246	285	311	324
Not in the labour force	b	1,637	1,638	1,562	1,587	1,531	1,549
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	76.0	76.0	76.5	76.0	76.3	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.7	6.4	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.6
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,955	6,935	6,757	6,739	6,586	6,573
Labour force	b	2,292	2,314	2,171	2,129	2,033	2,003
Employed	b	2,221	2,244	2,119	2,073	1,973	1,940
Agriculture	e	53	46	60	48	57	50
Non-agriculture	b	2,168	2,198	2,059	2,025	1,916	1,890
Unemployed	e	71	70	52	56	60	63
Not in the labour force	a	4,663	4,621	4,586	4,610	4,553	4,570
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.0	33.4	32.1	31.6	30.9	30.5
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	
-----												
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
-----												
Participation rate(3)		53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 22, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,790	2,284	3,942 a	1,048 b	4,006 a	1,045 c	1,465
Labour force		7,490 a	712 c	3,767 a	862 c	1,186 c	746 c	217 d
Employed		7,125 a	648 c	3,609 a	777 c	1,161 c	723 c	207 d
Unemployed		365 d	64 e	158 e	85 e	25 f	23 f	10 g
Not in the labour force		6,300 a	1,572 b	175 d	186 d	2,820 b	299 d	1,248 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967								
Apr. 22		54.3 a	31.2 c	95.6 a	82.3 a	29.6 c	71.4 b	14.8 d
Mar. 18		54.5	31.7	95.5	81.9	30.2	71.6	14.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967								
Apr. 22		4.9 d	9.0 e	4.2 e	9.9 e	2.1 f	3.1 f	4.6 g
Mar. 18		5.3	10.0	4.7	10.5	2.3	2.8	5.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19	April 17(2)	March 20
Total employed	a	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821	6,597	6,521
Agriculture	d	504	461	517	475	563	538
Non-agriculture	a	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,950	5,953	5,811	5,742	5,450	5,406
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,560	5,506	5,413	5,320	2,725	5,061
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	390	447	398	422	2,725	345
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	63	77	53	51	81	60
Due to other reasons(4)	c	327	370	345	371	2,644	285
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	671	675	622	604	584	577

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Feb./Apr.	Average Jan./Mar.	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Jan./Mar.	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Jan./Mar.
Total employed	a	7,065	7,017	6,846	6,774	6,526	6,481
Agriculture	d	467	450	487	468	538	523
Other primary industries	d	189	202	198	206	199	201
Manufacturing	c	1,747	1,736	1,686	1,661	1,602	1,602
Construction	c	421	419	447	443	376	369
Transportation and other utilities	c	634	636	582	582	586	585
Trade	c	1,185	1,185	1,157	1,138	1,109	1,100
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	303	303	299	298	270	274
Community, personal, other services	c	1,694	1,666	1,586	1,579	1,474	1,459
Public administration	c	425	420	404	399	372	368

**Note:** From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex week ended April 22, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,125 a	6,103 a	541 c	318 c	163 d
Agriculture	504 d	87 e	279 d	36 e	102 e
Non-agriculture	6,621 a	6,016 a	262 d	282 d	61 e
Men	4,904 a	4,075 a	462 c	289 c	78 e
Agriculture	451 d	74 e	276 d	35 f	66 e
Non-agriculture	4,453 a	4,001 a	186 d	254 d	12 g
Women	2,221 b	2,028 b	79 e	29 e	85 d
Agriculture	53 e	13 f	3 g	1 g	36 e
Non-agriculture	2,168 b	2,015 b	76 e	28 e	49 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the April 1965 reference week, an unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to Good Friday. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19	April 17	March 20
Total unemployed	d	365	400	298	341	371	387
Without work and seeking work	d	334	362	274	315	345	362
Seeking full-time work	d	320	345	263	299	330	343
Seeking part-time work	f	14	17	11	16	15	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	31	38	24	26	26	25
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	334	362	274	315	345	362
Seeking under 1 month	e	93	91	71	68	81	79
Seeking 1-3 months	e	121	159	95	140	111	142
Seeking 4-6 months	e	85	81	75	83	101	92
Seeking more than 6 months	e	35	31	33	24	52	49

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 22, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,790	1,305	3,981	4,891	2,261	1,352
Men		6,835	647	1,963	2,412	1,142	671
Women		6,955	658	2,018	2,479	1,119	681
Labour force		7,490 a	605 b	2,143 b	2,787 a	1,216 b	739 b
Men		5,198 a	428 b	1,499 a	1,902 a	854 a	515 b
Women		2,292 b	177 c	644 c	885 c	362 c	224 d
Employed		7,125 a	545 b	2,012 b	2,687 b	1,183 b	698 b
Men		4,904 a	375 b	1,391 b	1,828 a	827 b	483 b
Women		2,221 b	170 c	621 c	859 c	356 c	215 d
Agriculture		504 d	24 e	107 e	132 e	217 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		6,621 a	521 c	1,905 b	2,555 b	966 c	674 c
Paid workers		6,103 a	472 c	1,732 b	2,385 b	902 b	612 c
Men		4,075 a	320 b	1,178 b	1,583 b	576 b	418 c
Women		2,028 b	152 d	554 c	802 c	326 c	194 d
Unemployed		365 d	60 e	131 e	100 e	33 e	41 e
Men		294 d	53 e	108 e	74 e	27 f	32 e
Women		71 e	7 f	23 f	26 f	6 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,300 a	700 b	1,838 b	2,104 b	1,045 b	613 c
Men		1,637 b	219 c	464 c	510 c	288 c	156 c
Women		4,663 a	481 b	1,374 b	1,594 b	757 b	457 c
-----							
Employed	1967, April 22	7,125 a	545 b	2,012 b	2,687 b	1,183 b	698 b
	March 18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
	1966, April 23	6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
	March 19	6,821	537	1,914	2,553	1,172	645
	1965, April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
	March 20	6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
Unemployed	1967, April 22	365 d	60 e	131 e	100 e	33 e	41 e
	March 18	400	64	153	107	34	42
	1966, April 23	298	52	117	62	32	35
	March 19	341	63	132	77	36	33
	1965, April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30
	March 20	387	73	153	79	49	33

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1966-1967 - Continued from page 2.

### Unemployment and Unemployment Rates First Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u> (000's)		<u>Unemployment Rates</u> %	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
Total	392	352	5.3	4.9
Men	322	296	6.3	5.9
Women	70	56	3.1	2.7

### Unemployment Rates by Region First Quarter Averages

	1967	1966
Atlantic	10.4	10.7
Quebec	6.8	6.4
Ontario	3.8	3.1
Prairies	3.0	3.3
B. C.	6.2	5.4

Comparing first quarters, unemployment rates were higher in 1967 than in 1966 for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia but somewhat lower for the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY 1967

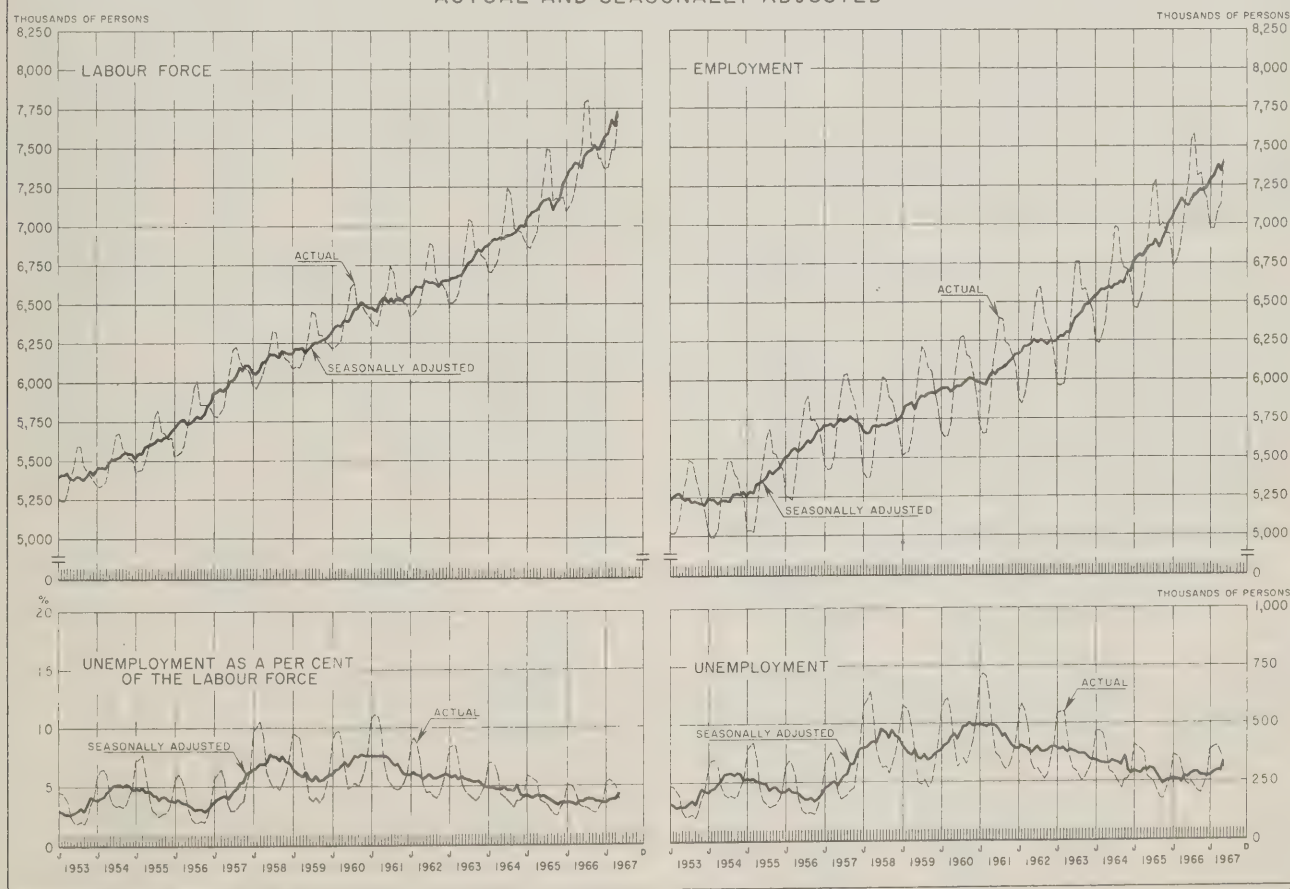
In the week ended May 20, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,713,000. This total included 7,409,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 304,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 223,000 from April, the employed having increased by 284,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 61,000. Compared with May 1966, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 330,000, 273,000 and 57,000, respectively.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 188,000 of the total increase in employment

from April and agriculture accounted for 96,000. Virtually all of the year-to-year increase in employment was in nonagricultural industries. Between April and May, the number of employed men went up by 209,000; in the same period the number of employed women increased by 75,000. Employment in May 1967 was greater than in May 1966 by 125,000 among men and by 148,000 among women.

In May, 3.9 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. This compares with unemployment rates of 4.9 in April this year and of 3.3 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May 1967 was 4.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



# The Labour Force

1961 - 1966

The number of persons in the Canadian labour force averaged 7,420,000 in 1966, an increase of 899,000, or 13.8 per cent, from 1961. The male labour force at 5,193,000 was 411,000, or 8.6 per cent, higher and the female labour force at 2,227,000 was 488,000, or 28.1 per cent, higher than in 1961. In 1966, the proportion of women in the total labour force was 30.0 per cent as compared to 26.7 per cent five years earlier.

## The Labour Force

	1966		1961	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Total	7,420	100.0	6,521	100.0
Men	5,193	70.0	4,782	73.3
Women	2,227	30.0	1,739	26.7

Between 1961 and 1966, the total labour force continued to expand rapidly. The increase of 13.8 per cent was the second highest increase of any consecutive five-year interval in the post-war period. The percentage gain for women was more than three times as great as for men.

## Percentage Increase in the Labour Force by Sex Five-Year Intervals 1946-66

	Total	Men	Women
1946 - 51 (1)	6.1	6.5	4.5
1951 - 56	10.7	8.9	17.3
1956 - 61	12.8	7.8	29.2
1961 - 66	13.8	8.6	28.1

(1) Excludes Newfoundland.

There was an actual decline in the number of women in the labour force between 1946 and 1948, as men left the armed forces to return to civilian employment. Since then, with the exception of 1952-53, percentage gains have been substantially greater for women than for men. For the whole twenty-year period, the average annual rate of increase has been 3.6 per cent for the former and 1.6 per cent for the latter.

## The Labour Force by Marital Status and Sex

	1966		1961	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
<u>Men</u>				
Total	5,193	100.0	4,782	100.0
Single	1,244	24.0	1,161	24.3
Married	3,851	74.2	3,520	73.6
Other	98	1.9	102	2.1
<u>Women</u>				
Total	2,227	100.0	1,739	100.0
Single	863	38.8	738	42.4
Married	1,160	52.1	824	47.4
Other	204	9.2	178	10.2

An important factor in the rapid expansion of the female labour force has been the entry in large numbers of married women. Their number rose by 336,000 between 1961 and 1966 and they now constitute more than half the female labour force. Among men, the proportions of married, single and other has varied very little.

With the exception of older persons, the number in the labour force was substantially higher in 1966 than in 1961 for all age groups. For men, the highest percentage gains were among those under twenty-five years of age who accounted for about half of the increase in the total male labour force. For women, increases were relatively highest for those 20-24 and 45-64 years of age.

## The Labour Force by Age and Sex

	1966	1961	Change	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
<u>Men</u>				
All Ages	5,193	4,782	+ 411	+ 8.6
14-19	435	353	+ 82	+ 23.2
20-24	620	499	+ 121	+ 24.2
25-44	2,346	2,286	+ 60	+ 2.6
45-64	1,613	1,456	+ 157	+ 10.8
65+	179	189	- 10	- 5.3
<u>Women</u>				
All Ages	2,227	1,739	+ 488	+ 28.1
14-19	343	278	+ 65	+ 23.4
20-24	399	287	+ 112	+ 39.0
25-44	842	698	+ 144	+ 20.6
45-64	598	437	+ 161	+ 36.8
65+	45	40	+ 5	+ 12.5

The number of persons in the labour force was greater in 1966 than in 1961 for all regions, the highest percentage gains occurring in British Columbia and Quebec. The regional distribution of the labour force did not change appreciably during the period. Ontario and Quebec together continued to account for about two-thirds of the total labour force.

## The Labour Force by Region

	1966	1961	Increase	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Canada	7,420	6,521	899	13.8
Atlantic	626	571	55	9.6
Quebec	2,116	1,820	296	16.3
Ontario	2,719	2,401	318	13.2
Prairies	1,248	1,154	94	8.1
B.C.	710	575	135	23.5

In the 1961-1966 interval, the total labour force participation rate declined initially and then rose to 55.1 per cent in 1966. This was the highest rate of any year in the post-war period.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,824	13,790	13,424	13,396	13,086	13,052
Labour force	a	7,713	7,490	7,383	7,248	7,123	6,968
Employed	a	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950	6,858	6,597
Agriculture	d	600	504	591	517	655	563
Non-agriculture	a	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034
Unemployed	d	304	365	247	298	265	371
Not in the labour force	a	6,111	6,300	6,041	6,148	5,963	6,084
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.8	54.3	55.0	54.1	54.4	53.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.9	4.9	3.3	4.1	3.7	5.3
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.1	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,852	6,835	6,653	6,639	6,484	6,466
Labour force	a	5,349	5,198	5,179	5,077	5,056	4,935
Employed	a	5,113	4,904	4,988	4,831	4,844	4,624
Agriculture	d	526	451	510	457	569	506
Non-agriculture	a	4,587	4,453	4,478	4,374	4,275	4,118
Unemployed	d	236	294	191	246	212	311
Not in the labour force	b	1,503	1,637	1,474	1,562	1,428	1,531
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	78.1	76.0	77.8	76.5	78.0	76.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.4	5.7	3.7	4.8	4.2	6.3
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,972	6,955	6,771	6,757	6,602	6,586
Labour force	b	2,364	2,292	2,204	2,171	2,067	2,033
Employed	b	2,296	2,221	2,148	2,119	2,014	1,973
Agriculture	e	74	53	81	60	86	57
Non-agriculture	b	2,222	2,168	2,067	2,059	1,928	1,916
Unemployed	e	68	71	56	52	53	60
Not in the labour force	a	4,608	4,663	4,567	4,586	4,535	4,553
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.9	33.0	32.6	32.1	31.3	30.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966		S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force	a		7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed	a		7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture	d		544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture	a		6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed	d		267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force	a		6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)	a		55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d		3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 20, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,824	2,289	3,949 a	1,054 b	4,021 a	1,042 c	1,469
Labour force		7,713 a	788 c	3,809 a	915 c	1,222 c	752 c	227 d
Employed		7,409 a	710 c	3,702 a	845 c	1,203 c	730 c	219 d
Unemployed		304 d	78 e	107 e	70 e	19 f	22 f	8 g
Not in the labour force		6,111 a	1,501 b	140 d	139 d	2,799 b	290 d	1,242 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967 May 20		55.8 a	34.4 c	96.5 a	86.8 a	30.4 c	72.2 b	15.5 d
April 22		54.3	31.2	95.6	82.3	29.6	71.4	14.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967 May 20		3.9 d	9.9 e	2.8 e	7.7 e	1.6 f	2.9 f	3.5 g
April 22		4.9	9.0	4.2	9.9	2.1	3.1	4.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17(2)
Total employed	a	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950	6,858	6,597
Agriculture	d	600	504	591	517	655	563
Non-agriculture	a	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,131	5,950	5,945	5,811	5,611	5,450
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,697	5,560	5,511	5,413	5,267	2,725
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	434	390	434	398	344	2,725
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	74	63	55	53	59	81
Due to other reasons(4)	c	360	327	379	345	285	2,644
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	678	671	600	622	592	584

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.
Total employed	a	7,208	7,065	6,969	6,846	6,659	6,526
Agriculture	d	522	467	528	487	585	538
Other primary industries	d	185	189	202	198	199	199
Manufacturing	c	1,753	1,747	1,704	1,686	1,607	1,602
Construction	c	440	421	468	447	399	376
Transportation and other utilities	c	644	634	590	582	606	586
Trade	c	1,196	1,185	1,168	1,157	1,131	1,109
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	307	303	299	299	267	270
Community, personal, other services	c	1,728	1,694	1,600	1,586	1,470	1,474
Public administration	c	433	425	410	404	395	372

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 20, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,409 a	6,297 a	583 c	336 c	193 d
Agriculture	600 d	105 e	309 d	54 e	132 e
Non-agriculture	6,809 a	6,192 a	274 d	282 d	61 e
Men	5,113 a	4,222 a	496 c	307 c	88 e
Agriculture	526 d	93 e	302 d	53 f	78 e
Non-agriculture	4,587 a	4,129 a	194 d	254 d	10 g
Women	2,296 b	2,075 b	87 e	29 e	105 d
Agriculture	74 e	12 f	7 g	1 g	54 e
Non-agriculture	2,222 b	2,063 b	80 e	28 e	51 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the April 1965 reference week, an unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to Good Friday. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17
Total unemployed	d	304	365	247	298	265	371
Without work and seeking work	d	285	334	235	274	250	345
Seeking full-time work	d	268	320	221	263	235	330
Seeking part-time work	f	17	14	14	11	15	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	31	12	24	15	26
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	285	334	235	274	250	345
Seeking under 1 month	e	97	93	79	71	75	81
Seeking 1-3 months	e	91	121	77	95	79	111
Seeking 4-6 months	e	57	85	47	75	52	101
Seeking more than 6 months	e	40	35	32	33	44	52

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 20, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,824	1,306	3,991	4,904	2,265	1,358
Men		6,852	647	1,968	2,419	1,144	674
Women		6,972	659	2,023	2,485	1,121	684
Labour force		7,713 a	629 b	2,210 b	2,824 a	1,291 b	759 b
Men		5,349 a	447 b	1,547 a	1,924 a	903 a	528 b
Women		2,364 b	182 c	663 c	900 c	388 c	231 d
Employed		7,409 a	584 b	2,087 b	2,750 b	1,265 b	723 b
Men		5,113 a	407 b	1,450 b	1,873 a	882 b	501 b
Women		2,296 b	177 c	637 c	877 c	383 c	222 d
Agriculture		600 d	28 e	126 e	144 e	277 d	25 f
Non-agriculture		6,809 a	556 c	1,961 b	2,606 b	988 c	698 c
Paid workers		6,297 a	502 c	1,791 b	2,438 b	933 b	633 c
Men		4,222 a	343 b	1,222 b	1,623 b	600 b	434 c
Women		2,075 b	159 d	569 c	815 c	333 c	199 d
Unemployed		304 d	45 e	123 e	74 e	26 e	36 e
Men		236 d	40 e	97 e	51 e	21 f	27 e
Women		68 e	5 f	26 f	23 f	5 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,111 a	677 b	1,781 b	2,080 b	974 b	599 c
Men		1,503 b	200 c	421 c	495 c	241 c	146 c
Women		4,608 a	477 b	1,360 b	1,585 b	733 b	453 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1967, May 20	7,409 a	584 b	2,087 b	2,750 b	1,265 b	723 b
	April 22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
	1966, May 21	7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
	April 23	6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
	1965, May 22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
	April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
	Unemployed 1967, May 20	304 d	45 e	123 e	74 e	26 e	36 e
	April 22	365	60	131	100	33	41
Unemployed	1966, May 21	247	35	105	57	22	28
	April 23	298	52	117	62	32	35
	1965, May 22	265	45	105	59	30	26
	April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## The Labour Force, 1961-1966 (continued from page 2)

### Labour Force Participation Rates(1)

	Total	Men	Women
1966	55.1	77.8	32.8
1965	54.4	77.9	31.3
1964	54.1	78.1	30.5
1963	53.8	78.5	29.6
1962	53.9	79.1	29.0
1961	54.1	79.8	28.7

(1) The percentage of the population in each group in the labour force.

In the period under review the participation rate for men dropped from 79.8 to 77.8. This is a continuation of an almost uninterrupted decline in evidence since 1946. For women, the increase in labour force participation from 28.7 in 1961 to 32.8 in 1966 is a continuation of the rapid and uninterrupted expansion that has taken place since 1953.

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 23—No. 6

Price: \$2.00 per year

## THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1967

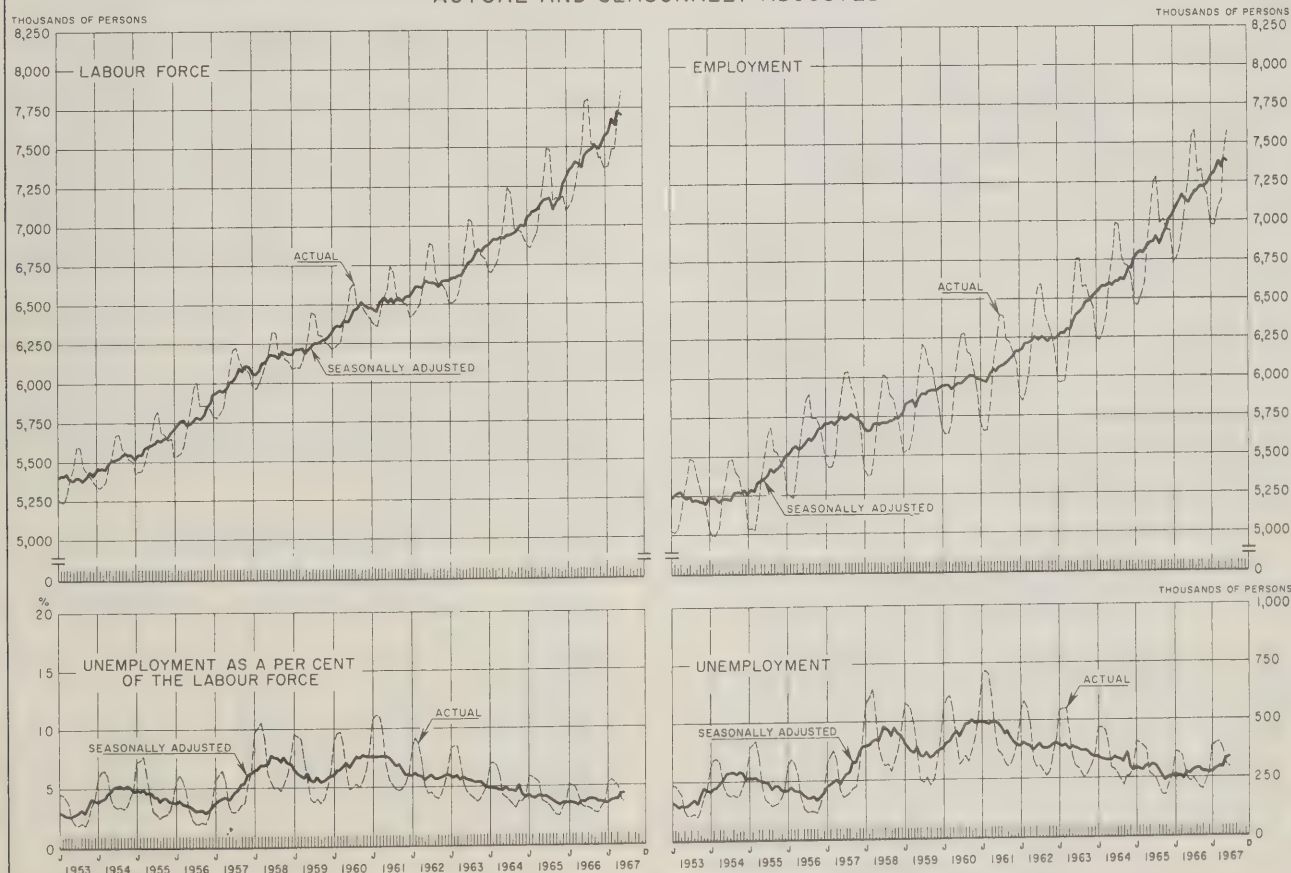
In the week ended June 17, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,859,000. Of this total, 7,567,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 292,000 were unemployed for all of the week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 146,000, the employed increased by 158,000 and the unemployed decreased by 12,000. Compared with June 1966, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 326,000, 264,000 and 62,000, respectively.

Nearly all the change from May in the number of employed occurred in nonagricultural

industries. Employment was higher than in June 1966 by 233,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 31,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for most of the May-to-June employment increase — 124,000, compared with an increase of 34,000 for women. Employment was up from June 1966 by 127,000 for men and 137,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in June was 3.7. In May the rate was 3.9 and in June 1966 it was 3.1. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1967 was 4.4

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Employment 1961-1966  
(annual averages)

Total employment rose by 1,097,000 between 1961 and 1966. Men accounted for 602,000 of this increase and women for 495,000. In relative terms, the increase in employment was more than twice as great for women than for men.

The Employed

	<u>1966</u> (000's)	<u>1961</u> (000's)	<u>Increase</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
Total	7,152	6,055	1,097	18.1
Men	4,983	4,381	602	13.7
Women	2,169	1,674	495	29.6

The period 1961-1966 was one of rapid expansion in employment. In 1962, total employment was 2.8 per cent higher than in 1961, followed by annual percentage gains of 2.4, 3.7, 3.8 and 4.2. The year-to-year gain of 4.2 per cent between 1965 and 1966 was the highest of any such increase in the post-war period.

The average annual rate of increase in total employment of 3.3 per cent between 1961 and 1966 was almost twice as great as the rate of 1.7 per cent between 1946 and 1961, an interval that witnessed four periods of contraction in economic activity. For men and for women, the average annual increases of 2.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively, compare favourably with increases of 1.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively, for the period 1946-1961.

As indicated below, the increases in employment were larger than increases in population for all age groups with the exception of women 14-19 years of age. The largest relative gains in male employment, between 1961 and 1966, were among those under twenty-five years of age and for women among those 20-24 years of age. Employment of women forty-five years and over also rose substantially and in 1966 they represented 29.2 per cent of all employed women as compared with 27.8 per cent five years earlier.

Percentage Increase in  
Population and Employment  
1961-1966

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All ages	11.5	12.1	13.7	29.6
14-19	28.6	27.2	33.7	26.9
20-24	28.9	21.7	33.7	41.5
25-44	2.7	2.6	7.5	21.3
45+	9.6	14.1	12.9	36.1

Employment was substantially higher in 1966 than in 1961 in all regions, gains ranging between 11.1 per cent in the Prairie region and 28.7 per cent in British Columbia. The largest increases in employment of men (23.1 per cent) and women (43.7 per cent), during this period, were in British Columbia.

Percentage Increase in Employment  
1961-1966

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Atlantic	12.4	24.3
Quebec	16.7	36.7
Ontario	13.2	25.4
Prairies	6.4	23.2
B.C.	23.1	43.7

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 1,235,000, or 23.0 per cent, between 1961 and 1966. All regions contributed to this increase, the largest relative gains occurring in British Columbia.

Nonagricultural Employment

	<u>1966</u> (000's)	<u>1961</u> (000's)	<u>Increase</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
Canada	6,609	5,374	1,235	23.0
Atlantic	554	452	102	22.6
Quebec	1,910	1,514	396	26.2
Ontario	2,510	2,107	403	19.1
Prairies	982	802	180	22.4
B.C.	652	500	152	30.4

Agricultural employment in Canada declined by 137,000 between 1961 and 1966, a continuation of a long-term trend. The number of persons employed in agriculture continues to be concentrated in the Prairies, Ontario and Quebec; the Atlantic region and British Columbia together account for just over 10 per cent of the total.

Agricultural Employment

	<u>1966</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>
Canada	544	100.0	681	100.0
Atlantic	32	5.9	55	8.1
Quebec	106	19.5	138	20.3
Ontario	140	25.7	162	23.8
Prairies	240	44.1	299	43.9
B.C.	25	4.6	27	4.0

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,856	13,824	13,453	13,424	13,113	13,086
Labour force	a	7,859	7,713	7,533	7,383	7,306	7,123
Employed	a	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136	7,049	6,858
Agriculture	d	606	600	575	591	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203
Unemployed	d	292	304	230	247	257	265
Not in the labour force	a	5,997	6,111	5,920	6,041	5,807	5,963
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	56.7	55.8	56.0	55.0	55.7	54.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		4.4	4.3	3.6 <sup>r</sup>	3.7	4.2 <sup>r</sup>	4.1
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,868	6,852	6,667	6,653	6,498	6,484
Labour force	a	5,448	5,349	5,279	5,179	5,185	5,056
Employed	a	5,237	5,113	5,110	4,988	4,993	4,844
Agriculture	d	518	526	493	510	557	569
Non-agriculture	a	4,719	4,587	4,617	4,478	4,436	4,275
Unemployed	d	211	236	169	191	192	212
Not in the labour force	b	1,420	1,503	1,388	1,474	1,313	1,428
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	79.3	78.1	79.2	77.8	79.8	78.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,988	6,972	6,786	6,771	6,615	6,602
Labour force	b	2,411	2,364	2,254	2,204	2,121	2,067
Employed	b	2,330	2,296	2,193	2,148	2,056	2,014
Agriculture	e	88	74	82	81	92	86
Non-agriculture	b	2,242	2,222	2,111	2,067	1,964	1,928
Unemployed	e	81	68	61	56	65	53
Not in the labour force	a	4,577	4,608	4,532	4,567	4,494	4,535
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.6	32.1	31.3
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.6

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	
-----												
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
-----												
Participation rate(3)	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 17, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,856	2,295	3,953 a	1,063 b	4,026 a	1,049 c	1,470
Labour force		7,859 a	883 c	3,821 a	946 c	1,228 c	762 c	219 d
Employed		7,567 a	772 c	3,736 a	895 c	1,207 c	745 c	212 d
Unemployed		292 d	111 e	85 e	51 e	21 f	17 f	7 g
Not in the labour force		5,997 a	1,412 b	132 d	117 d	2,798 b	287 d	1,251 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, June 17		56.7 a	38.5 c	96.7 a	89.0 a	30.5 c	72.6 b	14.9 d
May 20		55.8	34.4	96.5	86.8	30.4	72.2	15.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, June 17		3.7 d	12.6 e	2.2 e	5.4 e	1.7 f	2.2 f	3.2 g
May 20		3.9	9.9	2.8	7.7	1.6	2.9	3.5

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22
Total employed	a	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136	7,049	6,858
Agriculture	d	606	600	573	591	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,298	6,131	6,141	5,945	5,824	5,611
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,767	5,697	5,720	5,511	5,437	5,267
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	531	434	421	434	387	344
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	78	74	64	55	65	59
Due to other reasons(3)	c	453	360	357	379	322	285
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	663	678	587	600	576	592

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May	Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May	Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May
Total employed	a	7,367	7,208	7,130	6,969	6,835	6,659
Agriculture	d	570	522	561	528	622	585
Other primary industries	d	200	185	218	202	211	199
Manufacturing	c	1,764	1,753	1,728	1,704	1,621	1,607
Construction	c	470	440	497	468	447	399
Transportation and other utilities	c	657	644	604	590	628	606
Trade	c	1,201	1,196	1,176	1,168	1,144	1,131
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	310	307	300	299	268	267
Community, personal, other services	c	1,750	1,728	1,618	1,600	1,484	1,470
Public administration	c	445	433	428	410	410	395

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 17, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,567 a	6,435 a	585 c	346 c	201 d
Agriculture	606 d	114 e	305 d	51 e	136 e
Non-agriculture	6,961 a	6,321 a	280 d	295 d	65 e
Men	5,237 a	4,333 a	506 c	313 c	85 e
Agriculture	518 d	95 e	301 d	49 f	73 e
Non-agriculture	4,719 a	4,238 a	205 d	264 d	12 g
Women	2,330 b	2,102 b	79 e	33 e	116 d
Agriculture	88 e	19 f	4 g	2 g	63 e
Non-agriculture	2,242 b	2,083 b	75 e	31 e	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22
Total unemployed	d	292	304	230	247	257	265
Without work and seeking work	d	279	285	220	235	241	250
Seeking full-time work	d	256	268	201	221	222	235
Seeking part-time work	f	23	17	19	14	19	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	13	19	10	12	16	15
Without work and seeking work	d	279	285	220	235	241	250
Seeking under 1 month	e	131	97	99	79	111	75
Seeking 1-3 months	e	77	91	68	77	64	79
Seeking 4-6 months	e	34	57	28	47	30	52
Seeking more than 6 months	e	37	40	25	32	36	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 17, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,856	1,308	3,999	4,918	2,268	1,363
Men		6,868	648	1,972	2,426	1,145	677
Women		6,988	660	2,027	2,492	1,123	686
Labour force		7,859 a	650 b	2,235 b	2,921 a	1,290 b	763 b
Men		5,448 a	468 b	1,566 a	1,979 a	904 a	531 b
Women		2,411 b	182 c	669 c	942 c	386 c	232 d
Employed		7,567 a	620 b	2,132 b	2,819 b	1,269 b	727 b
Men		5,237 a	442 b	1,486 b	1,912 a	889 b	508 b
Women		2,330 b	178 c	646 c	907 c	380 c	219 d
Agriculture		606 d	31 e	123 e	164 e	262 d	26 f
Non-agriculture		6,961 a	589 c	2,009 b	2,655 b	1,007 c	701 c
Paid workers		6,435 a	531 c	1,836 b	2,494 b	940 b	634 c
Men		4,333 a	372 b	1,257 b	1,657 b	610 b	437 c
Women		2,102 b	159 d	579 c	837 c	330 c	197 d
Unemployed		292 d	30 e	103 e	102 e	21 e	36 e
Men		211 d	26 e	80 e	67 e	15 f	23 e
Women		81 e	4 f	23 f	35 f	6 g	13 g
Not in the labour force		5,997 a	658 b	1,764 b	1,997 b	978 b	600 c
Men		1,420 b	180 c	406 c	447 c	241 c	146 c
Women		4,577 a	478 b	1,358 b	1,550 b	737 b	454 c
Employed 1967, June 17		7,567 a	620 b	2,132 b	2,819 b	1,269 b	727 b
May 20		7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
1966, June 18		7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
May 21		7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
1965, June 19		7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
May 22		6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
Unemployed 1967, June 17		292 d	30 e	103 e	102 e	21 e	36 e
May 20		304	45	123	74	26	36
1966, June 18		230	24	85	75	15	31
May 21		247	35	105	57	22	28
1965, June 19		257	31	100	74	23	29
May 22		265	45	105	59	30	26

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Employment 1961-1966 - Continued from page 2.

The number of farmers and farm workers declined by 132,000 between 1961 and 1966. There were moderate to substantial increases in employment in all other occupational groups with the exception of transport and communication occupations, loggers, fishermen and trappers. For these occupations, employment was virtually unchanged. Farmers and farm workers comprised only 7.7 per cent of total employment in 1966 compared with 11.3 per cent five years earlier.

### Employment by Occupation

	1966 (000's)	1961 (000's)	Change (000's)	%
All occupations	7,152	6,055	+1,097	+ 18.1
Managerial	669	560	+ 109	+ 19.5
Professional & technical	876	598	+ 278	+ 46.5
Clerical	1,007	805	+ 202	+ 25.1
Sales	480	446	+ 34	+ 7.6

### Employment by Occupation (Continued)

	1966 (000's)	1961 (000's)	Change (000's)	%
Service & recreation	813	658	+ 155	+ 23.6
Transport & communication	403	409	- 6	- 1.5
Farmers & farm workers	552	684	- 132	- 19.3
Loggers, fishermen, trappers & hunters	80	82	- 2	- 2.4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	63	48	+ 15	+ 31.2
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,864	1,464	+ 400	+ 27.3
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining)	345	302	+ 43	+ 14.2

## THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1967

Price: \$2.00 per year

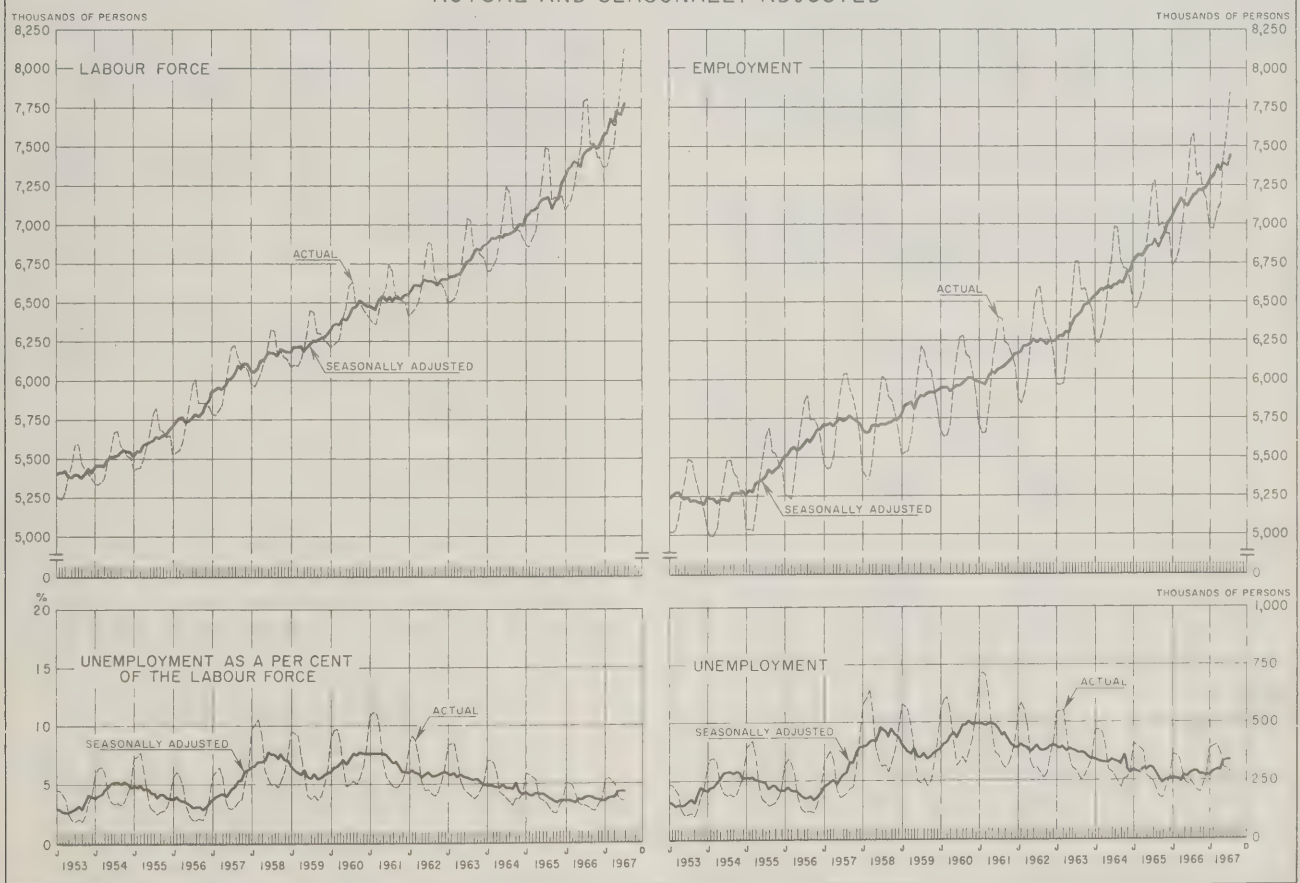
In the week ended July 22, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,125,000. This total included 7,841,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 284,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From June, the labour force increased by 266,000, the employed by 274,000 and the unemployed showed little change. The labour force was 338,000 higher than in July 1966, the employed being 298,000 higher and the unemployed 40,000 higher.

Of the total increase in employment from June, nonagricultural industries accounted for 198,000 and agriculture for 76,000. Nonagricul-

tural employment was up 271,000 over July 1966 and employment in agriculture was up 27,000. Between June and July, there were increases of 212,000 among employed men and 62,000 among employed women. There were 148,000 more men and 150,000 more women employed in July 1967 than a year earlier.

The unemployment rate in July was 3.5 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 3.7 in June this year and 3.1 in July 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July this year was 4.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1966-1967

In the second quarter of 1967, the labour force was 299,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1966; employment and unemployment were higher by 237,000 and 62,000, respectively.

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Labour Force	7,687	7,388
Employed	7,367	7,130
Unemployed	320	258

The total labour force was 4.0 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1967 than in the corresponding quarter of 1966. This marked the fourth consecutive quarter that year-to-year gains have been 4.0 per cent or more. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec experienced substantial percentage gains of 7.3, 4.8 and 4.7, respectively. In the Atlantic and Prairie regions there was little change.

Men and women shared almost equally in the absolute increase in total labour force. For men, the increase of 3.0 per cent was the highest year-to-year increase since the fourth quarter of 1957 and was almost twice the average annual rate of 1.6 per cent of the past ten years. The year-to-year gain of 6.6 per cent for women marked the sixth consecutive quarter in which the rate of increase exceeded 6.0 per cent.

The highest year-to-year percentage gains in the labour force were among men under twenty-five years of age and among women in the age groups 20-24 and 45 and over.

<u>The Labour Force</u>				
	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,332	5,178	154	3.0
14-19	450	417	33	7.9
20-24	669	626	43	6.9
25-44	2,384	2,343	41	1.7
45 and over	1,829	1,792	37	2.1
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,356	2,210	146	6.6
14-19	344	329	15	4.6
20-24	434	401	33	8.2
25-44	882	836	46	5.5
45 and over	696	644	52	8.1

Employment continued to expand but somewhat less rapidly than the labour force. Total employment in the second quarter of 1967 was 237,000, or 3.3 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1966. For both men and women, however, the year-to-year percentage increases of 2.2 and 6.0, respectively, remained greater than the ten-year average annual rate.

	<u>The Employed</u> <u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
Total	7,367	7,130	237	3.3
Men	5,085	4,976	109	2.2
Women	2,282	2,153	129	6.0

All of the increase in total employment between the second quarters of 1966 and 1967 was in the service-producing sector. In the goods-producing sector, the increase in manufacturing employment compensated for most of the decline in other primary industries and construction. For both men and women, the largest employment gains were in community, personal and other services.

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
All industries	7,367	7,130	+ 237	+ 3.3
Goods-producing industries	3,004	3,004	-	-
Agriculture	570	561	+ 9	+ 1.6
Other primary industries	200	218	- 18	- 8.3
Manufacturing	1,764	1,728	+ 36	+ 2.1
Construction	470	497	- 27	- 5.4
Service-producing industries	4,363	4,126	+ 237	+ 5.7
Transportation & other utilities	657	604	+ 53	+ 8.8
Trade	1,201	1,176	+ 25	+ 2.1
Finance	310	300	+ 10	+ 3.3
Community, personal & other services	1,750	1,618	+ 132	+ 8.2
Public administration	445	428	+ 17	+ 4.0

Comparing second quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1967 than in 1966 in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario; in the Atlantic and Prairie regions there was little change.

<u>Employment by Region</u>				
	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
Atlantic	583	585	- 0.3	
Quebec	2,077	1,996	+ 4.1	
Ontario	2,752	2,650	+ 3.8	
Prairies	1,239	1,227	+ 1.0	
B.C.	716	672	+ 6.5	

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1969 edition of this report, page 87.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,899	13,856	13,493	13,453	13,146	13,113
Labour force	a	8,125	7,859	7,787	7,533	7,495	7,306
Employed	a	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049
Agriculture	d	682	606	655	575	706	649
Non-agriculture	a	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400
Unemployed	d	284	292	244	230	244	257
Not in the labour force	a	5,774	5,997	5,706	5,920	5,651	5,807
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	58.5	56.7	57.7	56.0	57.0	55.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	4.4	3.9 <sup>r</sup>	3.6	4.0 <sup>r</sup>	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,889	6,868	6,688	6,667	6,515	6,498
Labour force	a	5,661	5,448	5,485	5,279	5,353	5,185
Employed	a	5,449	5,237	5,301	5,110	5,171	4,993
Agriculture	d	582	518	563	493	603	557
Non-agriculture	a	4,867	4,719	4,738	4,617	4,568	4,436
Unemployed	d	212	211	184	169	182	192
Not in the labour force	b	1,228	1,420	1,203	1,388	1,162	1,313
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	82.2	79.3	82.0	79.2	82.2	79.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,010	6,988	6,805	6,786	6,631	6,615
Labour force	b	2,464	2,411	2,302	2,254	2,142	2,121
Employed	b	2,392	2,330	2,242	2,193	2,080	2,056
Agriculture	e	100	88	92	82	103	92
Non-agriculture	b	2,292	2,242	2,150	2,111	1,977	1,964
Unemployed	e	72	81	60	61	62	65
Not in the labour force	a	4,546	4,577	4,503	4,532	4,489	4,494
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.1	34.5	33.8	33.2	32.3	32.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	
-----												
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
-----												
Participation rate(3)		53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 22, 1967	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,899	2,302	3,971 a	1,061 b	4,066 a	1,025 c	1,474
Labour force	8,125 a	1,179 c	3,831 a	954 c	1,211 c	729 c	221 d
Employed	7,841 a	1,076 c	3,743 a	905 c	1,192 c	712 c	213 d
Unemployed	284 d	103 e	88 e	49 e	19 f	17 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	5,774 a	1,123 b	140 d	107 d	2,855 b	296 d	1,253 a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1967, July 22	58.5 a	51.2 c	96.5 a	89.9 a	29.8 c	71.1 b	15.0 d
June 17	56.7	38.5	96.7	89.0	30.5	72.6	14.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, July 22	3.5 d	8.7 e	2.3 e	5.1 e	1.6 f	2.3 f	3.6 g
June 17	3.7	12.6	2.2	5.4	1.7	2.2	3.2

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19
Total employed	a	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049
Agriculture	d	682	606	655	575	706	649
Non-agriculture	a	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,562	6,298	6,377	6,141	6,041	5,824
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,178	5,767	4,909	5,720	4,767	5,437
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,384	531	1,468	421	1,274	387
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	60	78	52	64	50	65
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,324	453	1,416	357	1,224	322
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	597	663	511	587	504	576

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June
Total employed	a	7,606	7,367	7,327	7,130	7,053	6,835
Agriculture	d	629	570	607	561	670	622
Other primary industries	d	226	200	235	218	239	211
Manufacturing	c	1,790	1,764	1,762	1,728	1,631	1,621
Construction	c	499	470	536	497	504	447
Transportation and other utilities	c	676	657	624	604	646	628
Trade	c	1,234	1,201	1,187	1,176	1,171	1,144
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	317	310	303	300	278	268
Community, personal, other services	c	1,769	1,750	1,633	1,618	1,492	1,484
Public administration	c	466	445	440	428	422	410

**Note:** From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 22, 1967		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		7,841 a	6,668 a	566 c	366 c	241 d
Agriculture		682 d	149 e	300 d	65 e	168 e
Non-agriculture		7,159 a	6,519 a	266 d	301 d	73 e
Men		5,449 a	4,510 a	495 c	332 c	112 e
Agriculture		582 d	127 e	294 d	63 f	98 e
Non-agriculture		4,867 a	4,383 a	201 d	269 d	14 g
Women		2,392 b	2,158 b	71 e	34 e	129 d
Agriculture		100 e	22 f	6 g	2 g	70 e
Non-agriculture		2,292 b	2,136 b	65 e	32 e	59 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19
Total unemployed	d	284	292	244	230	244	257
Without work and seeking work	d	262	279	226	220	231	241
Seeking full-time work	d	239	256	205	201	208	222
Seeking part-time work	f	23	23	21	19	23	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	22	13	18	10	13	16
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	262	279	226	220	231	241
Seeking under 1 month	e	94	131	94	99	87	111
Seeking 1-3 months	e	105	77	85	68	81	64
Seeking 4-6 months	e	30	34	19	28	30	30
Seeking more than 6 months	e	33	37	28	25	33	36

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 22, 1967	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,899	1,311	4,010	4,935	2,273	1,370
Men	6,889	649	1,978	2,434	1,148	680
Women	7,010	662	2,032	2,501	1,125	690
Labour force	8,125 a	678 b	2,328 b	2,989 a	1,335 b	795 b
Men	5,661 a	488 b	1,638 a	2,033 a	948 a	554 b
Women	2,464 b	190 c	690 c	956 c	387 c	241 d
Employed	7,841 a	649 b	2,222 b	2,896 b	1,312 b	762 b
Men	5,449 a	464 b	1,556 b	1,965 a	933 b	531 b
Women	2,392 b	185 c	666 c	931 c	379 c	231 d
Agriculture	682 d	34 e	151 e	181 e	283 d	33 f
Non-agriculture	7,159 a	615 c	2,071 b	2,715 b	1,029 c	729 c
Paid workers	6,668 a	561 c	1,908 b	2,550 b	973 b	676 c
Men	4,510 a	394 b	1,313 b	1,693 b	644 b	466 c
Women	2,158 b	167 d	595 c	857 c	329 c	210 d
Unemployed	284 d	29 e	106 e	93 e	23 e	33 e
Men	212 d	24 e	82 e	68 e	15 f	23 e
Women	72 e	5 f	24 f	25 f	8 g	10 g
Not in the labour force	5,774 a	633 b	1,682 b	1,946 b	938 b	575 c
Men	1,228 b	161 c	340 c	401 c	200 c	126 c
Women	4,546 a	472 b	1,342 b	1,545 b	738 b	449 c
<hr/>						
Employed - 1967, July 22	7,841 a	649 b	2,222 b	2,896 b	1,312 b	762 b
June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
1966, July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767 ✓	1,295	725
June 18	7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
1965, July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
Unemployed - 1967, July 22	284 d	29 e	106 e	93 e	23 e	33 e
June 17	292	30	103	102 ✓	21	36
1966, July 23	244	29	88	77	22	28
June 18	230	24	85	75	15	31
1965, July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 320,000 in the second quarter of 1967, an increase of 62,000 from the second quarter of 1966. Of the total increase, men accounted for 45,000 and women for 17,000. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 3.5 to 4.2.

### Unemployment Rates

#### Second Quarter Averages

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
All ages	4.2	3.5	4.6	3.9	3.1	2.5
14-19	10.6	8.8	12.0	10.6	9.0	6.7
20-24	5.2	4.2	6.3	5.4	3.2	2.2
25-44	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.7	1.8	1.8
45 +	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.3	1.7	1.6

In the period under review, unemployment rates were higher than a year earlier for all

age groups among men; among women they were higher for those under twenty-five years of age. For both men and women, rates continue to be highest for teenagers.

The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was higher than a year earlier for all regions.

#### Unemployment Rates by Region Second Quarter Averages

	1967	1966
Atlantic	7.2	5.9
Quebec	5.4	4.9
Ontario	3.2	2.4
Prairies	2.1	1.8
B.C.	5.0	4.4

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

LIBRARY

OCT 10 1967

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Price: \$2.00 per year

Vol. 23—No. 8

## THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST 1967

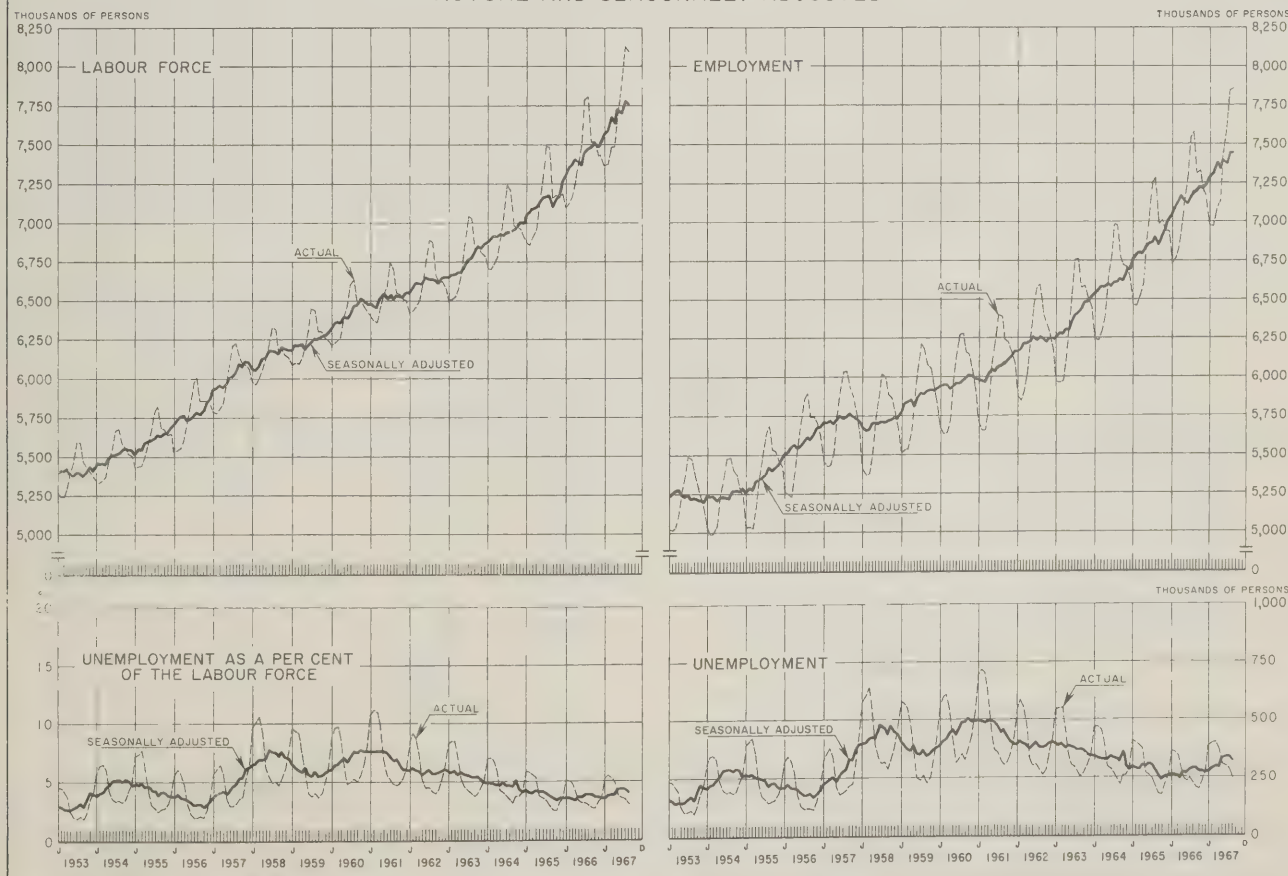
In the week ended August 19, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,101,000. This total included 7,854,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 247,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 24,000 from July; the employed increased by 13,000 while the unemployed decreased by 37,000. Compared with August 1966, the labour force was higher by 296,000, employment by 277,000 and unemployment by 19,000.

There was little change between July and August in nonagricultural employment or in the

numbers of employed men and women; employment in agriculture increased by 23,000. Employment was higher than in August 1966 by 221,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 56,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for 155,000 of the year-to-year increase in total employment and women for 122,000.

In August, 3.0 per cent of the labour force were unemployed; in July this year the rate was 3.5 per cent and in August 1966 it was 2.9 per cent. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1967 was 4.1 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
July 1966 - July 1967

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the February 1967 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 22 and July 22, 1967, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for July and October 1966 and January 1967. Comments on the July 1967 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 284,000 persons unemployed in July 1967, 94,000 (33%) were heads of family units, 170,000 (60%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 20,000 (7%) were not members of family units.

The 264,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 243,000 family units. In 171,000 (70%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (31-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 59 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for July 1967 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 22, 1967	284	264	94	133	37	20
April 22, 1967	365	333	165	115	53	32
January 14, 1967	381	347	179	114	54	34
October 15, 1966	195	177	69	76	32	18
July 23, 1966	244	230	75	123	32	14
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 22, 1967	100	93	33	47	13	7
April 22, 1967	100	91	45	32	14	9
January 14, 1967	100	91	47	30	14	9
October 15, 1966	100	91	35	39	17	9
July 23, 1966	100	94	31	50	13	6

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 22, 1967	243	72	171	93	48	30
April 22, 1967	300	125	175	109	45	21
January 14, 1967	315	131	184	117	45	22
October 15, 1966	165	47	118	75	28	15
July 23, 1966	205	55	150	75	49	26
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 22, 1967	100	30	70	38	20	12
April 22, 1967	100	42	58	36	15	7
January 14, 1967	100	42	58	37	14	7
October 15, 1966	100	28	72	46	17	9
July 23, 1966	100	27	73	36	24	13

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 87.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,931	13,899	13,524	13,493	13,174	13,146
Labour force	a	8,101	8,125	7,805	7,787	7,490	7,495
Employed	a	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251
Agriculture	d	705	682	649	655	734	706
Non-agriculture	a	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545
Unemployed	d	247	284	228	244	211	244
Not in the labour force	a	5,830	5,774	5,719	5,706	5,684	5,651
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.7	56.9	57.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3
Seasonally adjusted		4.1	4.3	3.9r	3.9	3.8r	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,905	6,889	6,703	6,688	6,529	6,515
Labour force	a	5,652	5,661	5,477	5,485	5,344	5,353
Employed	a	5,470	5,449	5,315	5,301	5,182	5,171
Agriculture	d	596	582	563	563	625	603
Non-agriculture	a	4,874	4,867	4,752	4,738	4,557	4,568
Unemployed	d	182	212	162	184	162	182
Not in the labour force	b	1,253	1,228	1,226	1,203	1,185	1,162
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	81.9	82.2	81.7	82.0	81.9	82.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,026	7,010	6,821	6,805	6,645	6,631
Labour force	b	2,449	2,464	2,328	2,302	2,146	2,142
Employed	b	2,384	2,392	2,262	2,242	2,097	2,080
Agriculture	e	109	100	86	92	109	103
Non-agriculture	b	2,275	2,292	2,176	2,150	1,988	1,977
Unemployed	e	65	72	66	60	49	62
Not in the labour force	a	4,577	4,546	4,493	4,503	4,499	4,489
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.9	35.1	34.1	33.8	32.3	32.3
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.9

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force		5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed		5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture		777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture		4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed		197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force		5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)		53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)		3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 19, 1967	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,931	2,307	3,988 a	1,057 b	4,076 a	1,027 c	1,476
Labour force	8,101 a	1,132 c	3,859 a	946 c	1,221 c	728 c	215 d
Employed	7,854 a	1,058 c	3,778 a	899 c	1,201 c	710 c	208 d
Unemployed	247 d	74 e	81 e	47 e	20 f	18 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	5,830 a	1,175 b	129 d	111 d	2,855 b	299 d	1,261 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Aug. 19	58.2 a	49.1 c	96.8 a	89.5 a	30.0 c	70.9 b	14.6 d
July 22	58.5	51.2	96.5	89.9	29.8	71.1	15.0
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Aug. 19	3.0 d	6.5 e	2.1 e	5.0 e	1.6 f	2.5 f	3.3 g
July 22	3.5	8.7	2.3	5.1	1.6	2.3	3.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24
Total employed	a	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251
Agriculture	d	705	682	649	655	734	706
Non-agriculture	a	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,592	6,562	6,414	6,377	6,061	6,041
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,494	5,178	5,398	4,909	5,130	4,767
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,098	1,384	1,016	1,468	931	1,274
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	84	60	63	52	54	50
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,014	1,324	953	1,416	877	1,224
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	557	597	514	511	484	504

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July
Total employed	a	7,754	7,606	7,474	7,327	7,193	7,053
Agriculture	d	664	629	626	607	696	670
Other primary industries	d	243	226	244	235	261	239
Manufacturing	c	1,810	1,790	1,802	1,762	1,687	1,631
Construction	c	521	499	562	536	530	504
Transportation and other utilities	c	689	676	641	624	656	646
Trade	c	1,265	1,234	1,204	1,187	1,173	1,171
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	317	317	307	303	288	278
Community, personal, other services	c	1,770	1,769	1,640	1,633	1,473	1,492
Public administration	c	475	466	448	440	429	422

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 19, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,854 a	6,658 a	570 c	380 c	246 d
Agriculture	705 d	155 e	309 d	70 e	171 e
Non-agriculture	7,149 a	6,503 a	261 d	310 d	75 e
Men	5,470 a	4,518 a	494 c	345 c	113 e
Agriculture	596 d	131 e	301 d	68 f	96 e
Non-agriculture	4,874 a	4,387 a	193 d	277 d	17 g
Women	2,384 b	2,140 b	76 e	35 e	133 d
Agriculture	109 e	24 f	8 g	2 g	75 e
Non-agriculture	2,275 b	2,116 b	68 e	33 e	58 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24
Total unemployed	d	247	284	228	244	211	244
Without work and seeking work	d	228	262	210	226	196	231
Seeking full-time work	d	210	239	195	205	182	208
Seeking part-time work	f	18	23	15	21	14	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	22	18	18	15	13
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	228	262	210	226	196	231
Seeking under 1 month	e	76	94	70	94	66	87
Seeking 1-3 months	e	98	105	97	85	74	81
Seeking 4-6 months	e	25	30	18	19	25	30
Seeking more than 6 months	e	29	33	25	28	31	33

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 19, 1967	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,931	1,313	4,018	4,948	2,277	1,375
Men	6,905	650	1,981	2,441	1,150	683
Women	7,026	663	2,037	2,507	1,127	692
Labour force	8,101 a	671 b	2,323 b	2,989 a	1,328 b	790 b
Men	5,652 a	486 b	1,634 a	2,031 a	951 a	550 b
Women	2,449 b	185 c	689 c	958 c	377 c	240 d
Employed	7,854 a	645 b	2,237 b	2,903 b	1,309 b	760 b
Men	5,470 a	464 b	1,571 b	1,969 a	938 b	528 b
Women	2,384 b	181 c	666 c	934 c	371 c	232 d
Agriculture	705 d	36 e	150 e	195 e	293 d	31 f
Non-agriculture	7,149 a	609 c	2,087 b	2,708 b	1,016 c	729 c
Paid workers	6,658 a	555 c	1,918 b	2,561 b	952 b	672 c
Men	4,518 a	394 b	1,331 b	1,700 b	633 b	460 c
Women	2,140 b	161 d	587 c	861 c	319 c	212 d
Unemployed	247 d	26 e	86 e	86 e	19 e	30 e
Men	182 d	22 e	63 e	62 e	13 f	22 e
Women	65 e	4 f	23 f	24 f	6 g	8 g
Not in the labour force	5,830 a	642 b	1,695 b	1,959 b	949 b	585 c
Men	1,253 b	164 c	347 c	410 c	199 c	133 c
Women	4,577 a	478 b	1,348 b	1,549 b	750 b	452 c
<hr/>						
Employed — 1967, August 19	7,854 a	645 b	2,237 b	2,903 b	1,309 b	760 b
July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
1966, August 20	7,577	638	2,129	2,794	1,292	724
July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767	1,295	725
1965, August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
Unemployed — 1967, August 19	247 d	26 e	86 e	86 e	19 e	30 e
July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
1966, August 20	228	26	83	75	17	27
July 23	244	29	88	77	22	28
1965, August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

# The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

## Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
July	22, 1967	243	84	83	45	31
April	22, 1967	300	112	100	49	39
January	14, 1967	315	115	110	58	32
October	15, 1966	165	57	58	32	18
July	23, 1966	205	61	70	44	30

(1) See footnote page 2.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1967

OCT 31 1967 Price: \$2.00 per year

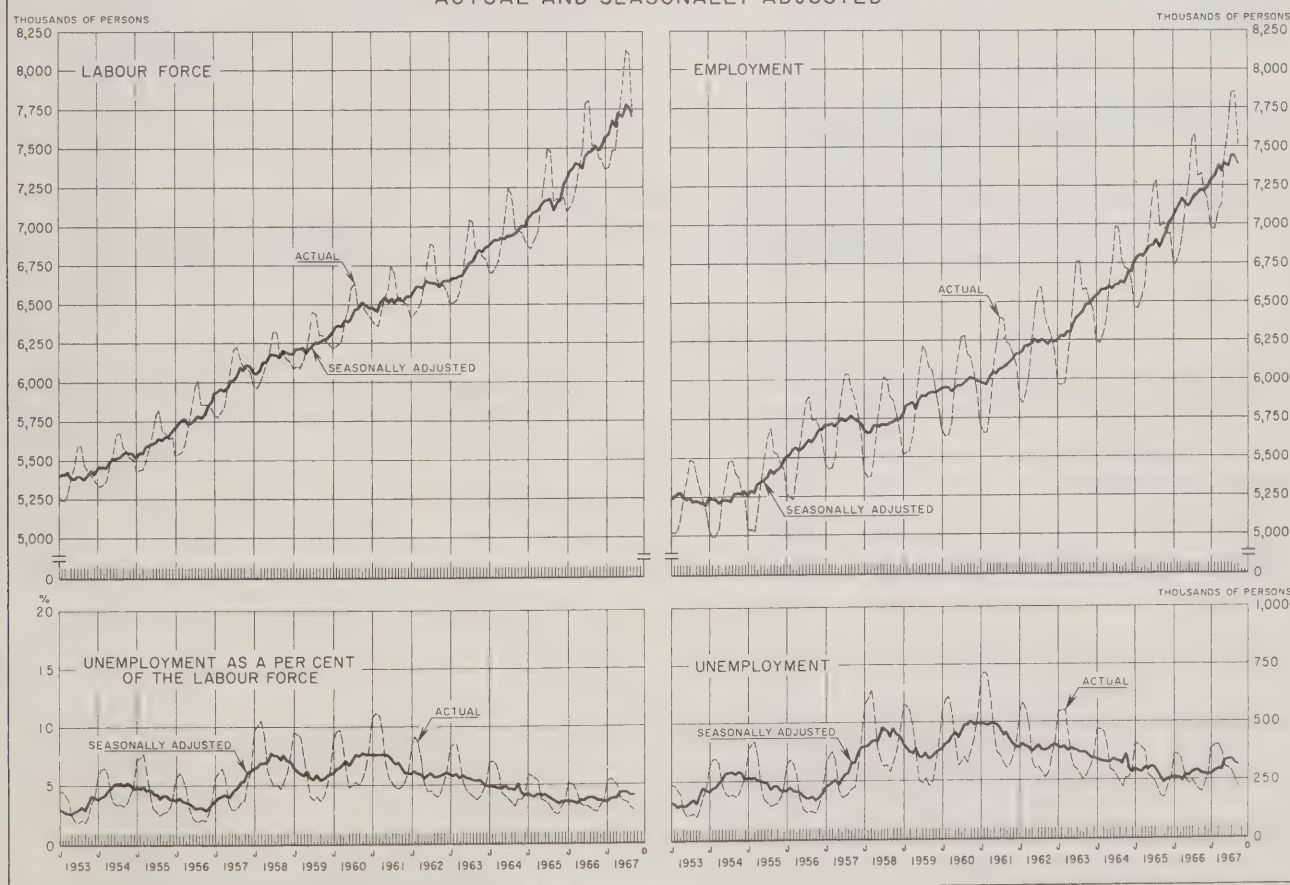
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,730,000 in the week ended September 16, 1967. This total included 7,511,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 219,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, the labour force decreased by 371,000, the employed having decreased by 343,000 and the unemployed by 28,000. These movements were associated with the return to school of students who had been in the labour market during the summer vacation. The labour force was 214,000 higher than in September 1966; the employed increased by 200,000 from a year earlier and the number of unemployed was 14,000 higher.

Of the total decrease in employment from

August, 273,000 was in nonagricultural industries and 70,000 in agriculture. Compared with September 1966, employment was higher by 168,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 32,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for 287,000 of the employment decrease between August and September and women for 56,000. Employment was higher than in September 1966 by 122,000 for men and by 78,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 2.8, compared with 3.0 in August this year and with 2.7 in September last year. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1967 unemployment rate was 4.1.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry  
3rd Quarter 1967

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1967, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1967 and the two last quarters of 1966, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1967			1966		1967			1966	
	3rd	2nd	1st	4th	3rd	3rd	2nd	1st	4th	3rd
	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.1	4.2	5.3	3.1	2.9
Office and professional(2)	19	16	15	18	19	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3
Transportation	5	7	7	6	4	3.2	6.0	7.7	4.2	2.7
Service and recreation	11	10	9	10	10	2.9	3.4	4.0	2.9	2.6
Primary(3)	6	8	10	9	7	1.6	3.6	6.6	3.1	1.9
Craftsmen, production workers and related	30	32	38	34	28	3.7	5.0	7.4	4.0	3.1
Labourers(4)	12	14	17	15	14	7.4	12.5	18.7	10.0	7.6
Never worked(5)	17	14	5	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	250	320	392	233	226					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1967			1966		1967			1966	
	3rd	2nd	1st	4th	3rd	3rd	2nd	1st	4th	3rd
	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.1	4.2	5.3	3.1	2.9
Primary industries(6)	7	10	11	9	8	1.8	3.9	6.5	2.9	2.1
Manufacturing	24	22	23	25	23	3.2	3.8	5.0	3.2	2.8
Construction	15	18	23	18	12	6.5	10.6	17.5	8.0	4.8
Transportation and other utilities(7)	7	8	12	9	7	2.4	3.9	6.7	3.3	2.4
Trade	11	10	11	11	12	2.1	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.1
Service(8)	20	19	15	20	19	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8
Never worked(5)	17	14	5	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	250	320	392	233	226					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Sept. 16	August 19	Sept. 17	August 20	Sept. 18	August 21
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,963	13,931	13,555	13,524	13,200	13,174
Labour force	a	7,730	8,101	7,516	7,805	7,159	7,490
Employed	a	7,511	7,854	7,311	7,577	6,983	7,279
Agriculture	d	635	705	603	649	625	734
Non-agriculture	a	6,876	7,149	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545
Unemployed	d	219	247	205	228	176	211
Not in the labour force	a	6,233	5,830	6,039	5,719	6,041	5,684
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	58.2	55.4	57.7	54.2	56.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8
Seasonally adjusted		4.1	4.1	3.9r	3.9	3.6	3.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,921	6,905	6,719	6,703	6,542	6,529
Labour force	a	5,335	5,652	5,204	5,477	5,075	5,344
Employed	a	5,183	5,470	5,061	5,315	4,945	5,182
Agriculture	d	532	596	510	563	537	625
Non-agriculture	a	4,651	4,874	4,551	4,752	4,408	4,557
Unemployed	d	152	182	143	162	130	162
Not in the labour force	b	1,586	1,253	1,515	1,226	1,467	1,185
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	77.1	81.9	77.5	81.7	77.6	81.9
Unemployment rate (4)	d	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,042	7,026	6,836	6,821	6,658	6,645
Labour force	b	2,395	2,449	2,312	2,328	2,084	2,146
Employed	b	2,328	2,384	2,250	2,262	2,038	2,097
Agriculture	e	103	109	93	86	88	109
Non-agriculture	b	2,225	2,275	2,157	2,176	1,950	1,988
Unemployed	e	67	65	62	66	46	49
Not in the labour force	a	4,647	4,577	4,524	4,493	4,574	4,499
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.0	34.9	33.8	34.1	31.3	32.3
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966		S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 16, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,963	2,312	3,999 a	1,058 b	4,084 a	1,032 c	1,478
Labour force		7,730 a	772 c	3,857 a	885 c	1,265 c	728 c	223 d
Employed		7,511 a	714 c	3,786 a	843 c	1,247 c	704 c	217 d
Unemployed		219 d	58 e	71 e	42 e	18 f	24 f	6 g
Not in the labour force		6,233 a	1,540 b	142 d	173 d	2,819 b	304 d	1,255 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Sept.16		55.4 a	33.4 c	96.4 a	83.6 a	31.0 c	70.5 b	15.1 d
Aug. 19		58.2	49.1	96.8	89.5	30.0	70.9	14.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Sept.16		2.8 d	7.5 e	1.8 e	4.7 e	1.4 f	3.3 f	2.7 g
Aug. 19		3.0	6.5	2.1	5.0	1.6	2.5	3.3

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Sept. 16	August 19	Sept. 17	August 20	Sept. 18	August 21
Total employed	a	7,511	7,854	7,311	7,577	6,983	7,279
Agriculture	d	635	705	603	649	625	734
Non-agriculture	a	6,876	7,149	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,876	7,149	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,267	6,592	6,113	6,414	5,814	6,061
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,746	5,494	5,609	5,398	5,399	5,130
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	521	1,098	504	1,016	415	931
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	71	84	48	63	43	54
Due to other reasons(3)	c	450	1,014	456	953	372	877
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	609	557	595	514	544	484

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average July/Sept.	Average June/Aug.	Average July/Sept.	Average June/Aug.	Average July/Sept.	Average June/Aug.
Total employed	a	7,735	7,754	7,477	7,474	7,171	7,193
Agriculture	d	674	664	636	626	688	696
Other primary industries	d	244	243	240	244	280	261
Manufacturing	c	1,798	1,810	1,810	1,802	1,688	1,687
Construction	c	531	521	559	562	537	530
Transportation and other utilities	c	686	689	648	641	637	656
Trade	c	1,262	1,265	1,197	1,204	1,159	1,173
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	316	317	306	307	289	288
Community, personal, other services	c	1,756	1,770	1,645	1,640	1,463	1,473
Public administration	c	468	475	436	448	430	429

**Note:** From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 16, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,511 a	6,370 a	564 c	364 c	213 d
Agriculture	635 d	111 e	304 d	66 e	154 e
Non-agriculture	6,876 a	6,259 a	260 d	298 d	59 e
Men	5,183 a	4,275 a	488 c	333 c	87 e
Agriculture	532 d	94 e	297 d	63 f	78 e
Non-agriculture	4,651 a	4,181 a	191 d	270 d	9 g
Women	2,328 b	2,095 b	76 e	31 e	126 d
Agriculture	103 e	17 f	7 g	3 g	76 e
Non-agriculture	2,225 b	2,078 b	69 e	28 e	50 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Sept. 16	August 19	Sept. 17	August 20	Sept. 18	August 21
Total unemployed	d	219	247	205	228	176	211
Without work and seeking work	d	206	228	196	210	167	196
Seeking full-time work	d	194	210	182	195	156	182
Seeking part-time work	f	12	18	14	15	11	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	13	19	9	18	9	15
Without work and seeking work	d	206	228	196	210	167	196
Seeking under 1 month	e	76	76	80	70	67	66
Seeking 1-3 months	e	73	98	73	97	55	74
Seeking 4-6 months	e	29	25	21	18	20	25
Seeking more than 6 months	e	28	29	22	25	25	31

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 16, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,963	1,315	4,026	4,961	2,281	1,380
Men		6,921	651	1,986	2,447	1,152	685
Women		7,042	664	2,040	2,514	1,129	695
Labour force		7,730 a	646 b	2,208 b	2,827 a	1,282 b	767 b
Men		5,335 a	457 b	1,536 a	1,916 a	901 a	525 b
Women		2,395 b	189 c	672 c	911 c	381 c	242 d
Employed		7,511 a	622 b	2,124 b	2,763 b	1,262 b	740 b
Men		5,183 a	438 b	1,476 b	1,874 a	888 b	507 b
Women		2,328 b	184 c	648 c	889 c	374 c	233 d
Agriculture		635 d	33 e	131 e	164 e	283 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		6,876 a	589 c	1,993 b	2,599 b	979 c	716 c
Paid workers		6,370 a	536 c	1,835 b	2,432 b	914 b	653 c
Men		4,275 a	373 b	1,253 b	1,611 b	598 b	440 c
Women		2,095 b	163 d	582 c	821 c	316 c	213 d
Unemployed		219 d	24 e	84 e	64 e	20 e	27 e
Men		152 d	19 e	60 e	42 e	13 f	18 e
Women		67 e	5 f	24 f	22 f	7 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,233 a	669 b	1,818 b	2,134 b	999 b	613 c
Men		1,586 b	194 c	450 c	531 c	251 c	160 c
Women		4,647 a	475 b	1,368 b	1,603 b	748 b	453 c
Employed - 1967, September 16		7,511 a	622 b	2,124 b	2,763 b	1,262 b	740 b
August 19		7,854	645	2,237	2,903	1,309	760
1966, September 17		7,311	615	2,062	2,675	1,262	697
August 20		7,577	638	2,129	2,794	1,292	724
1965, September 18		6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
August 21		7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
Unemployed - 1967, September 16		219 d	24 e	84 e	64 e	20 e	27 e
August 19		247	26	86	86	19	30
1966, September 17		205	27	75	58	16	29
August 20		228	26	83	75	17	27
1965, September 18		176	23	69	47	18	19
August 21		211	27	85	57	18	24

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 23—No. 10

THE LABOUR FORCE  
OCTOBER 1967

Price: \$2.00 per year

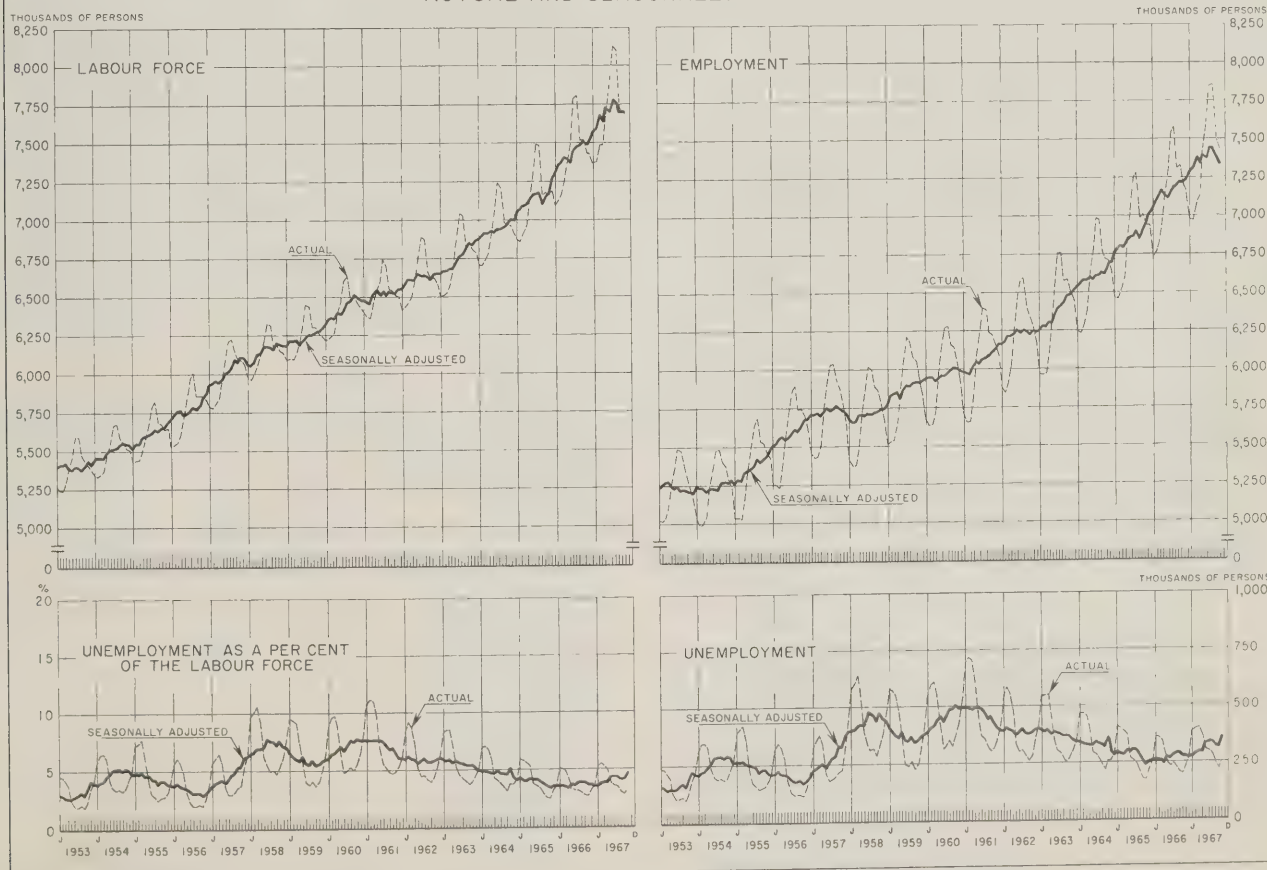
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,691,000 in the week ended October 14, 1967. Of this total, 7,437,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 254,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 39,000 from September; the employed decreased by 74,000, while the unemployed increased by 35,000. Compared with October 1966, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 172,000, 113,000, and 59,000, respectively.

Between September and October, employment dropped by 32,000 in agriculture and by 42,000

in non-agriculture. Employment was up from October 1966, by 71,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 42,000 in agriculture. Employment among men decreased by 66,000 from September, while employment among women remained practically unchanged. Employment of men was higher by 47,000 than in October last year and, of women, by 66,000.

In October, 3.3 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. In comparison, the unemployment rate was 2.8 in September this year and 2.6 in October 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in October 1967 was 4.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



### Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1966-1967

As compared with the third quarter of 1966, the labour force, employment and unemployment in the third quarter of 1967 were higher by 282,000, 258,000 and 24,000, respectively.

women was somewhat higher than the five-year annual average increase of 3.3 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively.

#### Third Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Labour Force	7,985	7,703
Employed	7,735	7,477
Unemployed	250	226

#### Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
Goods-producing	3,247	3,245	+ 2	+0.1
Men	2,708	2,721	- 13	-0.5
Women	539	524	+ 15	+2.9
Service-producing	4,488	4,232	+ 256	+6.0
Men	2,659	2,505	+ 154	+6.1
Women	1,829	1,727	+ 102	+5.9

Between the third quarter of 1966 and the third quarter of 1967, the labour force increased by 3.7 per cent. This compares with an average annual increase of 2.6 per cent for the previous five years, a period of rapid expansion of the labour force.

There were 160,000 more men and 122,000 more women in the labour force than a year earlier. The rates of increase of 3.0 per cent for men and 5.3 per cent for women compare favourably with the five-year average annual increase of 1.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent, respectively.

For both men and women, the highest year-to-year percentage gains in the labour force were among persons 20-24 years of age.

#### The Labour Force

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
<b>Men</b>				
All ages	5,549	5,389	160	3.0
14 - 19	597	565	32	5.7
20 - 24	700	657	43	6.5
25 - 44	2,410	2,360	50	2.1
45 and over	1,843	1,807	36	2.0
<b>Women</b>				
All ages	2,436	2,314	122	5.3
14 - 19	431	417	14	3.4
20 - 24	434	403	31	7.7
25 - 44	889	838	51	6.1
45 and over	682	656	26	4.0

Total employment averaged 7,735,000 in the third quarter of 1967, a rise of 258,000, or 3.5 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1966. Male employment at 5,367,000 was 141,000, or 2.7 per cent, higher than a year earlier and female employment at 2,368,000 was 117,000, or 5.2 per cent higher.

Virtually all the increase in total employment from the third quarter of 1966 was in the service-producing industries. Of the total increase in the service-producing industries, men accounted for 154,000 and women for 102,000. The percentage gain of 6.1 for men was substantially higher and the 5.9 per cent increase for

Comparing third quarters, agricultural employment was 38,000 higher in 1967 than in 1966 and employment in construction 28,000 lower. Other goods-producing industries showed little change. Employment was higher than a year earlier in all the service-producing industries. Community, business and personal service accounted for almost half the increase in total employment.

The largest increase in employment from the third quarter of 1966 was in the service and recreational occupations. Office and professional workers as a group accounted for 115,000, or 45 per cent of the gain in total employment. Farmers accounted for most of the year-to-year increase of 45,000 in the primary occupations.

#### Employment by Occupation

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
All occupations	7,735	7,477	+258	+ 3.5
Managerial	704	668	+ 36	+ 5.4
Professional and technical	883	853	+ 30	+ 3.5
Clerical	1,067	1,043	+ 24	+ 2.3
Sales	511	486	+ 25	+ 5.1
Service and recreation	929	858	+ 71	+ 8.3
Transport and communication	425	421	+ 4	+ 1.0
Primary(1)	853	808	+ 45	+ 5.6
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,987	1,951	+ 36	+ 1.8
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	376	389	- 13	- 3.3

(1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16	Sept. 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,997	13,963	13,587	13,555	13,226	13,200
Labour force	a	7,691	7,730	7,519	7,516	7,179	7,159
Employed	a	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311	7,008	6,983
Agriculture	d	603	635	561	603	632	625
Non-agriculture	a	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358
Unemployed	d	254	219	195	205	171	176
Not in the labour force	a	6,306	6,233	6,068	6,039	6,047	6,041
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.9	55.4	55.3	55.4	54.3	54.2
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5
Seasonally adjusted		4.7	4.1	3.7 <sup>r</sup>	3.9	3.4 <sup>r</sup>	3.6
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,938	6,921	6,735	6,719	6,555	6,542
Labour force	a	5,305	5,335	5,207	5,204	5,057	5,075
Employed	a	5,117	5,183	5,070	5,061	4,931	4,945
Agriculture	d	515	532	487	510	540	537
Non-agriculture	a	4,602	4,651	4,583	4,551	4,391	4,408
Unemployed	d	188	152	137	143	126	130
Not in the labour force	b	1,633	1,586	1,528	1,515	1,498	1,467
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	76.5	77.1	77.3	77.5	77.1	77.6
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,059	7,042	6,852	6,836	6,671	6,658
Labour force	b	2,386	2,395	2,312	2,312	2,122	2,084
Employed	b	2,320	2,328	2,254	2,250	2,077	2,038
Agriculture	e	88	103	74	93	92	88
Non-agriculture	b	2,232	2,225	2,180	2,157	1,985	1,950
Unemployed	e	66	67	58	62	45	46
Not in the labour force	a	4,673	4,647	4,540	4,524	4,549	4,574
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.8	34.0	33.7	33.8	31.8	31.3
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.2

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	
-----												
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
-----												
Participation rate(3)		53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 14, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,997	2,318	4,010 a	1,060 b	4,096 a	1,032 c	1,481
Labour force		7,691 a	751 c	3,859 a	865 c	1,267 c	728 c	221 d
Employed		7,437 a	690 c	3,767 a	814 c	1,245 c	706 c	215 d
Unemployed		254 d	61 e	92 e	51 e	22 f	22 f	6 g
Not in the labour force		6,306 a	1,567 b	151 d	195 d	2,829 b	304 d	1,260 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Oct. 14		54.9 a	32.4 c	96.2 a	81.6 a	30.9 c	70.5 b	14.9 d
Sept. 16		55.4	33.4	96.4	83.6	31.0	70.5	15.1
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Oct. 14		3.3 d	8.1 e	2.4 e	5.9 e	1.7 f	3.0 f	2.7 g
Sept. 16		2.8	7.5	1.8	4.7	1.4	3.3	2.7

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Oct. 14(2)	Sept. 16	Oct. 15(2)	Sept. 17	Oct. 16(2)	Sept. 18
Total employed	a	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311	7,008	6,983
Agriculture	d	603	635	561	603	632	625
Non-agriculture	a	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,161	6,267	6,104	6,113	5,799	5,814
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,473	5,746	3,601	5,609	3,417	5,399
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,688	521	2,503	504	2,382	415
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	73	71	52	48	49	43
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,615	450	2,451	456	2,333	372
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	673	609	659	595	577	544

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.
Total employed	a	7,601	7,735	7,404	7,477	7,090	7,171
Agriculture	d	648	674	604	636	664	688
Other primary industries	d	236	244	235	240	269	280
Manufacturing	c	1,769	1,798	1,805	1,810	1,680	1,688
Construction	c	520	531	541	559	523	537
Transportation and other utilities	c	675	686	648	648	626	637
Trade	c	1,241	1,262	1,188	1,197	1,137	1,159
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	314	316	305	306	290	289
Community, personal, other services	c	1,745	1,756	1,655	1,645	1,488	1,463
Public administration	c	453	468	423	436	413	430

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 14, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,437 a	6,318 a	578 c	349 c	192 d
Agriculture	603 d	106 e	313 d	56 e	128 e
Non-agriculture	6,834 a	6,212 a	265 d	293 d	64 e
Men	5,117 a	4,219 a	500 c	317 c	81 e
Agriculture	515 d	86 e	305 d	54 f	70 e
Non-agriculture	4,602 a	4,133 a	195 d	263 d	11 g
Women	2,320 b	2,099 b	78 e	32 e	111 d
Agriculture	88 e	20 f	8 g	2 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,232 b	2,079 b	70 e	30 e	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In October 1965, 1966 and 1967, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16	Sept. 18
Total unemployed	d	254	219	195	205	171	176
Without work and seeking work	d	232	206	184	196	161	167
Seeking full-time work	d	219	194	167	182	152	156
Seeking part-time work	f	13	12	17	14	9	11
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	22	13	11	9	10	9
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	232	206	184	196	161	167
Seeking under 1 month	e	91	76	73	80	64	67
Seeking 1-3 months	e	77	73	60	73	55	55
Seeking 4-6 months	e	35	29	24	21	22	20
Seeking more than 6 months	e	29	28	27	22	20	25

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 14, 1967	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,997	1,317	4,035	4,973	2,287	1,385
Men	6,938	652	1,990	2,453	1,155	688
Women	7,059	665	2,045	2,520	1,132	697
Labour force	7,691 a	653 b	2,181 b	2,815 a	1,261 b	781 b
Men	5,305 a	457 b	1,524 a	1,910 a	886 a	528 b
Women	2,386 b	196 c	657 c	905 c	375 c	253 d
Employed	7,437 a	626 b	2,085 b	2,743 b	1,242 b	741 b
Men	5,117 a	435 b	1,450 b	1,859 a	872 b	501 b
Women	2,320 b	191 c	635 c	884 c	370 c	240 d
Agriculture	603 d	40 e	127 e	153 e	256 d	27 f
Non-agriculture	6,834 a	586 c	1,958 b	2,590 b	986 c	714 c
Paid workers	6,318 a	542 c	1,800 b	2,415 b	912 b	649 c
Men	4,219 a	370 b	1,230 b	1,598 b	590 b	431 c
Women	2,099 b	172 d	570 c	817 c	322 c	218 d
Unemployed	254 d	27 e	96 e	72 e	19 e	40 e
Men	188 d	22 e	74 e	51 e	14 f	27 e
Women	66 e	5 f	22 f	21 f	5 g	13 g
Not in the labour force	6,306 a	664 b	1,854 b	2,158 b	1,026 b	604 c
Men	1,633 b	195 c	466 c	543 c	269 c	160 c
Women	4,673 a	469 b	1,388 b	1,615 b	757 b	444 c
-----						
Employed - 1967, October 14	7,437 a	626 b	2,085 b	2,743 b	1,242 b	741 b
September 16	7,511	622	2,124	2,763	1,262	740
1966, October 15	7,324	610	2,076	2,690	1,249	699
September 17	7,311	615	2,062	2,675	1,262	697
1965, October 16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
September 18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
-----						
Unemployed - 1967, October 14	254 d	27 e	96 e	72 e	19 e	40 e
September 16	219	24	84	64	20	27
1966, October 15	195	28	73	50	16	28
September 17	205	27	75	58	16	29
1965, October 16	171	23	75	37	13	23
September 18	176	23	69	47	18	19

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

## Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1966-1967 (continued from page 2)

Substantial increases in employment from a year earlier were recorded for Quebec (4.3 per cent), Ontario (4.0 per cent) and British Columbia (5.5 per cent). In the Atlantic and Prairie regions the year-to-year change was slight.

Comparing third quarters, unemployment was slightly higher in 1967 than in 1966 for Ontario and Quebec; in the Atlantic and Prairie regions and in British Columbia there was little change.

Total unemployment averaged 250,000 in the third quarter of 1967, up 24,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1966. Men accounted for 19,000 of this increase. Unemployed persons comprised 3.1 per cent of the labour force compared with 2.9 per cent a year earlier.

## Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)	Unemployment Rates %		
	1967	1966	1967	1966
Atlantic	26	27	3.9	4.1
Quebec	92	82	4.0	3.8
Ontario	81	70	2.8	2.5
Prairies	21	18	1.6	1.4
B.C.	30	28	3.8	3.8

## Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)	Unemployment Rates %		
	1967	1966	1967	1966
Total	250	226	3.1	2.9
Men	182	163	3.3	3.0
Women	68	63	2.8	2.7

## THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER 1967

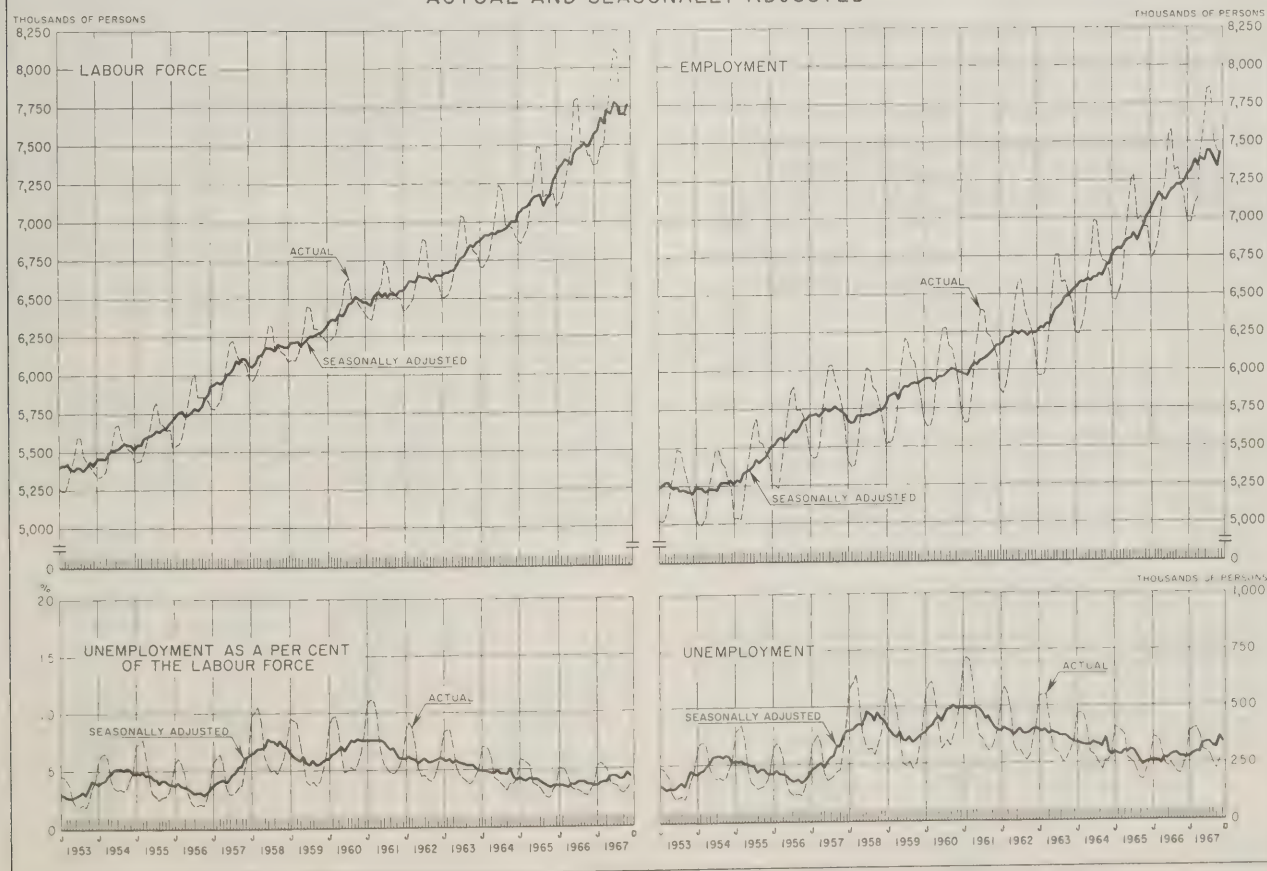
In the week ended November 11, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,698,000. This total included 7,409,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 289,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Employment decreased by 28,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 35,000. Compared with November 1966, the labour force was higher by 270,000, employment by 219,000 and unemployment by 51,000.

From October, employment in agriculture declined by 68,000; nonagricultural employment rose by 40,000 during the month. Employment was higher than in November last year

by 53,000 in agriculture and by 166,000 in nonagricultural industries. Between October and November, there was a decrease of 57,000 in employment of men but an increase of 29,000 in employment of women. Employment was higher than in November 1966 by 66,000 for men and 153,000 for women.

Unemployment amounted to 3.8 per cent of the labour force in November, compared with unemployment rates of 3.3 in October this year and 3.2 in November last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.3 in November 1967.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



### Employment and Unemployment by Region

Total employment in Canada rose by 1,567,000 between 1956 and 1966. For men, the increase during this period was 717,000 and for women it was 849,000. All regions shared in the growth in employment, gains ranging from 20 per cent in the Atlantic region to 39 per cent in British Columbia.

There were no appreciable changes in the regional distribution of the employed in the decade under consideration. In 1966, Ontario and Quebec continued to account for about two-thirds of total employment.

#### Distribution of Employment by Region

	1966		1956	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Canada	7,152	100.0	5,585	100.0
Atlantic	586	8.2	489	8.8
Quebec	2,016	28.2	1,535	27.5
Ontario	2,651	37.1	2,096	37.5
Prairies	1,222	17.1	976	17.5
B.C.	678	9.5	489	8.8

The year-to-year increases in employment between 1956 and 1966 differed between regions. For all regions except the Prairies, the rate of increase in total employment was considerably higher in the second half of the period than in the first half. This was particularly the case for men. On the average, the increase in male employment between 1956 and 1961 did not exceed one per cent in any region; in the 1961-1966 interval, the rate of increase ranged between 1.2 per cent and 4.2 per cent. The rate of increase in female employment was higher in the second half of the period than in the first half for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia but lower for the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

#### Annual Average Percentage Rate of Change in Employment by Region and Sex

	1961-1966			1956-1961		
	T	M	W	T	M	W
Canada	3.3	2.6	5.2	1.6	0.5	4.8
Atlantic	2.9	2.3	4.3	0.7	-0.7	5.4
Quebec	4.0	3.1	6.2	1.5	0.3	5.1
Ontario	3.1	2.5	4.5	1.6	0.8	3.6
Prairies	2.1	1.2	4.2	2.4	1.0	7.0
B.C.	5.0	4.2	7.2	1.5	0.5	4.6

Employment in agriculture declined by 233,000 during the period under review. Almost all of this decrease occurred in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies.

#### Agricultural Employment

	1966	1956	Decrease	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Canada	544	777	233	30.0
Quebec	106	165	59	35.8
Ontario	140	214	74	34.6
Prairies	240	324	84	25.9

Agricultural employment continued to be concentrated in the Prairie region, Ontario and Quebec. The Atlantic region and British Columbia together accounted for only a little over 10 per cent in 1966.

#### Employment in Agriculture and Percentage Distribution by Region, 1966

	(000's)	%
Canada	544	100.0
Atlantic	32	5.9
Quebec	106	19.5
Ontario	140	25.7
Prairies	240	44.1
B.C.	25	4.6

The number of persons employed in nonagricultural industries averaged 6,609,000 in 1966. This represents a rise of 1,801,000, or 37.5 per cent, over 1956. The percentage increase for the regions ranged between 25.9 in the Atlantic region and 50.6 in the Prairies.

Non-farm employment of men rose by 27.7 per cent from 3,528,000 in 1956 to 4,507,000 in 1966. Rates of increase ranged between 14.5 per cent in the Atlantic and 38.9 per cent in the Prairie region. For women the increase was 64.2 per cent from 1,280,000 to 2,102,000. The Prairie region experienced the largest expansion, 79.7 per cent and Ontario the lowest, 49.5 per cent.

#### Nonagricultural Employment Percentage Increase 1956 - 1966

	Total	Men	Women
Canada	37.5	27.7	64.2
Atlantic	25.9	14.5	65.3
Quebec	39.4	27.9	74.1
Ontario	33.3	26.8	49.5
Prairies	50.6	38.9	79.7
B.C.	40.5	29.3	76.8

The number of paid workers in Canada was 6,096,000 in 1966 compared with 4,389,000 in 1956. This increase of 1,707,000 was distributed among the regions as indicated in the following table.

#### Employed Paid Workers by Region

	1966	1956	Increase	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Canada	6,096	4,389	1,707	38.9
Atlantic	504	389	115	29.6
Quebec	1,750	1,241	509	41.0
Ontario	2,337	1,743	594	34.1
Prairies	909	597	312	52.3
B.C.	597	419	178	42.5

Note: The estimates of employment for 1956 and 1966 are twelve-month averages.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 16
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,026	13,997	13,620	13,587	13,252	13,226
Labour force	a	7,698	7,691	7,428	7,519	7,159	7,179
Employed	a	7,409	7,437	7,190	7,324	6,939	7,008
Agriculture	d	535	603	482	561	523	632
Non-agriculture	a	6,874	6,834	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376
Unemployed	d	289	254	238	195	220	171
Not in the labour force	a	6,328	6,306	6,192	6,068	6,093	6,047
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.9	54.9	54.5	55.3	54.0	54.3
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.4
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,952	6,938	6,751	6,735	6,568	6,555
Labour force	a	5,283	5,305	5,173	5,207	5,047	5,057
Employed	a	5,060	5,117	4,994	5,070	4,879	4,931
Agriculture	d	470	515	433	487	466	540
Non-agriculture	a	4,590	4,602	4,561	4,583	4,413	4,391
Unemployed	d	223	188	179	137	168	126
Not in the labour force	b	1,669	1,633	1,578	1,528	1,521	1,498
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	a	76.0	76.5	76.6	77.3	76.8	77.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.5
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,074	7,059	6,869	6,852	6,684	6,671
Labour force	b	2,415	2,386	2,255	2,312	2,112	2,122
Employed	b	2,349	2,320	2,196	2,254	2,060	2,077
Agriculture	e	65	88	49	74	57	92
Non-agriculture	b	2,284	2,232	2,147	2,180	2,003	1,985
Unemployed	e	66	66	59	58	52	45
Not in the labour force	a	4,659	4,673	4,614	4,540	4,572	4,549
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.1	33.8	32.8	33.7	31.6	31.8
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966		S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 11, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,026	2,322	3,997 a	1,084 b	4,091 a	1,048 c	1,484
Labour force		7,698 a	757 c	3,835 a	873 c	1,276 c	742 c	215 d
Employed		7,409 a	689 c	3,727 a	811 c	1,254 c	720 c	208 d
Unemployed		289 d	68 e	108 e	62 e	22 f	22 f	7 g
Not in the labour force		6,328 a	1,565 b	162 d	211 d	2,815 b	306 d	1,269 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Nov. 11		54.9 a	32.6 c	95.9 a	80.5 a	31.2 c	70.8 b	14.5 d
Oct. 14		54.9	32.4	96.2	81.6	30.9	70.5	14.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Nov. 11		3.8 d	9.0 e	2.8 e	7.1 e	1.7 f	3.0 f	3.3 g
Oct. 14		3.3	8.1	2.4	5.9	1.7	3.0	2.7

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Nov. 11(2)	Oct. 14(2)	Nov. 12(2)	Oct. 15(2)	Nov. 13(2)	Oct. 16(2)
Total employed	a	7,409	7,437	7,190	7,324	6,939	7,008
Agriculture	d	535	603	482	561	523	632
Non-agriculture	a	6,874	6,834	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,874	6,834	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,151	6,161	6,064	6,104	5,806	5,799
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,586	3,473	4,595	3,601	4,458	3,417
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	565	2,688	1,469	2,503	1,348	2,382
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	76	73	60	52	59	49
Due to other reasons(4)	c	489	2,615	1,409	2,451	1,289	2,333
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	723	673	644	659	610	577

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Sept/Nov.	Average Aug/Oct.	Average Sept/Nov.	Average Aug/Oct.	Average Sept/Nov.	Average Aug/Oct.
Total employed	a	7,452	7,601	7,275	7,404	6,977	7,090
Agriculture	d	591	648	549	604	593	664
Other primary industries	d	229	236	229	235	247	269
Manufacturing	c	1,739	1,769	1,784	1,805	1,647	1,680
Construction	c	505	520	516	541	516	523
Transportation and other utilities	c	662	675	645	648	613	626
Trade	c	1,222	1,241	1,186	1,188	1,151	1,137
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	316	314	302	305	277	290
Community, personal, other services	c	1,746	1,745	1,650	1,655	1,539	1,488
Public administration	c	442	453	414	423	394	413

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 11, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,409 a	6,335 a	562 c	334 c	178 d
Agriculture	535 d	82 e	297 d	41 e	115 e
Non-agriculture	6,874 a	6,253 a	265 d	293 d	63 e
Men	5,060 a	4,196 a	479 c	306 c	79 e
Agriculture	470 d	70 e	292 d	39 f	69 e
Non-agriculture	4,590 a	4,126 a	187 d	267 d	10 g
Women	2,349 b	2,139 b	83 e	28 e	99 d
Agriculture	65 e	12 f	5 g	2 g	46 e
Non-agriculture	2,284 b	2,127 b	78 e	26 e	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) In the reference weeks of October 1965, 1966 and 1967, and of November 1965 and 1966, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays. Since Remembrance Day fell on a Saturday in 1967, its effect on number of hours worked in the November 1967 reference week was very much less than in 1965 or 1966.

(3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 16
Total unemployed	d	289	254	238	195	220	171
Without work and seeking work	d	267	232	219	184	204	161
Seeking full-time work	d	253	219	203	167	188	152
Seeking part-time work	f	14	13	16	17	16	9
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	22	22	19	11	16	10
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	267	232	219	184	204	161
Seeking under 1 month	e	106	91	87	73	90	64
Seeking 1-3 months	e	100	77	82	60	70	55
Seeking 4-6 months	e	33	35	24	24	24	22
Seeking more than 6 months	e	28	29	26	27	20	20

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 11, 1967	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,026	1,319	4,042	4,986	2,290	1,389
Men	6,952	653	1,994	2,459	1,156	690
Women	7,074	666	2,048	2,527	1,134	699
Labour force	7,698 a	649 b	2,182 b	2,825 a	1,262 b	780 b
Men	5,283 a	455 b	1,514 a	1,912 a	879 a	523 b
Women	2,415 b	194 c	668 c	913 c	383 c	257 d
Employed	7,409 a	613 b	2,081 b	2,748 b	1,230 b	737 b
Men	5,060 a	424 b	1,436 b	1,856 a	853 b	491 b
Women	2,349 b	189 c	645 c	892 c	377 c	246 d
Agriculture	535 d	29 e	114 e	143 e	228 d	21 f
Non-agriculture	6,874 a	584 c	1,967 b	2,605 b	1,002 c	716 c
Paid workers	6,335 a	534 c	1,809 b	2,426 b	920 b	646 c
Men	4,196 a	363 b	1,224 b	1,600 b	585 b	424 c
Women	2,139 b	171 d	585 c	826 c	335 c	222 d
Unemployed	289 d	36 e	101 e	77 e	32 e	43 e
Men	223 d	31 e	78 e	56 e	26 f	32 e
Women	66 e	5 f	23 f	21 f	6 g	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,328 a	670 b	1,860 b	2,161 b	1,028 b	609 c
Men	1,669 b	198 c	480 c	547 c	277 c	167 c
Women	4,659 a	472 b	1,380 b	1,614 b	751 b	442 c
<hr/>						
Employed - 1967, November 11	7,409 a	613 b	2,081 b	2,748 b	1,230 b	737 b
October 14	7,437	626	2,085	2,743	1,242	741
1966, November 12	7,190	592	2,045	2,660	1,207	686
October 15	7,324	610	2,076	2,690	1,249	699
1965, November 13	6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
October 16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
Unemployed	289 d	36 e	101 e	77 e	32 e	43 e
October 14	254	27	96	72	19	40
1966, November 12	238	31	86	60	26	35
October 15	195	28	73	50	16	28
1965, November 13	220	29	93	49	24	25
October 16	171	23	75	37	13	23

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

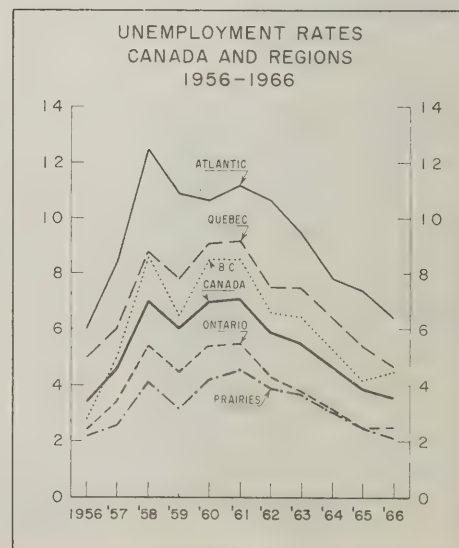
Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Employment and Unemployment by Region (continued from page 2)

In all regions, the proportion of paid workers to total employment was higher in 1966 than in 1956. In the Prairies the ratio was about three out of four and in the other regions the proportions were 85 per cent or more.

The patterns of change in employment described above are reflected in the unemployment rates. Between 1956 and 1961, total employment grew at a slower rate than the labour force and the unemployment rate for Canada rose from 3.4 per cent to 7.1 per cent. In the period 1961-1966, the increase in employment was larger than for the labour force and the unemployment rate dropped to 3.6 per cent. Similarly, unemployment rates rose and fell in all regions.

Throughout the 1956-1966 interval, unemployment rates were higher than the Canada average for the Atlantic region, Quebec and (except for 1956) British Columbia.



## THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER 1967

Price: \$2.00 per year

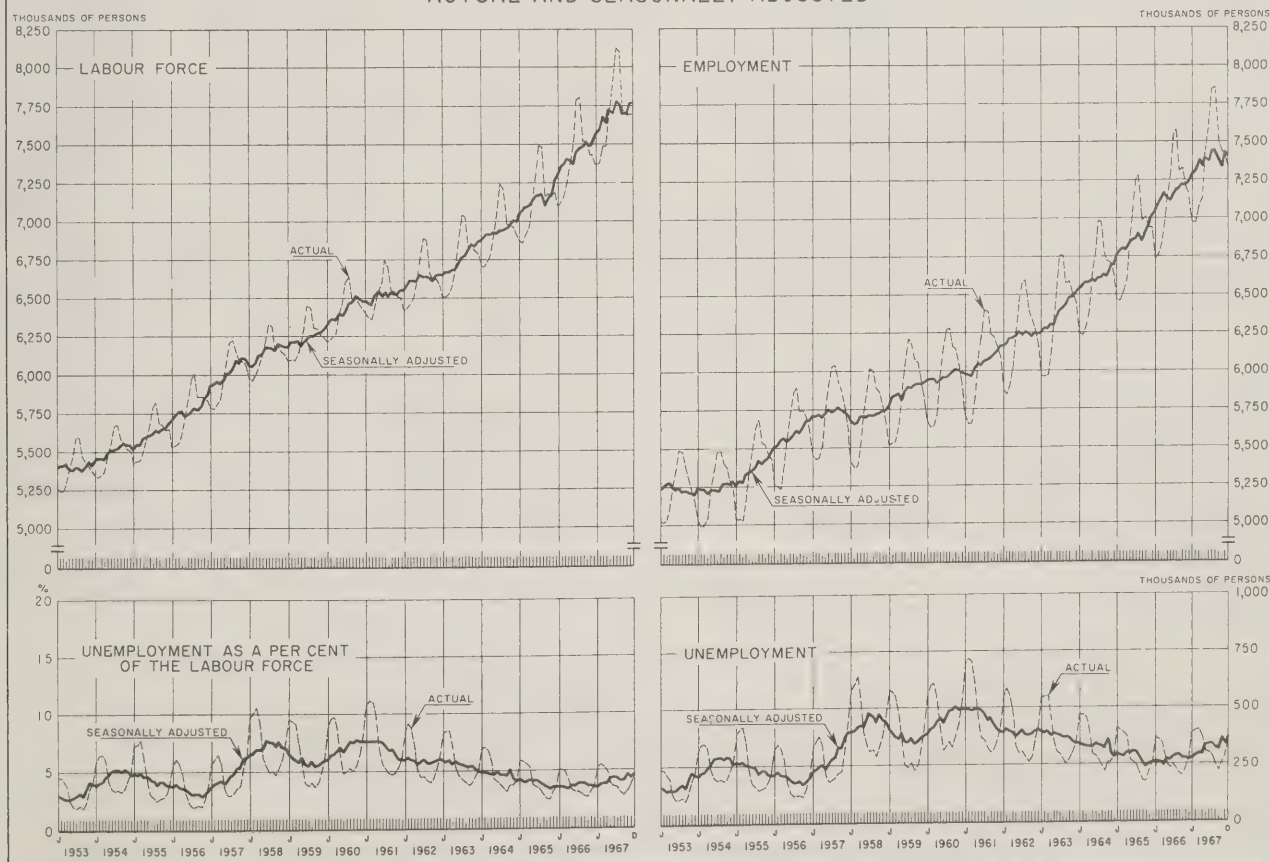
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,697,000 in the week ended December 9, 1967. This total included 7,344,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 353,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between November and December, the labour force was virtually unchanged; the number of employed decreased by 65,000 and the unemployed increased by 64,000. Compared with December 1966, the labour force was higher by 258,000, the employed by 171,000 and the unemployed by 87,000.

Of the decrease in total employment from November, 48,000 was in agriculture and 17,000

in nonagricultural industries. Nonagricultural industries accounted for virtually all of the year-to-year increase in total employment. Between November and December, employment of men declined by 73,000 while employment of women rose slightly. Employment was higher than in December 1966 by 32,000 among men and by 139,000 among women.

The unemployment rate in December was 4.6, compared with rates of 3.8 in November and of 3.6 in December 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.7 in December 1967.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry  
4th Quarter 1967

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the fourth quarter of 1967, with comparative data for the first three quarters of 1967 and the fourth quarter of 1966, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1967				1966	1967				1966
	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	4th	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	4th
	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	3.1	4.2	5.3	3.1
Office and professional(2)	18	19	16	15	18	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.3
Transportation	5	5	7	7	6	4.4	3.2	6.0	7.7	4.2
Service and recreation	10	11	10	9	10	3.4	2.9	3.4	4.0	2.9
Primary(3)	9	6	8	10	9	3.9	1.6	3.6	6.6	3.1
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	35	30	32	38	34	5.2	3.7	5.0	7.4	4.0
Labourers(4)	14	12	14	17	15	12.5	7.4	12.5	18.7	10.0
Never worked(5)	8	17	14	5	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	299	250	320	392	233					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1967				1966	1967				1966
	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	4th	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	4th
	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.	quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	3.1	4.2	5.3	3.1
Primary industries(6)	10	7	10	11	9	3.8	1.8	3.9	6.5	2.9
Manufacturing	25	24	22	23	25	4.1	3.2	3.8	5.0	3.2
Construction	18	15	18	23	18	10.1	6.5	10.6	17.5	8.0
Transportation and other utilities(7)	8	7	8	12	9	3.7	2.4	3.9	6.7	3.3
Trade	10	11	10	11	11	2.4	2.1	2.6	3.6	2.0
Service(8)	20	20	19	15	20	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9
Never worked(5)	8	17	14	5	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	299	250	320	392	233					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 11	Nov. 13
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,053	14,026	13,648	13,620	13,278	13,252
Labour force	a	7,697	7,698	7,439	7,428	7,185	7,159
Employed	a	7,344	7,409	7,173	7,190	6,933	6,939
Agriculture	d	487	535	485	482	470	523
Non-agriculture	a	6,857	6,874	6,688	6,708	6,463	6,416
Unemployed	d	353	289	266	238	252	220
Not in the labour force	a	6,356	6,328	6,209	6,192	6,093	6,093
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.8	54.9	54.5	54.5	54.1	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.1
Seasonally adjusted		4.7	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.5r	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,965	6,952	6,765	6,751	6,580	6,568
Labour force	a	5,271	5,283	5,168	5,173	5,046	5,047
Employed	a	4,987	5,060	4,955	4,994	4,844	4,879
Agriculture	d	432	470	437	433	424	466
Non-agriculture	a	4,555	4,590	4,518	4,561	4,420	4,413
Unemployed	d	284	223	213	179	202	168
Not in the labour force	b	1,694	1,669	1,597	1,578	1,534	1,521
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.4	4.2	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.3
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,088	7,074	6,883	6,869	6,698	6,684
Labour force	b	2,426	2,415	2,271	2,255	2,139	2,112
Employed	b	2,357	2,349	2,218	2,196	2,089	2,060
Agriculture	e	55	65	48	49	46	57
Non-agriculture	b	2,302	2,284	2,170	2,147	2,043	2,003
Unemployed	e	69	66	53	59	50	52
Not in the labour force	a	4,662	4,659	4,612	4,614	4,559	4,572
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.2	34.1	33.0	32.8	31.9	31.6
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

## Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force Statistics

The unadjusted time series appearing in "Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force Statistics, 1953-1966", have been adjusted for seasonal variation utilizing the latest twelve months of data. The second edition "Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force Statistics, 1953-1967", will be released shortly. For each series there will be presented four tables, as follows: (1) seasonally unadjusted data, (2) uncentered twelve-month moving average of unadjusted data, (3) final seasonal adjustment factors, including factors estimated one year ahead and (4) final seasonally adjusted series.

"Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force Series, 1953-1967", Catalogue no. 71-201, price \$1.00, may be obtained from the Queen's Printer or from the Publications Distribution Unit, DBS.



Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 9, 1967		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,053	2,328	3,988 a	1,102 b	4,106 a	1,043 c	1,486
Labour force		7,697 a	761 c	3,817 a	890 c	1,286 c	737 c	206 d
Employed		7,344 a	686 c	3,679 a	805 c	1,263 c	713 c	198 d
Unemployed		353 d	75 e	138 e	85 e	23 f	24 f	8 g
Not in the labour force		6,356 a	1,567 b	171 d	212 d	2,820 b	306 d	1,280 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Dec. 9		54.8 a	32.7 c	95.7 a	80.8 a	31.3 c	70.7 b	13.9 d
Nov. 11		54.9	32.6	95.9	80.5	31.2	70.8	14.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Dec. 9		4.6 d	9.9 e	3.6 e	9.6 e	1.8 f	3.3 f	3.9 g
Nov. 11		3.8	9.0	2.8	7.1	1.7	3.0	3.3

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Dec. 9	Nov. 11(2)	Dec. 10	Nov. 12(2)	Dec. 11	Nov. 13(2)
Total employed	a	7,344	7,409	7,173	7,190	6,933	6,939
Agriculture	d	487	535	485	482	470	523
Non-agriculture	a	6,857	6,874	6,688	6,708	6,463	6,416
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,857	6,874	6,688	6,708	6,463	6,416
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,125	6,151	6,043	6,064	5,843	5,806
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,641	5,586	5,570	4,595	5,434	4,458
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	484	565	473	1,469	409	1,348
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	73	76	64	60	62	59
Due to other reasons(4)	c	411	489	409	1,409	347	1,289
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	732	723	645	644	620	610

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Oct./Dec.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Oct./Dec.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Oct./Dec.	Average Sept./Nov.
Total employed	a	7,397	7,452	7,229	7,275	6,960	6,977
Agriculture	d	542	591	509	549	542	593
Other primary industries	d	226	229	228	229	243	247
Manufacturing	c	1,727	1,739	1,776	1,784	1,635	1,647
Construction	c	480	505	497	516	500	516
Transportation and other utilities	c	658	662	646	645	617	613
Trade	c	1,250	1,222	1,210	1,186	1,177	1,151
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	317	316	304	302	291	277
Community, personal, other services	c	1,757	1,746	1,646	1,650	1,551	1,539
Public administration	c	440	442	413	414	404	394

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 9, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,344 a	6,319 a	537 c	325 c	163 d
Agriculture	487 d	70 e	282 d	35 e	100 e
Non-agriculture	6,857 a	6,249 a	255 d	290 d	63 e
Men	4,987 a	4,158 a	455 c	301 c	73 e
Agriculture	432 d	60 e	277 d	34 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,555 a	4,098 a	178 d	267 d	12 g
Women	2,357 b	2,161 b	82 e	24 e	90 d
Agriculture	55 e	10 f	5 g	1 g	39 e
Non-agriculture	2,302 b	2,151 b	77 e	23 e	51 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the reference weeks of November 1965 and 1966, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day holidays. Since Remembrance Day fell on a Saturday in 1967, its effect on the number of hours worked in the November 1967 reference week was very much less than in 1965 or 1966. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 11	Nov. 13
Total unemployed	d	353	289	266	238	252	220
Without work and seeking work	d	326	267	243	219	232	204
Seeking full-time work	d	312	253	233	203	215	188
Seeking part-time work	f	14	14	10	16	17	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	27	22	23	19	20	16
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	326	267	243	219	232	204
Seeking under 1 month	e	116	106	91	87	92	90
Seeking 1-3 months	e	135	100	101	82	93	70
Seeking 4-6 months	e	42	33	28	24	22	24
Seeking more than 6 months	e	33	28	23	26	25	20

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 9, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,053	1,321	4,050	4,997	2,293	1,392
Men		6,965	654	1,998	2,465	1,157	691
Women		7,088	667	2,052	2,532	1,136	701
Labour force		7,697 a	638 b	2,170 b	2,840 a	1,271 b	778 b
Men		5,271 a	445 b	1,502 a	1,921 a	881 a	522 b
Women		2,426 b	193 c	668 c	919 c	390 c	256 d
Employed		7,344 a	596 b	2,044 b	2,749 b	1,226 b	729 b
Men		4,987 a	407 b	1,402 b	1,856 a	841 b	481 b
Women		2,357 b	189 c	642 c	893 c	385 c	248 d
Agriculture		487 d	26 e	92 e	137 e	214 d	18 f
Non-agriculture		6,857 a	570 c	1,952 b	2,612 b	1,012 c	711 c
Paid workers		6,319 a	520 c	1,793 b	2,437 b	926 b	643 c
Men		4,158 a	349 b	1,208 b	1,602 b	583 b	416 c
Women		2,161 b	171 d	585 c	835 c	343 c	227 d
Unemployed		353 d	42 e	126 e	91 e	45 e	49 e
Men		284 d	38 e	100 e	65 e	40 f	41 e
Women		69 e	4 f	26 f	26 f	5 g	8 g
Not in the labour force		6,356 a	683 b	1,880 b	2,157 b	1,022 b	614 c
Men		1,694 b	209 c	496 c	544 c	276 c	169 c
Women		4,662 a	474 b	1,384 b	1,613 b	746 b	445 c
-----							
Employed	1967, December 9	7,344 a	596 b	2,044 b	2,749 b	1,226 b	729 b
	November 11	7,409	613	2,081	2,748	1,230	737
	1966, December 10	7,173	583	2,034	2,674	1,205	677
	November 12	7,190	592	2,045	2,660	1,207	686
	1965, December 11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
	November 13	6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
Unemployed	1967, December 9	353 d	42 e	126 e	91 e	45 e	49 e
	November 11	289	36	101	77	32	43
	1966, December 10	266	36	93	65	32	40
	November 12	238	31	86	60	26	35
	1965, December 11	252	44	97	60	29	22
	November 13	220	29	93	49	24	25

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY 1968

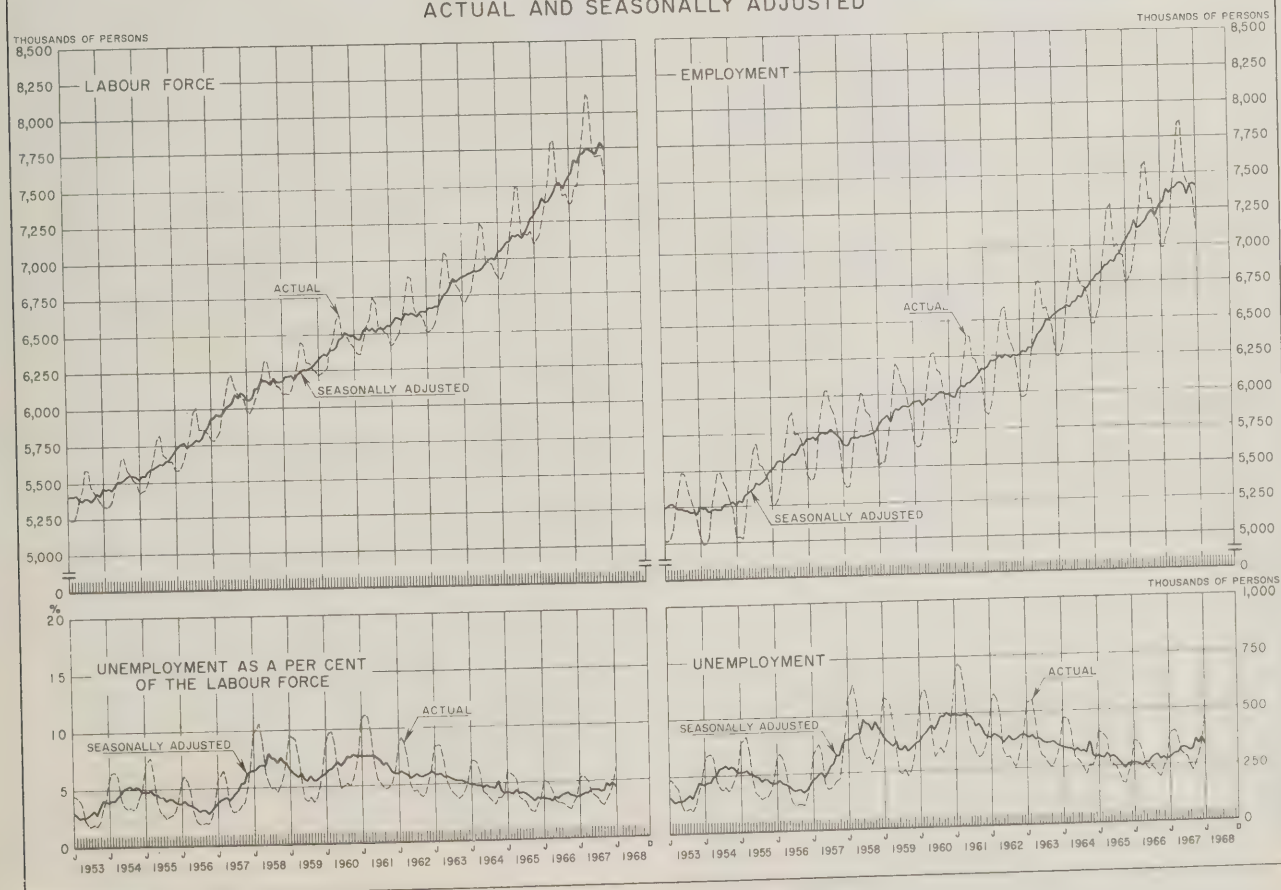
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,564,000 in the week ended January 13, 1968. Of this total, 7,100,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 464,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force declined by 133,000 from December; the employed decreased by 244,000 and the unemployed increased by 111,000 over the month. Compared with January 1967, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 200,000, 117,000 and 83,000, respectively.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 216,000 of the decrease in employment between December and January and agriculture for

28,000. Between January 1967 and January 1968 there was a rise of 109,000 in nonagricultural employment; in agriculture there was little change in employment. From December, there was a decrease of 154,000 in employed men and of 90,000 in employed women. Virtually all the increase in employment between January 1967 and January 1968 was among women.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 6.1 in January 1968, compared with 4.6 in December 1967 and 5.2 in January 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in January 1968.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1966-1967

In the fourth quarter of 1967, the Canadian labour force was 233,000 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1966; employment and unemployment being higher by 168,000 and 66,000, respectively.

Fourth Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1967	1966
Labour Force	7,695	7,462
Employed	7,397	7,229
Unemployed	299	233

During the fourth quarter of 1967, the labour force continued to expand at a rapid rate. The year-to-year increase in the total labour force of 3.1 per cent followed increases of 4.0 per cent in the first and second quarters and 3.7 per cent in the third quarter. In each quarter of 1967, the year-to-year increase in the labour force was greater than the average annual increase of the past five years for both men and women.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increases  
in the Labour Force

	1966-1967					Average Annual Increase 1961-1966
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Cal. Year	
Both Sexes	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.7	2.6
Men	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.7
Women	7.4	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.2	4.9

For the year as a whole, the total labour force in 1967 averaged 7,694,000 compared with 7,420,000 in 1966. This increase of 3.7 per cent has seldom been exceeded. Of the total increase from a year earlier of 274,000, men accounted for 136,000 and women for 138,000. Although there was a small decline in the labour force participation rate for men, it was more than compensated for by the substantial increase in the participation rate for women. As a result, the rate for the year 1967 for Canada attained 55.5 per cent, the highest ever recorded.

Total employment averaged 7,397,000 in the fourth quarter of 1967, a rise of 168,000 or 2.3 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1966. This year-to-year increase was the smallest of any fourth quarter since 1962. Male employment rose by 49,000, or 1.0 per cent, and female employment by 119,000, or 5.4 per cent. Relative gains in employment from a year earlier continued to be substantial among women 20-24 years of age.

Comparing fourth quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1967 than in 1966 for

British Columbia; for the other regions, gains ranged between 0.9 per cent for Quebec and 2.9 per cent for the Atlantic region. For the calendar year as a whole, employment gains from a year earlier were higher than the average annual increase of the previous five years for British Columbia and Ontario but lower for the Atlantic and Prairie regions and Quebec.

Percentage Increase in Employment  
Canada and Regions

	4th Quarter 1966-67	Calendar Year 1966-67	Average Annual Increase 1961-66
Canada	2.3	3.2	3.3
Atlantic	2.9	1.2	2.9
Quebec	0.9	3.2	4.0
Ontario	2.7	3.5	3.1
Prairies	1.1	1.3	2.1
B. C.	7.1	6.6	5.0

In the fourth quarter of 1967, employment was higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1966 by 203,000 in the service-producing industries; men accounting for 84,000 and women for 119,000 of this increase. The largest year-to-year gains (81,000 for women and 30,000 for men) were in community, personal and other service. Although employment in agriculture was up by 33,000 from a year earlier, employment in the goods-producing sector was down by 35,000.

Employment by Industry

	Fourth Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's) %	
	1967	1966		
All industries	7,397	7,229	+ 168	+ 2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,975	3,010	- 35	- 1.2
Agriculture	542	509	+ 33	+ 6.5
Other primary industries	226	228	- 2	- 0.9
Manufacturing	1,727	1,776	- 49	- 2.8
Construction	480	497	- 17	- 3.4
Service producing industries	4,422	4,219	+ 203	+ 4.8
Transportation & other utilities	658	646	+ 12	+ 1.9
Trade	1,250	1,210	+ 40	+ 3.3
Finance	317	304	+ 13	+ 4.3
Community, personal & other service	1,757	1,646	+ 111	+ 6.7
Public administration	440	413	+ 27	+ 6.5

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1969 edition of this Report, page 6.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968	1967		1966		1965
		Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,086	14,053	13,680	13,648	13,305	13,278
Labour force	a	7,564	7,697	7,364	7,439	7,093	7,185
Employed	a	7,100	7,344	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933
Agriculture	d	459	487	451	485	460	470
Non-agriculture	a	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463
Unemployed	d	464	353	381	266	359	252
Not in the labour force	a	6,522	6,356	6,316	6,209	6,212	6,093
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	53.7	54.8	53.8	54.5	53.3	54.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.1	4.6	5.2	3.6	5.1	3.5
Seasonally adjusted		4.4	4.7	3.7 <sup>r</sup>	3.6	3.6 <sup>r</sup>	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,980	6,965	6,780	6,765	6,593	6,580
Labour force	a	5,217	5,271	5,144	5,168	4,998	5,046
Employed	a	4,833	4,987	4,831	4,955	4,696	4,844
Agriculture	d	418	432	404	437	412	424
Non-agriculture	a	4,415	4,555	4,427	4,518	4,284	4,420
Unemployed	d	384	284	313	213	302	202
Not in the labour force	b	1,763	1,694	1,636	1,597	1,595	1,534
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	74.7	75.7	75.9	76.4	75.8	76.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.4	5.4	6.1	4.1	6.0	4.0
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,106	7,088	6,900	6,883	6,712	6,698
Labour force	b	2,347	2,426	2,220	2,271	2,095	2,139
Employed	b	2,267	2,357	2,152	2,218	2,038	2,089
Agriculture	e	41	55	47	48	48	46
Non-agriculture	b	2,226	2,302	2,105	2,170	1,990	2,043
Unemployed	e	80	69	68	53	57	50
Not in the labour force	a	4,759	4,662	4,680	4,612	4,617	4,559
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.0	34.2	32.2	33.0	31.2	31.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.3

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 13, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,086	2,334	3,981 a	1,120 b	4,112 a	1,050 c	1,489
Labour force		7,564 a	713 c	3,791 a	890 c	1,236 c	733 c	201 d
Employed		7,100 a	625 c	3,590 a	778 c	1,210 c	707 c	190 d
Unemployed		464 d	88 e	201 d	112 e	26 f	26 f	11 g
Not in the labour force		6,522 a	1,621 b	190 d	230 d	2,876 b	317 d	1,288 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968 Jan. 13		53.7 a	30.5 c	95.2 a	79.5 a	30.1 c	69.8 b	13.5 d
1967 Dec. 9		54.8	32.7	95.7	80.8	31.3	70.7	13.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968 Jan. 13		6.1 d	12.3 e	5.3 d	12.6 e	2.1 f	3.5 f	5.5 g
1967 Dec. 9		4.6	9.9	3.6	9.6	1.8	3.3	3.9

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968	1967		1966		1965
		Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11
Total employed	a	7,100	7,344	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933
Agriculture	d	459	487	451	485	460	470
Non-agriculture	a	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,965	6,125	5,917	6,043	5,689	5,843
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,344	5,641	5,497	5,570	5,272	5,434
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	621	484	420	473	417	409
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	73	68	64	67	62
Due to other reasons(3)	c	542	411	352	409	350	347
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	676	732	615	645	585	620

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average Nov. 1967 Dec. "	Average Oct. 1967 Nov. "	Average Nov. 1966 Dec. "	Average Oct. 1966 Nov. "	Average Nov. 1965 Dec. "	Average Oct. 1965 Nov. "
		Jan. 1968	Dec. "	Jan. 1967	Dec. "	Jan. 1966	Dec. "
Total employed	a	7,284	7,397	7,115	7,229	6,869	6,960
Agriculture	d	494	542	473	509	484	542
Other primary industries	d	219	226	222	228	240	243
Manufacturing	c	1,703	1,727	1,748	1,776	1,641	1,635
Construction	c	448	480	468	497	473	500
Transportation and other utilities	c	655	658	645	646	603	617
Trade	c	1,244	1,250	1,209	1,210	1,153	1,177
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	319	317	303	304	298	291
Community, personal, other services	c	1,767	1,757	1,634	1,646	1,576	1,551
Public administration	d	435	440	413	413	401	404

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 13, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,100 a	6,132 a	522 c	289 c	157 d
Agriculture	459 d	64 e	271 d	27 f	97 e
Non-agriculture	6,641 a	6,068 a	251 d	262 d	60 e
Men	4,833 a	4,043 a	446 c	265 c	79 d
Agriculture	418 d	57 e	267 d	26 f	68 e
Non-agriculture	4,415 a	3,986 a	179 d	239 d	11 f
Women	2,267 b	2,089 b	76 e	24 e	78 d
Agriculture	41 e	7 f	4 g	1 g	29 e
Non-agriculture	2,226 b	2,082 b	72 e	23 e	49 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

**Table 7**  
Unemployed

	S.D. (1)	1968	1967		1966		1965
		Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11
Total unemployed	d	464	353	381	266	359	252
Without work and seeking work	d	417	326	342	243	320	232
Seeking full-time work	d	400	312	330	233	306	215
Seeking part-time work	f	17	14	12	10	14	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	47	27	39	23	39	20
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	417	326	342	243	320	232
Seeking under 1 month	d	134	116	127	91	111	92
Seeking 1-3 months	d	195	135	153	101	151	93
Seeking 4-6 months	e	51	42	36	28	34	22
Seeking more than 6 months	e	37	33	26	23	24	25

**Table 8**  
Regional distributions  
Week ended January 13, 1968

		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,086	1,323	4,059	5,010	2,297	1,397
Men		6,980	655	2,002	2,471	1,159	693
Women		7,106	668	2,057	2,539	1,138	704
Labour force		7,564 a	615 b	2,136 b	2,804 a	1,248 b	761 b
Men		5,217 a	431 b	1,490 a	1,908 a	866 a	522 b
Women		2,347 b	184 c	646 c	896 c	382 c	239 d
Employed		7,100 a	548 b	1,970 b	2,684 a	1,196 b	702 b
Men		4,833 a	371 b	1,348 b	1,817 a	822 b	475 b
Women		2,267 b	177 c	622 c	867 c	374 c	227 d
Agriculture		459 d	24 e	93 e	123 e	200 d	19 f
Non-agriculture		6,641 a	524 b	1,877 b	2,561 b	996 c	683 c
Paid workers		6,132 a	476 c	1,726 b	2,395 b	915 b	620 c
Men		4,043 a	317 c	1,158 b	1,580 b	578 b	410 b
Women		2,089 b	159 c	568 c	815 c	337 c	210 d
Unemployed		464 d	67 e	166 e	120 e	52 e	59 e
Men		384 d	60 e	142 e	91 e	44 e	47 e
Women		80 e	7 f	24 f	29 e	8 g	12 f
Not in the labour force		6,522 a	708 b	1,923 b	2,206 b	1,049 b	636 c
Men		1,763 b	224 c	512 c	563 c	293 c	171 c
Women		4,759 a	484 b	1,411 b	1,643 b	756 b	465 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1968 January 13	7,100 a	548 b	1,970 b	2,684 a	1,196 b	702 b
	1967 December 9	7,344	596	2,044	2,749	1,226	729
	1967 January 14	6,983	538	1,981	2,616	1,177	671
	1966 December 10	7,173	583	2,034	2,674	1,205	677
	1966 January 15	6,734	537	1,903	2,523	1,146	625
	1965 December 11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
Unemployed	1968 January 13	464 d	67 e	166 e	120 e	52 e	59 e
	1967 December 9	353	42	126	91	45	49
	1967 January 14	381	59	133	102	38	49
	1966 December 10	266	36	93	65	32	40
	1966 January 15	359	63	127	86	42	41
	1965 December 11	252	44	97	60	29	22

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force, 1966-1967 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 299,000 in the fourth quarter 1967, an increase of 66,000 from the fourth quarter of 1966. Men accounted for 56,000 of this increase. Unemployed persons comprised 3.9 per cent of the labour force compared with 3.1 per cent a year earlier; the unemployment rate being higher for both men and women.

Comparing fourth quarters, unemployment rates were higher in 1967 than in 1966 in all regions. In each quarter of 1967, unemployment rates were higher than in the corresponding quarters of 1966 for Quebec and Ontario.

## Unemployment Rates by Region Fourth Quarter Averages

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex Fourth Quarter Averages				
	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
Total	299	233	3.9	3.1
Men	232	176	4.4	3.4
Women	67	57	2.8	2.5

	1967	1966
Atlantic	5.4	5.1
Quebec	5.0	3.9
Ontario	2.8	2.1
Prairies	2.5	2.0
B. C.	5.6	4.7

## THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1968

LIBRARY

MAR 28 1968

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

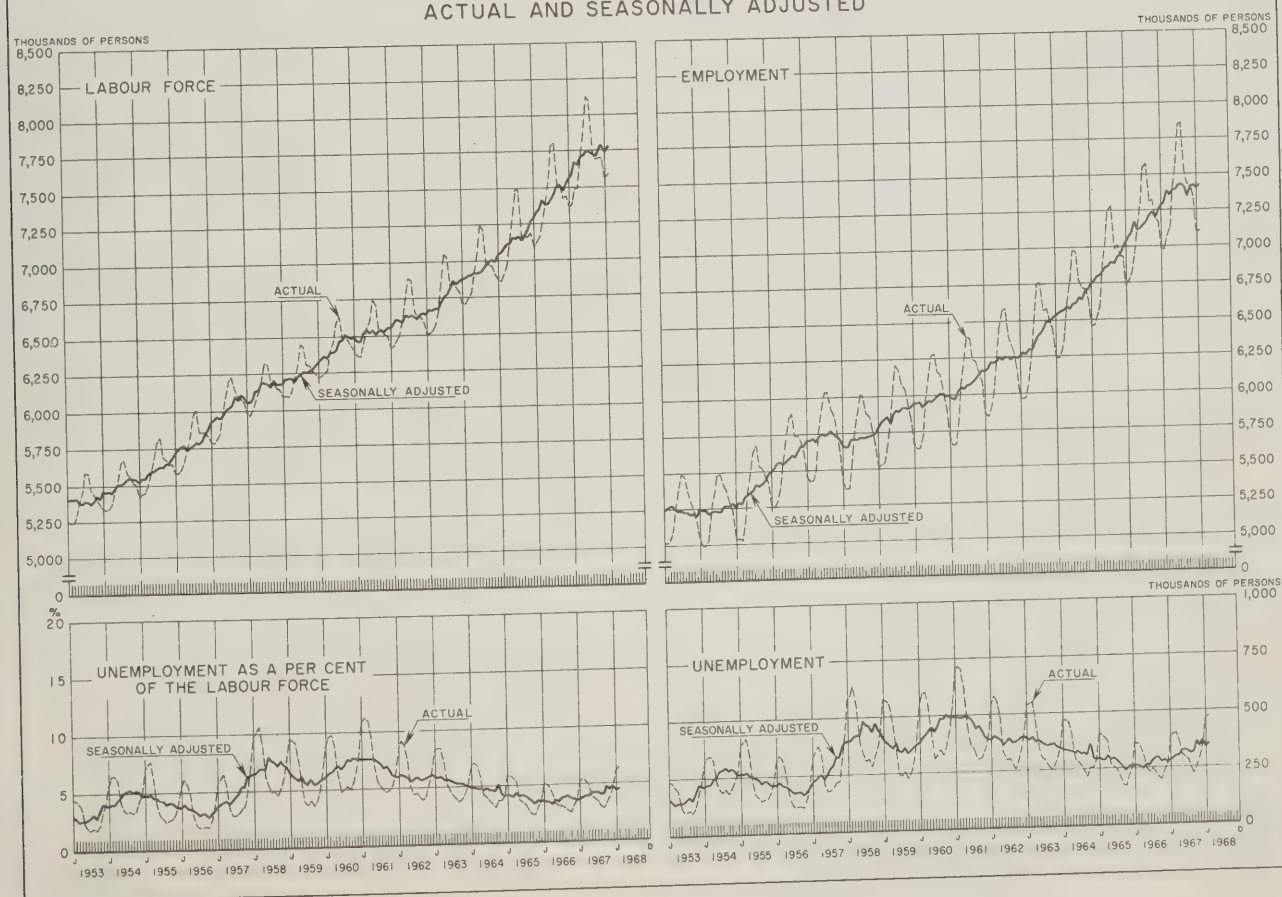
In the week ended February 17, 1968, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,589,000. This total included 7,107,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 482,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between January and February, there were increases of 25,000 in the labour force and of 18,000 in the unemployed; there was little change over the month in the number employed. Compared with February 1967, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 213,000, 127,000 and 86,000, respectively.

Employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 30,000 between January

and February; in agriculture there was a decline of 23,000. Nonagricultural industries accounted for all the increase in total employment from a year earlier. Among women, employment increased by 15,000 from January, while there was little change in the number of men employed. There were 21,000 more men and 106,000 more women employed in February 1968 than in February 1967.

In February, the unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 6.4 compared with rates of 6.1 in January 1968 and 5.4 in February 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the February 1968 rate was 4.5.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
January 1967 - January 1968

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the August 1967 report), data referring to the weeks ended October 14, 1967, and January 13, 1968, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for January, April and July 1967. Comments on the January 1968 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 464,000 persons unemployed in January 1968, 209,000 (45%) were heads of family units, 210,000 (45%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 45,000 (10%) were not members of family units.

The 419,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 376,000 family units. In 221,000 (59%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (31-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 59 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for January 1968 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 13, 1968	464	419	209	144	66	45
October 14, 1967	254	233	98	94	41	21
July 22, 1967	284	264	94	133	37	20
April 22, 1967	365	333	165	115	53	32
January 14, 1967	381	347	179	114	54	34
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 13, 1968	100	90	45	31	14	10
October 14, 1967	100	92	39	37	16	8
July 22, 1967	100	93	33	47	13	7
April 22, 1967	100	91	45	32	14	9
January 14, 1967	100	91	47	30	14	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 13, 1968	376	155	221	140	53	28
October 14, 1967	215	73	142	80	39	23
July 22, 1967	243	72	171	93	48	30
April 22, 1967	300	125	175	109	45	21
January 14, 1967	315	131	184	117	45	22
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 13, 1968	100	41	59	37	14	8
October 14, 1967	100	34	66	37	18	11
July 22, 1967	100	30	70	38	20	12
April 22, 1967	100	42	58	36	15	7
January 14, 1967	100	42	58	37	14	7

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 19	Jan. 15
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,115	14,086	13,717	13,680	13,334	13,305
Labour force	a	7,589	7,564	7,376	7,364	7,122	7,093
Employed	a	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983	6,766	6,734
Agriculture	d	436	459	437	451	469	460
Non-agriculture	a	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532	6,297	6,274
Unemployed	d	482	464	396	381	356	359
Not in the labour force	a	6,526	6,522	6,341	6,316	6,212	6,212
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	53.8	53.7	53.8	53.8	53.4	53.3
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1
Seasonally adjusted		4.5	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,994	6,980	6,798	6,780	6,608	6,593
Labour force	a	5,228	5,217	5,127	5,144	5,032	4,998
Employed	a	4,825	4,833	4,804	4,831	4,732	4,696
Agriculture	d	401	418	397	404	424	412
Non-agriculture	a	4,424	4,415	4,407	4,427	4,308	4,284
Unemployed	d	403	384	323	313	300	302
Not in the labour force	b	1,766	1,763	1,671	1,636	1,576	1,595
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	74.7	74.7	75.4	75.9	76.2	75.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.7	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,121	7,106	6,919	6,900	6,726	6,712
Labour force	b	2,361	2,347	2,249	2,220	2,090	2,095
Employed	b	2,282	2,267	2,176	2,152	2,034	2,038
Agriculture	e	35	41	40	47	45	48
Non-agriculture	b	2,247	2,226	2,136	2,105	1,989	1,990
Unemployed	e	79	80	73	68	56	57
Not in the labour force	a	4,760	4,759	4,670	4,680	4,636	4,617
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.2	33.0	32.5	32.2	31.1	31.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 17, 1968			Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
					Men		Women		
					Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)			14,115	2,341	4,000 a	1,111 b	4,122 a	1,051 c	1,490
Labour force			7,589 a	721 c	3,802 a	877 c	1,248 c	736 c	205 d
Employed			7,107 a	634 c	3,593 a	759 c	1,217 c	710 c	194 d
Unemployed			482 d	87 e	209 d	118 e	31 f	26 f	11 g
Not in the labour force			6,526 a	1,620 b	198 d	234 d	2,874 b	315 d	1,285 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968 Feb. 17			53.8 a	30.8 c	95.0 a	78.9 a	30.3 c	70.0 b	13.8 d
Jan. 13			53.7	30.5	95.2	79.5	30.1	69.8	13.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968 Feb. 17			6.4 d	12.1 e	5.5 d	13.5 e	2.5 f	3.5 f	5.4 g
Jan. 13			6.1	12.3	5.3	12.6	2.1	3.5	5.5

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 19	Jan. 15
Total employed	a	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983	6,766	6,734
Agriculture	d	436	459	437	451	469	460
Non-agriculture	a	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532	6,297	6,274
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532	6,297	6,274
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,938	5,965	5,931	5,917	5,702	5,689
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,454	5,344	5,429	5,497	5,312	5,272
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	484	621	502	420	390	417
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	75	79	73	68	54	67
Due to other reasons(3)	c	409	542	429	352	336	350
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	733	676	612	615	595	585

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 19	Jan. 15
Total employed	a	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983	6,766	6,734
Agriculture	d	436	459	437	451	469	460
Other primary industries	d	204	208	208	209	209	216
Manufacturing	c	1,693	1,658	1,748	1,711	1,663	1,636
Construction	c	385	401	415	437	434	446
Transportation and other utilities	c	644	649	629	641	580	584
Trade	c	1,205	1,205	1,168	1,186	1,135	1,128
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	331	320	298	304	300	292
Community, personal, other services	c	1,780	1,768	1,655	1,632	1,573	1,573
Public administration	c	429	432	422	412	403	399

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 17, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,107 a	6,154 a	515 c	289 c	149 d
Agriculture	436 d	57 e	261 d	29 f	89 e
Non-agriculture	6,671 a	6,097 a	254 d	260 d	60 e
Men	4,825 a	4,045 a	438 c	265 c	77 d
Agriculture	401 d	52 e	258 d	29 f	62 e
Non-agriculture	4,424 a	3,993 a	180 d	236 d	15 f
Women	2,282 b	2,109 b	77 e	24 e	72 d
Agriculture	35 e	5 f	3 g	- g	27 e
Non-agriculture	2,247 b	2,104 b	74 e	24 e	45 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 19	Jan. 15
Total unemployed	d	482	464	396	381	356	359
Without work and seeking work	d	443	417	359	342	327	320
Seeking full-time work	d	426	400	344	330	312	306
Seeking part-time work	f	17	17	15	12	15	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	39	47	37	39	29	39
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	443	417	359	342	327	320
Seeking under 1 month	d	99	134	96	127	76	111
Seeking 1-3 months	d	222	195	177	153	171	151
Seeking 4-6 months	e	79	51	57	36	53	34
Seeking more than 6 months	e	43	37	29	26	27	24

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 17, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,115	1,324	4,067	5,021	2,301	1,402
Men		6,994	655	2,006	2,476	1,161	696
Women		7,121	669	2,061	2,545	1,140	706
Labour force		7,589 a	614 b	2,133 b	2,823 a	1,247 b	772 b
Men		5,228 a	427 b	1,490 a	1,919 a	865 a	527 b
Women		2,361 b	187 c	643 c	904 c	382 c	245 d
Employed		7,107 a	547 b	1,954 b	2,693 a	1,199 b	714 b
Men		4,825 a	367 b	1,334 b	1,820 a	824 b	480 b
Women		2,282 b	180 c	620 c	873 c	375 c	234 d
Agriculture		436 d	21 e	85 e	121 e	189 d	20 f
Non-agriculture		6,671 a	526 b	1,869 b	2,572 b	1,010 c	694 c
Paid workers		6,154 a	476 c	1,716 b	2,404 b	928 b	630 c
Men		4,045 a	314 c	1,148 b	1,580 b	588 b	415 b
Women		2,109 b	162 c	568 c	824 c	340 c	215 d
Unemployed		482 d	67 e	179 e	130 e	48 e	58 e
Men		403 d	60 e	156 e	99 e	41 e	47 e
Women		79 e	7 f	23 f	31 e	7 g	11 f
Not in the labour force		6,526 a	710 b	1,934 b	2,198 b	1,054 b	630 c
Men		1,766 b	228 c	516 c	557 c	296 c	169 c
Women		4,760 a	482 b	1,418 b	1,641 b	758 b	461 c
-----							
Employed	1968 February 17	7,107 a	547 b	1,954 b	2,693 a	1,199 b	714 b
	January 13	7,100	548	1,970	2,684	1,196	702
	1967 February 18	6,980	535	1,969	2,610	1,183	683
	January 14	6,983	538	1,981	2,616	1,177	671
	1966 February 19	6,766	533	1,922	2,521	1,152	638
	January 15	6,734	537	1,903	2,523	1,146	625
Unemployed	1968 February 17	482 d	67 e	179 e	130 e	48 e	58 e
	January 13	464	67	166	120	52	59
	1967 February 18	396	62	149	101	39	45
	January 14	381	59	133	102	38	49
	1966 February 19	356	65	134	82	41	34
	January 15	359	63	127	86	42	41

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

## The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

### Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
January 13, 1968		376	136	127	68	45
October 14, 1967		215	79	68	40	28
July 22, 1967		243	84	83	45	31
April 22, 1967		300	112	100	49	39
January 14, 1967		315	115	110	58	32

(1) See footnote page 2.

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

LIBRARY

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 24 No. 3

MAY 10 1968

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Price: \$2.00 per year

## THE LABOUR FORCE

MARCH 1968

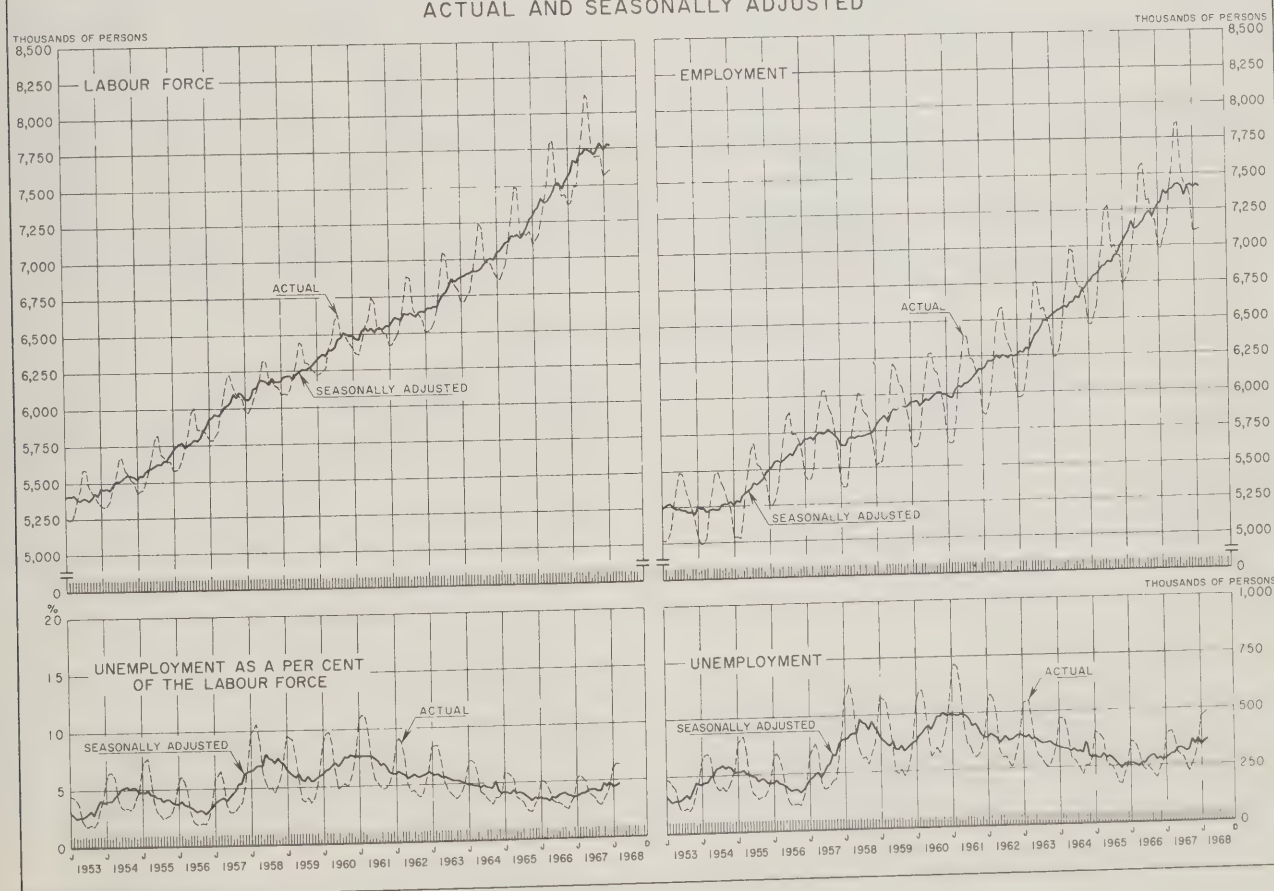
In the week ended March 23, 1968, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,608,000. This total included 7,120,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 488,000 unemployed for the whole week. Changes in these estimates from February were small; increases of 19,000 in the labour force and 13,000 in the employed, while the unemployed estimate was practically unchanged. Compared with March 1967, the estimates for March this year were higher by 119,000 for the labour force, by 31,000 for the employed and by 88,000 for the unemployed.

Between February and March, employment decreased by 13,000 in nonagricultural indus-

tries and increased by 26,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was higher by 30,000 than in March last year and agricultural employment was virtually unchanged. There was little change in the number of employed men and women from February. In March 1968, there were 14,000 fewer men but 45,000 more women employed than a year earlier.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in March was 6.4, compared with rates of 6.4 in February this year and 5.3 in March 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in March this year was 4.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



# The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1968

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by ex-

pressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1968, with comparative data for the four quarters of 1967, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1968	1967				1968	1967			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	6.3	3.9	3.1	4.2	5.3
Office and profes- sional(2)	16	18	19	16	15	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8
Transportation	7	5	5	7	7	9.4	4.4	3.2	6.0	7.7
Service and recreation	8	10	11	10	9	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	4.0
Primary(3)	10	9	6	8	10	8.0	3.9	1.6	3.6	6.6
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	38	35	30	32	38	9.1	5.2	3.7	5.0	7.4
Labourers(4)	16	14	12	14	17	22.4	12.5	7.4	12.5	18.7
Never worked(5)	4	8	17	14	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	478	299	250	320	392					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1968	1967				1968	1967			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	6.3	3.9	3.1	4.2	5.3
Primary industries(6)	12	10	7	10	11	7.9	3.8	1.8	3.9	6.5
Manufacturing	23	25	24	22	23	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.8	5.0
Construction	23	18	15	18	23	21.8	10.1	6.5	10.6	17.5
Transportation and other utilities(7)	10	8	7	8	12	6.9	3.7	2.4	3.9	6.7
Trade	11	10	11	10	11	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	3.6
Service(8)	17	20	20	19	15	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3
Never worked(5)	4	8	17	14	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	478	299	250	320	392					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

1966-1967 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18	March 19	Feb. 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,151	14,115	13,748	13,717	13,359	13,334
Labour force	a	7,608	7,589	7,489	7,376	7,162	7,122
Employed	a	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980	6,821	6,766
Agriculture	d	462	436	461	437	475	469
Non-agriculture	a	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543	6,346	6,297
Unemployed	d	488	482	400	396	341	356
Not in the labour force	a	6,543	6,526	6,259	6,341	6,197	6,212
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	53.8	53.8	54.5	53.8	53.6	53.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.0
Seasonally adjusted		4.7	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.5r	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,012	6,994	6,813	6,798	6,620	6,608
Labour force	a	5,241	5,228	5,175	5,127	5,033	5,032
Employed	a	4,831	4,825	4,845	4,804	4,748	4,732
Agriculture	d	422	401	415	397	427	424
Non-agriculture	a	4,409	4,424	4,430	4,407	4,321	4,308
Unemployed	d	410	403	330	323	285	300
Not in the labour force	b	1,771	1,766	1,638	1,671	1,587	1,576
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	74.7	74.7	76.0	75.4	76.0	76.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.8	7.7	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.0
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,139	7,121	6,935	6,919	6,739	6,726
Labour force	b	2,367	2,361	2,314	2,249	2,129	2,090
Employed	b	2,289	2,282	2,244	2,176	2,073	2,034
Agriculture	e	40	35	46	40	48	45
Non-agriculture	b	2,249	2,247	2,198	2,136	2,025	1,989
Unemployed	e	78	79	70	73	56	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,772	4,760	4,621	4,670	4,610	4,636
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.2	33.2	33.4	32.5	31.6	31.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 23, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,151	2,346	4,000 a	1,126 b	4,118 a	1,068 c	1,493
Labour force		7,608 a	705 c	3,804 a	894 c	1,256 c	743 c	206 d
Employed		7,120 a	621 c	3,590 a	775 c	1,226 c	715 c	193 d
Unemployed		488 d	84 e	214 d	119 e	30 f	28 f	13 g
Not in the labour force		6,543 a	1,641 b	196 d	232 d	2,862 b	325 d	1,287 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, March 23		53.8 a	30.1 c	95.1 a	79.4 a	30.5 c	69.6 b	13.8 d
		Feb. 17	30.8	95.0	78.9	30.3	70.0	13.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, March 23		6.4 d	11.9 e	5.6 d	13.3 e	2.4 f	3.8 f	6.3 e
		Feb. 17	12.1	5.5	13.5	2.5	3.5	5.4

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18	March 19	Feb. 19
Total employed	a	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980	6,821	6,766
Agriculture	d	462	436	461	437	475	469
Non-agriculture	a	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543	6,346	6,297
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543	6,346	6,297
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,936	5,938	5,953	5,931	5,742	5,702
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,364	5,454	5,506	5,429	5,320	5,312
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	572	484	447	502	422	390
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	75	77	73	51	54
Due to other reasons(3)	c	493	409	370	429	371	336
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	722	733	675	612	604	595

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18	March 19	Feb. 19
Total employed	a	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980	6,821	6,766
Agriculture	d	462	436	461	437	475	469
Other primary industries	d	182	204	189	208	195	209
Manufacturing	c	1,683	1,693	1,751	1,748	1,684	1,663
Construction	c	394	385	407	415	449	434
Transportation and other utilities	c	644	644	637	629	581	580
Trade	c	1,228	1,205	1,202	1,168	1,151	1,135
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	323	331	306	298	301	300
Community, personal, other services	c	1,767	1,780	1,711	1,655	1,591	1,573
Public administration	c	437	429	425	422	394	403

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 23, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,120 a	6,130 a	519 c	316 c	155 d
Agriculture	462 d	61 e	268 d	35 f	98 e
Non-agriculture	6,658 a	6,069 a	251 d	281 d	57 e
Men	4,831 a	4,021 a	444 c	288 c	78 d
Agriculture	422 d	56 e	265 d	34 f	67 e
Non-agriculture	4,409 a	3,965 a	179 d	254 d	11 f
Women	2,289 b	2,109 b	75 e	28 e	77 d
Agriculture	40 e	5 f	3 g	1 g	31 e
Non-agriculture	2,249 b	2,104 b	72 e	27 e	46 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18	March 19	Feb. 19
Total unemployed	d	488	482	400	396	341	356
Without work and seeking work	d	441	443	362	359	315	327
Seeking full-time work	d	423	426	345	344	299	312
Seeking part-time work	f	18	17	17	15	16	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	47	39	38	37	26	29
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	441	443	362	359	315	327
Seeking under 1 month	d	90	99	91	96	68	76
Seeking 1-3 months	d	189	222	159	177	140	171
Seeking 4-6 months	e	114	79	81	57	83	53
Seeking more than 6 months	e	48	43	31	29	24	27

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 23, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,151	1,327	4,076	5,035	2,306	1,407
Men		7,012	657	2,010	2,483	1,164	698
Women		7,139	670	2,066	2,552	1,142	709
Labour force		7,608 a	607 b	2,146 b	2,824 a	1,256 b	775 b
Men		5,241 a	424 b	1,495 a	1,919 a	872 a	531 b
Women		2,367 b	183 c	651 c	905 c	384 c	244 d
Employed		7,120 a	542 b	1,957 b	2,691 a	1,206 b	724 b
Men		4,831 a	366 b	1,329 b	1,817 a	829 b	490 b
Women		2,289 b	176 c	628 c	874 c	377 c	234 d
Agriculture		462 d	21 e	99 e	116 e	201 d	25 f
Non-agriculture		6,658 a	521 b	1,858 b	2,575 b	1,005 c	699 c
Paid workers		6,130 a	474 c	1,694 b	2,405 b	923 b	634 c
Men		4,021 a	315 c	1,123 b	1,580 b	583 b	420 b
Women		2,109 b	159 c	571 c	825 c	340 c	214 d
Unemployed		488 d	65 e	189 e	133 e	50 e	51 e
Men		410 d	58 e	166 e	102 e	43 e	41 e
Women		78 e	7 f	23 f	31 e	7 g	10 f
Not in the labour force		6,543 a	720 b	1,930 b	2,211 b	1,050 b	632 c
Men		1,771 b	233 c	515 c	564 c	292 c	167 c
Women		4,772 a	487 b	1,415 b	1,647 b	758 b	465 c
-----		-----					
Employed	1968, March 23	7,120 a	542 b	1,957 b	2,691 a	1,206 b	724 b
	February 17	7,107	547	1,954	2,693	1,199	714
	1967, March 18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
	February 18	6,980	535	1,969	2,610	1,183	683
	1966, March 19	6,821	537	1,914	2,553	1,172	645
	February 19	6,766	533	1,922	2,521	1,152	638
Unemployed	1968, March 23	488 d	65 e	189 e	133 e	50 e	51 e
	February 17	482	67	179	130	48	58
	1967, March 18	400	64	153	107	34	42
	February 18	396	62	149	101	39	45
	1966, March 19	341	63	132	77	36	33
	February 19	356	65	134	82	41	34

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 24—No. 4

## THE LABOUR FORCE

APRIL 1968

LIBRARY

Price: \$2.00 per year

JUN 28 1968

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

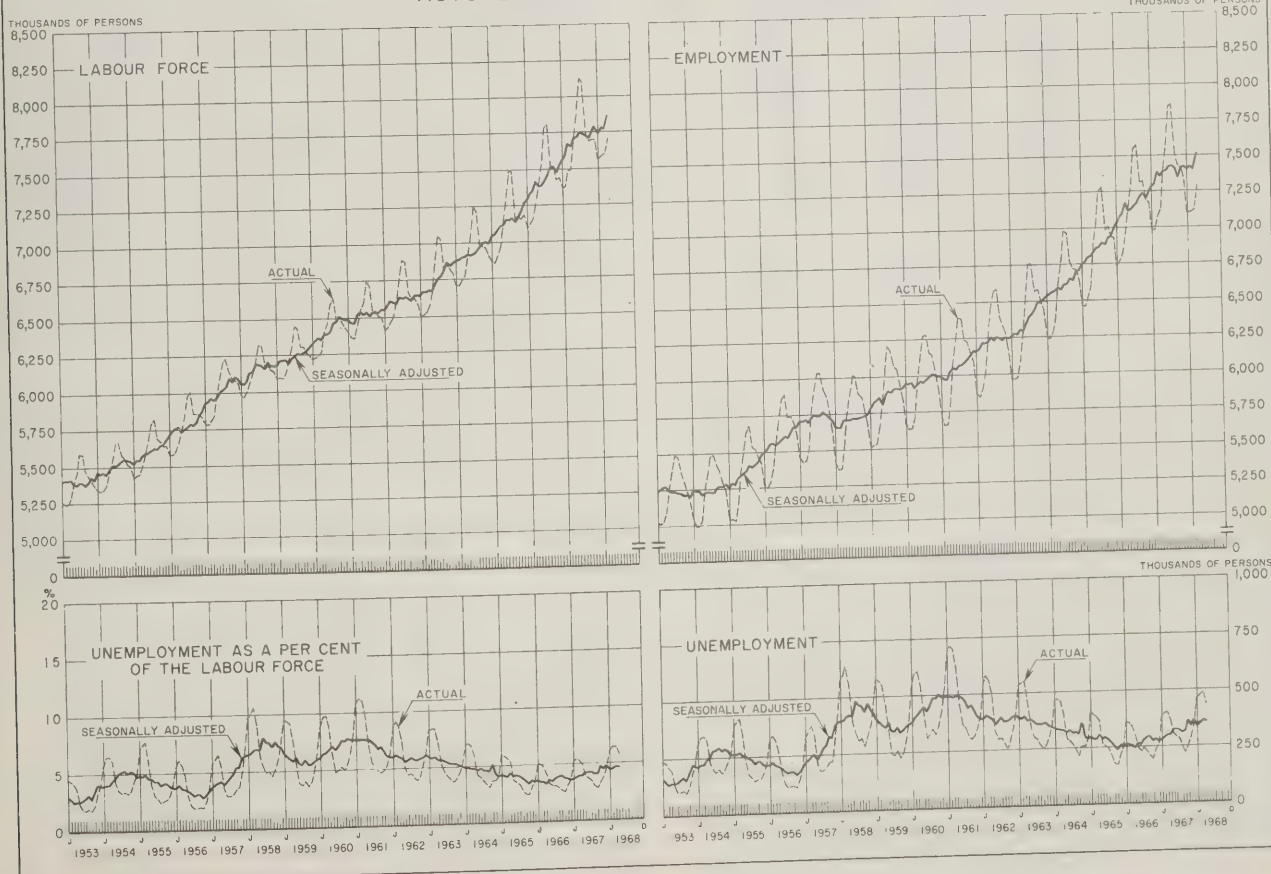
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,712,000 in the week ended April 20, 1968. Of this total, 7,276,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 436,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 104,000; the employed increased by 156,000 and the unemployed decreased by 52,000. The labour force was 222,000 higher than in April 1967, the employed having increased by 151,000 and the unemployed by 71,000.

Of the total increase in employment from March, 71,000 occurred in agriculture

and 85,000 occurred in nonagricultural industries. Compared with April 1967, nonagricultural employment was up by 122,000 and employment in agriculture by 29,000. Men accounted for most of the March-to-April increase in total employment. Between April 1967 and April 1968, employment increased by 63,000 among men and by 88,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 5.7, compared with rates of 6.4 in March and 4.9 in April last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April 1968 was 4.6.

### LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



May 1968  
9712-505

Special Surveys Division

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1967-1968

In the first quarter of 1968, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,587,000, an increase of 177,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Employment at 7,109,000 was 92,000 higher and unemployment at 478,000 was 86,000 higher than a year earlier.

increase in employment in this sector. In the goods-producing industries, employment was 86,000 lower than a year earlier. In manufacturing, there were 37,000 fewer men and 21,000 fewer women employed; there were 25,000 fewer men employed in construction.

First Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Labour Force	7,587	7,410
Employed	7,109	7,017
Unemployed	478	392

Employed by Industry

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
All Industries	7,109	7,017	+ 92	+1.3
Goods-producing industries	2,721	2,807	- 86	-3.1
Agriculture	452	450	+ 2	+0.4
Other primary industries	198	202	- 4	-2.0
Manufacturing	1,678	1,736	- 58	-3.3
Construction	393	419	- 26	-6.2
Service-producing industries	4,388	4,210	+178	+4.2
Transportation & other utilities	645	636	+ 9	+1.4
Trade	1,213	1,185	+ 28	+2.4
Finance	325	303	+ 22	+7.3
Community, personal & other service	1,772	1,666	+106	+6.4
Public administration	433	420	+ 13	+3.1

During the first quarter of 1968, the labour force continued to grow but at a much slower rate. The increase in the total labour force of 2.4 per cent from a year earlier was somewhat lower than the annual average change of 3.0 per cent for the preceding five years. The decline in the rate of growth of the labour force was noticeable among younger men and among women 25 years of age and over.

The Labour Force

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,229	5,149	80	1.6
14-19	388	384	4	1.0
20-24	634	619	15	2.4
25-44	2,400	2,359	41	1.7
45 and over	1,806	1,787	19	1.1
Women				
All ages	2,358	2,261	97	4.3
14-19	325	303	22	7.3
20-24	456	419	37	8.8
25-44	892	872	20	2.3
45 and over	685	667	18	2.7

Of the total year-to-year increase in the labour force, men accounted for 80,000 and women for 97,000. Employment was higher than a year earlier in all regions, the largest gains occurring in British Columbia and Ontario.

Total employment averaged 7,109,000 in the first quarter of 1968, a rise of only 92,000, or 1.3 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1967. This percentage increase is the smallest year-to-year increase of any first quarter since the early 1960's. Women accounted for almost all of the increase in total employment.

In the service-producing industries, employment was higher in the first quarter of 1968 than in the first quarter of 1967 by 178,000 (62,000 men, 116,000 women). Community, personal and other service accounted for 60 per cent of the

Total unemployment in the first quarter of 1968 was 86,000 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1967. Practically all the increase was among men. Unemployment rates, for both men and women remain lower for married than for other persons.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates  
First Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u> (000's)		<u>Unemployment Rate</u> %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total	478	392	6.3	5.3
Men	399	322	7.6	6.3
Married	219	186	5.6	4.8
Other	180	136	14.0	10.8
Women	79	70	3.4	3.1
Married	31	28	2.4	2.3
Other	48	42	4.5	4.0

For men, unemployment was substantially higher in the first quarter of 1968 than in the first quarter of 1967 for all age groups. Virtually all the increase in female unemployment occurred in the group 20-24 years of age. For both men and women, unemployment rates remain highest for those under 25 years of age.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,184	14,151	13,790	13,748	13,396	13,359
Labour force	a	7,712	7,608	7,490	7,489	7,248	7,162
Employed	a	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821
Agriculture	d	533	462	504	461	517	475
Non-agriculture	a	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346
Unemployed	d	436	488	365	400	298	341
Not in the labour force	a	6,472	6,543	6,300	6,259	6,148	6,197
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.4	53.8	54.3	54.5	54.1	53.6
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.8
Seasonally adjusted		4.6	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,029	7,012	6,835	6,813	6,639	6,620
Labour force	a	5,322	5,241	5,198	5,175	5,077	5,033
Employed	a	4,967	4,831	4,904	4,845	4,831	4,748
Agriculture	d	473	422	451	415	457	427
Non-agriculture	a	4,494	4,409	4,453	4,430	4,374	4,321
Unemployed	d	355	410	294	330	246	285
Not in the labour force	b	1,707	1,771	1,637	1,638	1,562	1,587
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.7	74.7	76.0	76.0	76.5	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.7	7.8	5.7	6.4	4.8	5.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,155	7,139	6,955	6,935	6,757	6,739
Labour force	b	2,390	2,367	2,292	2,314	2,171	2,129
Employed	b	2,309	2,289	2,221	2,244	2,119	2,073
Agriculture	e	60	40	53	46	60	48
Non-agriculture	b	2,249	2,249	2,168	2,198	2,059	2,025
Unemployed	e	81	78	71	70	52	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,765	4,772	4,663	4,621	4,586	4,610
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.4	32.1	31.6
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.6

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status, week ended April 20, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,184	2,352	4,011 a	1,128 b	4,140 a	1,058 c	1,495
Labour force		7,712 a	740 c	3,828 a	908 c	1,288 c	731 c	217 d
Employed		7,276 a	661 c	3,648 a	799 c	1,256 c	705 c	207 d
Unemployed		436 d	79 e	180 d	109 e	32 f	26 f	10 g
Not in the labour force		6,472 a	1,612 b	183 d	220 d	2,852 b	327 d	1,278 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968 Apr. 20		54.4 a	31.5 c	95.4 a	80.5 a	31.1 c	69.1 b	14.5 d
Mar. 23		53.8	30.1	95.1	79.4	30.5	69.6	13.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968 Apr. 20		5.7 d	10.7 e	4.7 d	12.0 e	2.5 f	3.6 f	4.6 g
Mar. 23		6.4	11.9	5.6	13.3	2.4	3.8	6.3

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
Total employed	a	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821
Agriculture	d	533	462	504	461	517	475
Non-agriculture	a	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,015	5,936	5,950	5,953	5,811	5,742
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,180	5,364	5,560	5,506	5,413	5,320
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	835	572	390	447	398	422
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	86	79	63	77	53	51
Due to other reasons(3)	c	749	493	327	370	345	371
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	728	722	671	675	622	604

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
Total employed	a	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821
Agriculture	d	533	462	504	461	517	475
Other primary industries	d	183	182	171	189	190	195
Manufacturing	c	1,715	1,683	1,741	1,751	1,710	1,684
Construction	c	416	394	441	407	459	449
Transportation and other utilities	c	659	644	637	637	585	581
Trade	c	1,239	1,228	1,184	1,202	1,183	1,151
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	320	323	304	306	297	301
Community, personal, other services	c	1,772	1,767	1,715	1,711	1,593	1,591
Public administration	c	439	437	428	425	416	394

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex, week ended April 20, 1968		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		7,276 a	6,231 a	543 c	316 c	186 d
Agriculture		533 d	80 e	288 d	43 f	122 e
Non-agriculture		6,743 a	6,151 a	255 d	273 d	64 e
Men		4,967 a	4,120 a	468 c	292 c	87 d
Agriculture		473 d	72 e	282 d	42 f	77 e
Non-agriculture		4,494 a	4,048 a	186 d	250 d	10 f
Women		2,309 b	2,111 b	75 e	24 e	99 d
Agriculture		60 e	8 f	6 g	1 g	45 e
Non-agriculture		2,249 b	2,103 b	69 e	23 e	54 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
Total unemployed	d	436	488	365	400	298	341
Without work and seeking work	d	403	441	334	362	274	315
Seeking full-time work	d	387	423	320	345	263	299
Seeking part-time work	f	16	18	14	17	11	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	33	47	31	38	24	26
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	403	441	334	362	274	315
Seeking under 1 month	d	87	90	93	91	71	68
Seeking 1-3 months	d	140	189	121	159	95	140
Seeking 4-6 months	e	119	114	85	81	75	83
Seeking more than 6 months	e	57	48	35	31	33	24

Table 8 Regional distributions, week ended April 20, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,184	1,329	4,084	5,049	2,311	1,411
Men		7,029	658	2,014	2,490	1,166	701
Women		7,155	671	2,070	2,559	1,145	710
Labour force		7,712 a	616 b	2,188 b	2,848 a	1,286 b	774 b
Men		5,322 a	436 b	1,519 a	1,936 a	895 a	536 b
Women		2,390 b	180 c	669 c	912 c	391 c	238 d
Employed		7,276 a	553 b	2,013 b	2,741 a	1,246 b	723 b
Men		4,967 a	381 b	1,371 b	1,858 a	862 b	495 b
Women		2,309 b	172 c	642 c	883 c	384 c	228 d
Agriculture		533 d	26 e	118 e	132 e	233 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		6,743 a	527 b	1,895 b	2,609 b	1,013 c	699 c
Paid workers		6,231 a	478 c	1,735 b	2,437 b	945 b	636 c
Men		4,120 a	323 c	1,156 b	1,612 b	601 b	428 b
Women		2,111 b	155 c	579 c	825 c	344 c	208 d
Unemployed		436 d	63 e	175 e	107 e	40 e	51 e
Men		355 d	55 e	148 e	78 e	33 e	41 e
Women		81 e	8 f	27 f	29 e	7 g	10 f
Not in the labour force		6,472 a	713 b	1,896 b	2,201 b	1,025 b	637 c
Men		1,707 b	222 c	495 c	554 c	271 c	165 c
Women		4,765 a	491 b	1,401 b	1,647 b	754 b	472 c
-----							
Employed	1968, April 20	7,276 a	553 b	2,013 b	2,741 a	1,246 b	723 b
	March 23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
	1967, April 22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
	March 18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
	1966, April 23	6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
	March 19	6,821	537	1,914	2,553	1,172	645
Unemployed	1968, April 20	436 d	63 e	175 e	107 e	40 e	51 e
	March 23	488	65	189	133	50	51
	1967, April 22	365	60	131	100	33	41
	March 18	400	64	153	107	34	42
	1966, April 23	298	52	117	62	32	35
	March 19	341	63	132	77	36	33

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

# First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1967-1968 - Continued from page 2.

## Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Age Group

	First Quarter Averages		Unemployment Rates	
	Unemployment		Unemployment Rates	
	(000's)		%	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Both Sexes	478	392	6.3	5.3
14-19	86	74	12.1	10.8
20-24	88	63	8.1	6.1
25-44	171	137	5.2	4.2
45 & over	133	118	5.3	4.8

## Unemployment Rates by Region First Quarter Averages

	1968	1967
Canada	6.3	5.3
Atlantic	10.8	10.4
Quebec	8.3	6.8
Ontario	4.5	3.8
Prairies	4.0	3.0
British Columbia	7.3	6.2

Comparing first quarters, the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was higher in 1968 than in 1967 for all regions.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY 1968

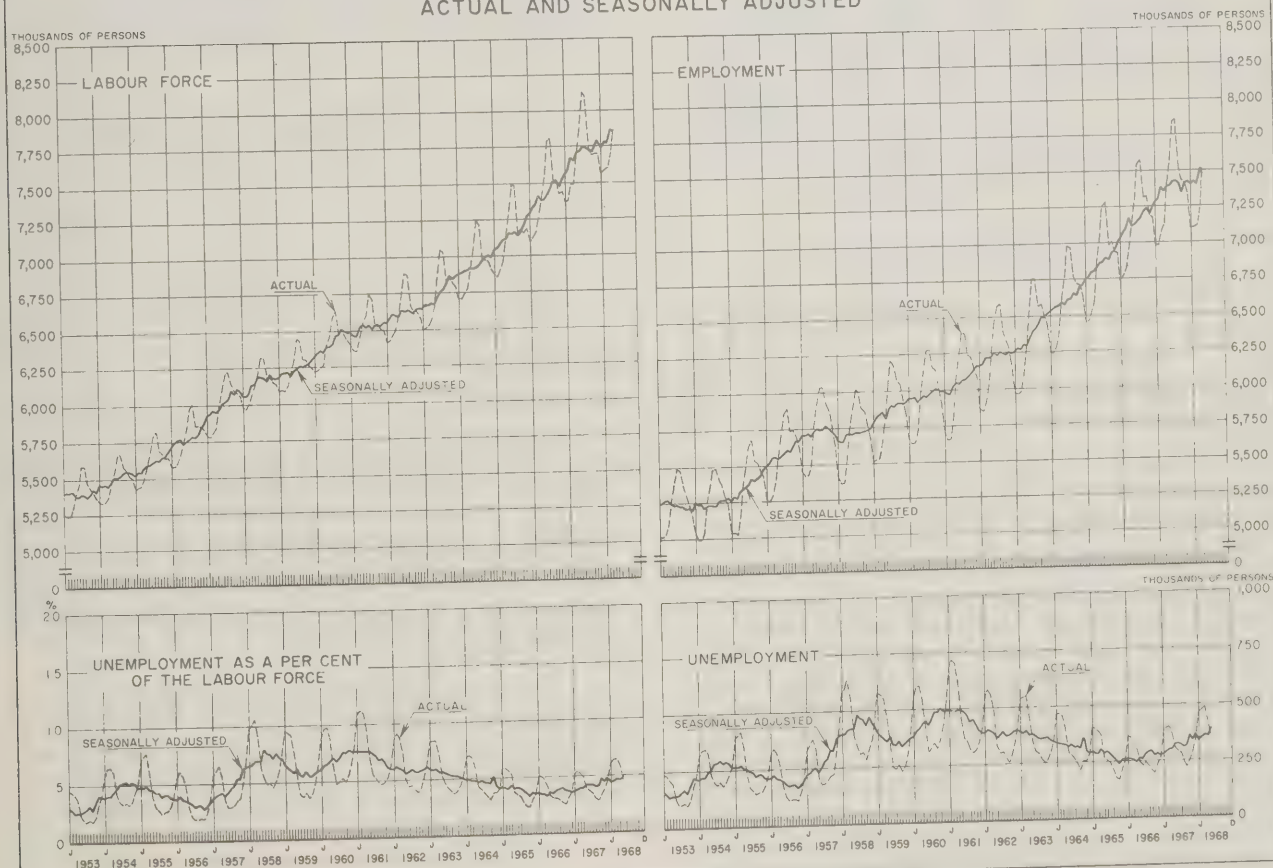
In the week ended May 18, 1968, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,871,000. Of this total, 7,505,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 366,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between April and May, the labour force increased by 159,000, the employed having increased by 229,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 70,000. The labour force was 158,000 higher than in May 1967; over the year the employed increased by 96,000 and the unemployed by 62,000.

From April to May, employment rose by 178,000 in nonagricultural industries and by

51,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 112,000 higher than in May last year, while employment in agriculture was 16,000 lower. Men accounted for 191,000 and women for 38,000 of the increase in total employment between April and May. Compared with May 1967, the number of employed men was 45,000 higher and the number of employed women was 51,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in May was 4.6 per cent compared with 5.7 in April and 3.9 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate was 4.9 in May 1968.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Canadian Worker in 1967  
(annual averages)

The employed in Canada averaged 7,379,000 in 1967, of whom 5,083,000 were men and 2,296,000 were women. Men accounted for over two-thirds and married men a little more than half of total employment. Of the total male workers, 75.3 per cent were married. This proportion has not changed appreciably in recent years. On the other hand, of all women employed in 1967, 53.8 per cent were married, compared with less than thirty per cent twenty years ago.

The Employed by Marital Status and Sex

	(000's)	%
Total	7,379	100.0
Men	5,083	68.9
Married	3,830	51.9
Other(1)	1,254	17.0
Women	2,296	31.1
Married	1,236	16.8
Other(1)	1,060	14.4

(1) Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated.

In the period under review, teenagers together with persons 20-24 years of age accounted for almost a quarter of total employment. The number of persons 65 years of age and over employed was less than three per cent. More than thirty per cent of all women employed were under 25 years of age while twenty per cent of all male workers were in that same age group.

The Employed by Age and Sex  
Percentage Distributions

	Total	14-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total	100.0	10.0	14.0	43.1	30.0	2.8
Men	100.0	8.1	12.1	45.3	31.3	3.2
Women	100.0	14.4	18.2	38.0	27.3	2.0

Of the main industrial divisions, manufacturing and community, personal and other services were the largest employers, together absorbing, on average, about half of all workers in 1967. Of the total employed in manufacturing, 1,362,000 were men and 394,000 were women; in community, business and personal service, 684,000 were men and 1,048,000 were women. There were 818,000 men and 407,000 women employed in trade. Agricultural employment, at 559,000 in 1967, comprised 7.6 per cent of total employment. In 1947, the corresponding figures were 1,122,000 and 23.2 per cent. In the other primary industries, which include forestry, fishing and mining, employment at 218,000 represented only three per cent of the total employed, practically all of which were men.

Employment by Industry

	(000's)	%
All industries	7,379	100.0
Agriculture	559	7.6
Other primary industries	218	3.0
Manufacturing	1,756	23.8
Construction	475	6.4
Transportation and other utilities	659	8.9
Trade	1,224	16.6
Finance	312	4.2
Community, personal and other services	1,732	23.5
Public administration	443	6.0

In 1967, there were slightly more men employed in the service-producing industries than in the goods-producing industries but there were more than three-and-a-half times as many women employed in the former than in the latter.

As a percentage of total employment, the goods-producing industries comprised 41 per cent and the service-producing industries 59 per cent. Twenty years ago the situation was reversed, the proportions being 58 and 42 respectively.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	(000's)	%
Total	7,379	100.0
Goods-producing	3,008	40.8
Men	2,517	34.1
Women	491	6.7
Service-producing	4,370	59.2
Men	2,566	34.8
Women	1,804	24.4

More than one-quarter of all employed persons in 1967 belonged to the craftsmen, production process and related workers group. Persons engaged in primary occupations, which include agricultural, fishing, logging and mining operations, comprised less than ten per cent of total employment. Labourers, excluding the above, accounted for four per cent.

Most farmers and labourers and virtually all loggers, fishermen and miners were men. More than seventy per cent of all women workers were employed in clerical, service and recreation, and professional and technical occupations.

(Continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,213	14,184	13,824	13,790	13,424	13,396
Labour force	a	7,871	7,712	7,713	7,490	7,383	7,248
Employed	a	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950
Agriculture	d	584	533	600	504	591	517
Non-agriculture	a	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433
Unemployed	d	366	436	304	365	247	298
Not in the labour force	a	6,342	6,472	6,111	6,300	6,041	6,148
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	54.4	55.8	54.3	55.0	54.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.6	5.7	3.9	4.9	3.3	4.1
Seasonally adjusted		4.9	4.6	4.2r	3.9	3.6r	3.3
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,045	7,029	6,852	6,835	6,653	6,639
Labour force	a	5,444	5,322	5,349	5,198	5,179	5,077
Employed	a	5,158	4,967	5,113	4,904	4,988	4,831
Agriculture	d	511	473	526	451	510	457
Non-agriculture	a	4,647	4,494	4,587	4,453	4,478	4,374
Unemployed	d	286	355	236	294	191	246
Not in the labour force	b	1,601	1,707	1,503	1,637	1,474	1,562
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	77.3	75.7	78.1	76.0	77.8	76.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.3	6.7	4.4	5.7	3.7	4.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,168	7,155	6,972	6,955	6,771	6,757
Labour force	b	2,427	2,390	2,364	2,292	2,204	2,171
Employed	b	2,347	2,309	2,296	2,221	2,148	2,119
Agriculture	e	73	60	74	53	81	60
Non-agriculture	b	2,274	2,249	2,222	2,168	2,067	2,059
Unemployed	e	80	81	68	71	56	52
Not in the labour force	a	4,741	4,765	4,608	4,663	4,567	4,586
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.9	33.4	33.9	33.0	32.6	32.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 18, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,213	2,357	4,020 a	1,131 b	4,159 a	1,049 c	1,497
Labour force		7,871 a	776 c	3,851 a	964 c	1,317 c	740 c	223 d
Employed		7,505 a	697 c	3,719 a	872 c	1,290 c	712 c	215 d
Unemployed		366 d	79 e	132 d	92 e	27 f	28 f	8 g
Not in the labour force		6,342 a	1,581 b	169 d	167 d	2,842 b	309 d	1,274 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968 May 18		55.4 a	32.9 c	95.8 a	85.2 a	31.7 c	70.5 b	14.9 d
April 20		54.4	31.5	95.4	80.5	31.1	69.1	14.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968 May 18		4.6 d	10.2 e	3.4 d	9.5 e	2.1 f	3.8 f	3.6 g
April 20		5.7	10.7	4.7	12.0	2.5	3.6	4.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
Total employed	a	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950
Agriculture	d	584	533	600	504	591	517
Non-agriculture	a	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,177	6,015	6,131	5,950	5,945	5,811
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,741	5,180	5,697	5,560	5,511	5,413
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	436	835	434	390	434	398
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	86	74	63	55	53
Due to other reasons(3)	c	357	749	360	327	379	345
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	744	728	678	671	600	622

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
Total employed	a	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950
Agriculture	d	584	533	600	504	591	517
Other primary industries	d	220	183	195	171	220	190
Manufacturing	c	1,742	1,715	1,767	1,741	1,719	1,710
Construction	c	458	416	472	441	496	459
Transportation and other utilities	c	680	659	659	637	606	585
Trade	c	1,244	1,239	1,201	1,184	1,168	1,183
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	325	320	311	304	299	297
Community, personal, other services	c	1,806	1,772	1,759	1,715	1,617	1,593
Public administration	c	446	439	445	428	420	416

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 18, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,505 a	6,397 a	557 c	337 c	214 d
Agriculture	584 d	94 e	293 d	55 f	142 e
Non-agriculture	6,921 a	6,303 a	264 d	282 d	72 e
Men	5,158 a	4,267 a	480 c	310 c	101 d
Agriculture	511 d	83 e	287 d	54 f	87 e
Non-agriculture	4,647 a	4,184 a	193 d	256 d	14 f
Women	2,347 b	2,130 b	77 e	27 e	113 d
Agriculture	73 e	11 f	6 g	1 g	55 e
Non-agriculture	2,274 b	2,119 b	71 e	26 e	58 e

(1) "D.S." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
Total unemployed	d	366	436	304	365	247	298
Without work and seeking work	d	347	403	285	334	235	274
Seeking full-time work	d	327	387	268	320	221	263
Seeking part-time work	f	20	16	17	14	14	11
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	33	19	31	12	24
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	347	403	285	334	235	274
Seeking under 1 month	d	100	87	97	93	79	71
Seeking 1-3 months	d	108	140	91	121	77	95
Seeking 4-6 months	e	77	119	57	85	47	75
Seeking more than 6 months	e	62	57	40	35	32	33

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 18, 1968				Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over				14,213	1,331	4,092	5,061	2,314	1,415
Men				7,045	659	2,019	2,497	1,168	702
Women				7,168	672	2,073	2,564	1,146	713
Labour force				7,871 a	643 b	2,213 b	2,902 a	1,328 b	785 b
Men				5,444 a	455 b	1,546 a	1,975 a	925 a	543 b
Women				2,427 b	188 c	667 c	927 c	403 c	242 d
Employed				7,505 a	599 b	2,079 b	2,798 a	1,292 b	737 b
Men				5,158 a	417 b	1,437 b	1,898 a	897 b	509 b
Women				2,347 b	182 c	642 c	900 c	395 c	228 d
Agriculture				584 d	27 e	132 e	140 e	256 d	29 f
Non-agriculture				6,921 a	572 b	1,947 b	2,658 b	1,036 c	708 c
Paid workers				6,397 a	518 c	1,785 b	2,483 b	969 b	642 c
Men				4,267 a	353 c	1,208 b	1,650 b	620 b	436 b
Women				2,130 b	165 c	577 c	833 c	349 c	206 d
Unemployed				366 d	44 e	134 e	104 e	36 e	48 e
Men				286 d	38 e	109 e	77 e	28 e	34 e
Women				80 e	6 f	25 f	27 e	8 g	14 f
Not in the labour force				6,342 a	688 b	1,879 b	2,159 b	986 b	630 c
Men				1,601 b	204 c	473 c	522 c	243 c	159 c
Women				4,741 a	484 b	1,406 b	1,637 b	743 b	471 c
-----									
Employed	1968, May 18	April 20		7,505 a	599 b	2,079 b	2,798 a	1,292 b	737 b
				7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
	1967, May 20	April 22		7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
				7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
	1966, May 21	April 23		7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
				6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
	Unemployed 1968, May 18	April 20		366 d	44 e	134 e	104 e	36 e	48 e
				436	63	175	107	40	51
Unemployed	1967, May 20	April 22		304	45	123	74	26	36
				365	60	131	100	33	41
	1966, May 21	April 23		247	35	105	57	22	28
				298	52	117	62	32	35

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

## The Canadian Worker in 1967 (continued from page 2)

### Employment by Occupation

	(000's)	%
All occupations	7,379	100.0
Managerial	693	9.4
Professional and technical	917	12.4
Clerical	1,038	14.1
Sales	501	6.8
Service and recreation	874	11.8
Transport and communication	412	5.6
Primary	705	9.6
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,924	26.1
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining)	315	4.3

and also of all workers in nonagricultural industries. The combined contribution of the Atlantic region and British Columbia to agricultural employment remained relatively small, being less than ten percent.

### Regional Employment Percentage Distributions

	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
	%	%	%
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
Atlantic	8.0	5.2	8.3
Quebec	28.2	20.4	28.8
Ontario	37.2	26.3	38.1
Prairies	16.8	43.5	14.6
B.C.	9.8	4.5	10.2

In 1967, Quebec and Ontario together accounted for about two-thirds of total employment

## THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1968

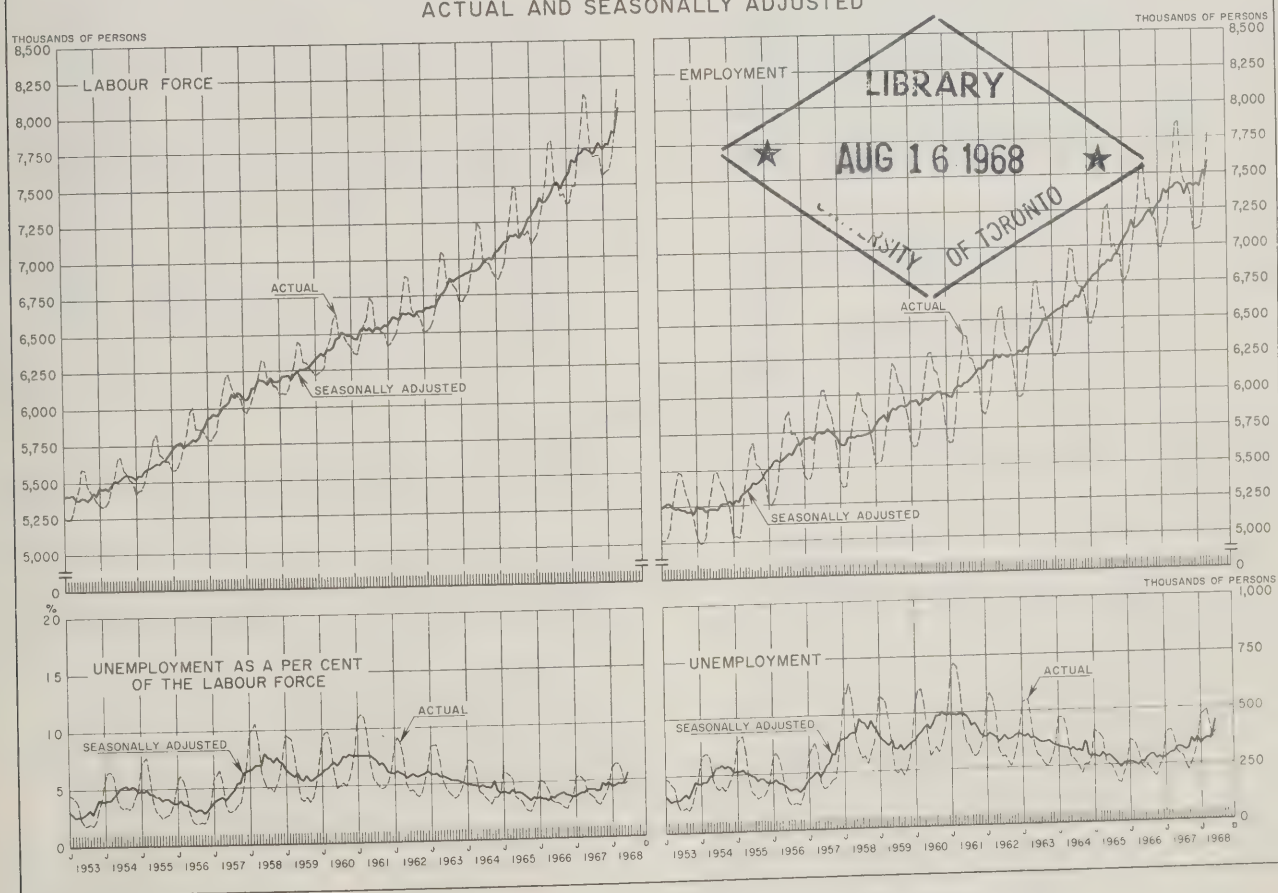
In the week ended June 22, 1968, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,158,000. Of this total, 7,763,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 395,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 287,000 from May, the employed by 258,000 and the unemployed by 29,000. Compared with June 1967, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 299,000, 196,000 and 103,000, respectively.

Nearly all the change in the number employed between May and June occurred in non-

agricultural industries. Nonagricultural employment was 211,000 higher than in June 1967, while employment in agriculture was 15,000 lower. Men accounted for 191,000 and women for 67,000 of the May-to-June employment increase. Employment was higher than in June 1967, by 112,000 for men and by 84,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.8. In May the rate was 4.6 and in June last year it was 3.7. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1968 was 5.5.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

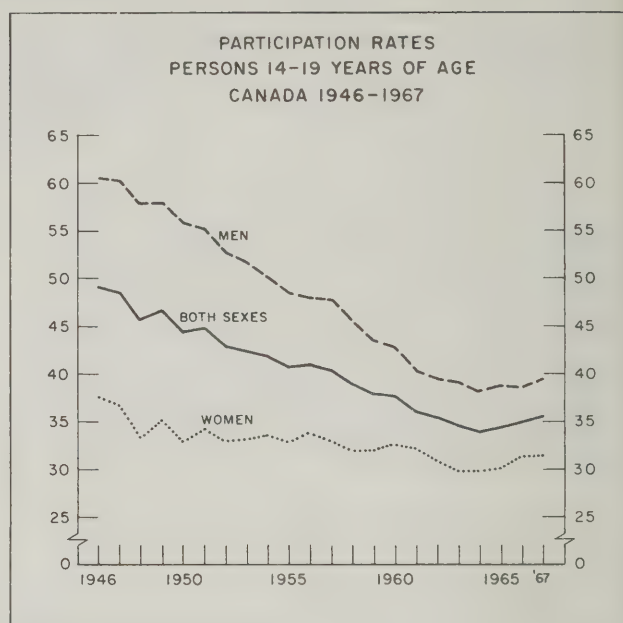


# Labour Force Participation 1967 Annual Averages

Labour force participation in Canada reached a post-war high. On average in 1967, 55.5 per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over either worked or looked for work. However, the overall pattern did not change. The male participation rate which had been dropping consistently fell to its lowest level of 77.5. Women continued to enter the labour force in increasing numbers and their rate of 33.8, in 1967, was at its highest.

For both sexes combined, the group 20-24 years of age had the highest participation rate in 1967, and those 65 years of age and over the lowest. Among men, the rate was highest for those 25-44 years of age. Almost two out of five teenage boys and one out of four men 65 years of age and over were in the labour force. For the latter group the participation rate has been declining steadily. Although the number of men 65 years of age and over has risen by about 60 per cent in the past 20 years, there are actually fewer of this age group in the labour force now.

Among women, the highest participation rate remains in the group 20-24 years of age. However, women 25-44 and 45-64 years of age continue to enter the labour force in increasing numbers, the participation rate for the latter group having more than doubled since 1953. Labour force attachment of older women is still very low.



In 1967, the participation rate for those 14-19 years of age was 35.5 per cent compared with 34.2 per cent in 1964. This small increase was due almost entirely to a shift in the population within this group. In 1967, there were proportionately more persons in the 17-19 year sub-group whose rate of participation is substantially higher than for younger persons.

## Labour Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex

### 1967 Annual Averages

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All Ages	55.5	77.5	33.8
14-19 years	35.5	39.4	31.6
20-24 years	71.3	86.0	56.6
25-44 years	66.3	97.3	35.7
45-64 years	63.2	91.7	35.1
65 and over	14.7	24.7	5.9

A recent development of interest has been the apparent slowing down in the rate of decrease in participation rates of teenagers. Between 1946 and 1964 the participation rate of persons 14-19 years of age decreased almost uninterruptedly from 49.1 per cent to 34.2 per cent. For boys the downward trend has been more severe, the participation rate dropping from 60.5 per cent to 38.3 per cent. Among girls it was less pronounced, the rate decreasing from 37.7 per cent to 29.9 per cent.

## Percentage Distribution of the Population and Participation Rates - 14-19 years of age Annual Averages

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Participation Rates</u>	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1964</u>
14-19 years	100.0	100.0	35.5	34.2
14 years	17.6	18.6	10.9	9.2
15-16 years	34.3	35.4	21.4	21.1
17-19 years	48.1	46.0	54.7	54.4

More than half of all single and married persons and almost one in three other persons (which include widowed, divorced and separated) were in the labour force in 1967.

Labour force participation for married men has been declining slowly but steadily in recent years. In 1967, their participation rate was 88.4 per cent, compared with 89.8 per cent in 1959. The opposite is true for married women. Their rate rose from 18.0 per cent to 28.3 per cent, in this relatively short period.

(Continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,249	14,213	13,856	13,824	13,453	13,424
Labour force	a	8,158	7,871	7,859	7,713	7,533	7,383
Employed	a	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136
Agriculture	d	591	584	606	600	575	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545
Unemployed	d	395	366	292	304	230	247
Not in the labour force	a	6,091	6,342	5,997	6,111	5,920	6,041
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	57.3	55.4	56.7	55.8	56.0	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.8	4.6	3.7 <sub>r</sub>	3.9	3.1 <sub>r</sub>	3.3
Seasonally adjusted		5.5	4.9	4.2 <sub>r</sub>	4.2	3.5 <sub>r</sub>	3.6
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,062	7,045	6,868	6,852	6,667	6,653
Labour force	a	5,637	5,444	5,448	5,349	5,279	5,179
Employed	a	5,349	5,158	5,237	5,113	5,110	4,988
Agriculture	d	510	511	518	526	493	510
Non-agriculture	a	4,839	4,647	4,719	4,587	4,617	4,478
Unemployed	d	288	286	211	236	169	191
Not in the labour force	b	1,425	1,601	1,420	1,503	1,388	1,474
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	79.8	77.3	79.3	78.1	79.2	77.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.1	5.3	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,187	7,168	6,988	6,972	6,786	6,771
Labour force	b	2,521	2,427	2,411	2,364	2,254	2,204
Employed	b	2,414	2,347	2,330	2,296	2,193	2,148
Agriculture	e	81	73	88	74	82	81
Non-agriculture	b	2,333	2,274	2,242	2,222	2,111	2,067
Unemployed	e	107	80	81	68	61	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,666	4,741	4,577	4,608	4,532	4,567
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.1	33.9	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.6
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sub>r</sub> Revised

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 22, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,249	2,363	4,020 a	1,144 b	4,143 a	1,079 c	1,500
Labour force		8,158 a	980 c	3,876 a	1,005 c	1,315 c	763 c	219 d
Employed		7,763 a	827 c	3,771 a	927 c	1,290 c	736 c	212 d
Unemployed		395 d	153 e	105 d	78 e	25 f	27 f	7 g
Not in the labour force		6,091 a	1,383 b	144 d	139 d	2,828 b	316 d	1,281 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, June 22		57.3 a	41.5 c	96.4 a	87.8 a	31.7 c	70.7 b	14.6 d
May 18		55.4	32.9	95.8	85.2	31.7	70.5	14.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, June 22		4.8 d	15.6 e	2.7 d	7.8 e	1.9 f	3.5 f	3.2 g
May 18		4.6	10.2	3.4	9.5	2.1	3.8	3.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	a	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136
Agriculture	d	591	584	606	600	575	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,472	6,177	6,298	6,131	6,141	5,945
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,935	5,741	5,767	5,697	5,720	5,511
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	537	436	531	434	421	434
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	70	79	78	74	64	55
Due to other reasons(3)	c	467	357	453	360	357	379
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	700	744	663	678	587	600

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	a	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136
Agriculture	d	591	584	606	600	575	591
Other primary industries	d	245	220	233	195	245	220
Manufacturing	c	1,810	1,742	1,784	1,767	1,755	1,719
Construction	c	503	458	497	472	535	496
Transportation and other utilities	c	707	680	677	659	621	606
Trade	c	1,262	1,244	1,216	1,201	1,177	1,168
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	327	325	316	311	303	299
Community, personal, other services	c	1,844	1,806	1,776	1,759	1,645	1,617
Public administration	c	474	446	462	445	447	420

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 22, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,763 a	6,692 a	535 c	331 c	205 d
Agriculture	591 d	129 e	278 d	47 f	137 e
Non-agriculture	7,172 a	6,563 a	257 d	284 d	68 e
Men	5,349 a	4,485 a	466 c	303 c	95 d
Agriculture	510 d	107 e	272 d	47 f	84 e
Non-agriculture	4,839 a	4,378 a	194 d	256 d	11 f
Women	2,414 b	2,207 b	69 e	28 e	110 d
Agriculture	81 e	22 f	6 g	— g	53 e
Non-agriculture	2,333 b	2,185 b	63 e	28 e	57 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total unemployed	d	395	366	292	304	230	247
Without work and seeking work	d	381	347	279	285	220	235
Seeking full-time work	d	339	327	256	268	201	221
Seeking part-time work	f	42	20	23	17	19	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	14	19	13	19	10	12
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	381	347	279	285	220	235
Seeking under 1 month	d	170	100	131	97	99	79
Seeking 1-3 months	d	109	108	77	91	68	77
Seeking 4-6 months	e	46	77	34	57	28	47
Seeking more than 6 months	e	56	62	37	40	25	32

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 22, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,249	1,333	4,101	5,076	2,320	1,419
Men		7,062	660	2,023	2,504	1,171	704
Women		7,187	673	2,078	2,572	1,149	715
Labour force		8,158 a	665 b	2,294 b	3,044 a	1,338 b	817 b
Men		5,637 a	473 b	1,600 a	2,069 a	935 a	560 b
Women		2,521 b	192 c	694 c	975 c	403 c	257 d
Employed		7,763 a	628 b	2,151 b	2,915 a	1,302 b	767 b
Men		5,349 a	443 b	1,485 b	1,985 a	910 b	526 b
Women		2,414 b	185 c	666 c	930 c	392 c	241 d
Agriculture		591 d	26 e	135 e	149 e	246 d	35 f
Non-agriculture		7,172 a	602 b	2,016 b	2,766 b	1,056 c	732 c
Paid workers		6,692 a	547 c	1,867 b	2,606 b	1,000 b	672 c
Men		4,485 a	377 c	1,266 b	1,742 b	649 b	451 b
Women		2,207 b	170 c	601 c	864 c	351 c	221 d
Unemployed		395 d	37 e	143 e	129 e	36 e	50 e
Men		288 d	30 e	115 e	84 e	25 e	34 e
Women		107 e	7 f	28 f	45 e	11 g	16 f
Not in the labour force		6,091 a	668 b	1,807 b	2,032 b	982 b	602 c
Men		1,425 b	187 c	423 c	435 c	236 c	144 c
Women		4,666 a	481 b	1,384 b	1,597 b	746 b	458 c
-----							
Employed	1968, June 22	7,763 a	628 b	2,151 b	2,915 a	1,302 b	767 b
	May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
	1967, June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
	May 20	7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
	1966, June 18	7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
	May 21	7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
Unemployed	1968, June 22	395 d	37 e	143 e	129 e	36 e	50 e
	May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48
	1967, June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36
	May 20	304	45	123	74	26	36
	1966, June 18	230	24	85	75	15	31
	May 21	247	35	105	57	22	28

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

## Labour Force Participation - 1967 Annual Averages (continued from page 2)

### Participation Rates by Sex and Marital Status 1967 Annual Averages

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Other</u>
Both Sexes	55.5	54.4	58.5	32.4
Men	77.5	58.4	88.4	44.1
Women	33.8	49.6	28.3	28.9

### Participation Rates by Sex and Region 1967 Annual Averages

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Canada	55.5	77.5	33.8
Atlantic	48.5	69.3	27.8
Quebec	54.9	77.8	32.5
Ontario	57.6	79.4	36.3
Prairies	55.8	77.4	33.7
B. C.	55.8	77.4	34.5

For both men and women labour force participation rates in 1967 remained highest in Ontario. In Quebec, the Prairies and British Columbia, the rates were slightly above or below the national average. In the Atlantic region they were substantially lower.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1968

SEP 11 1968

Price: \$2.00 per year

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

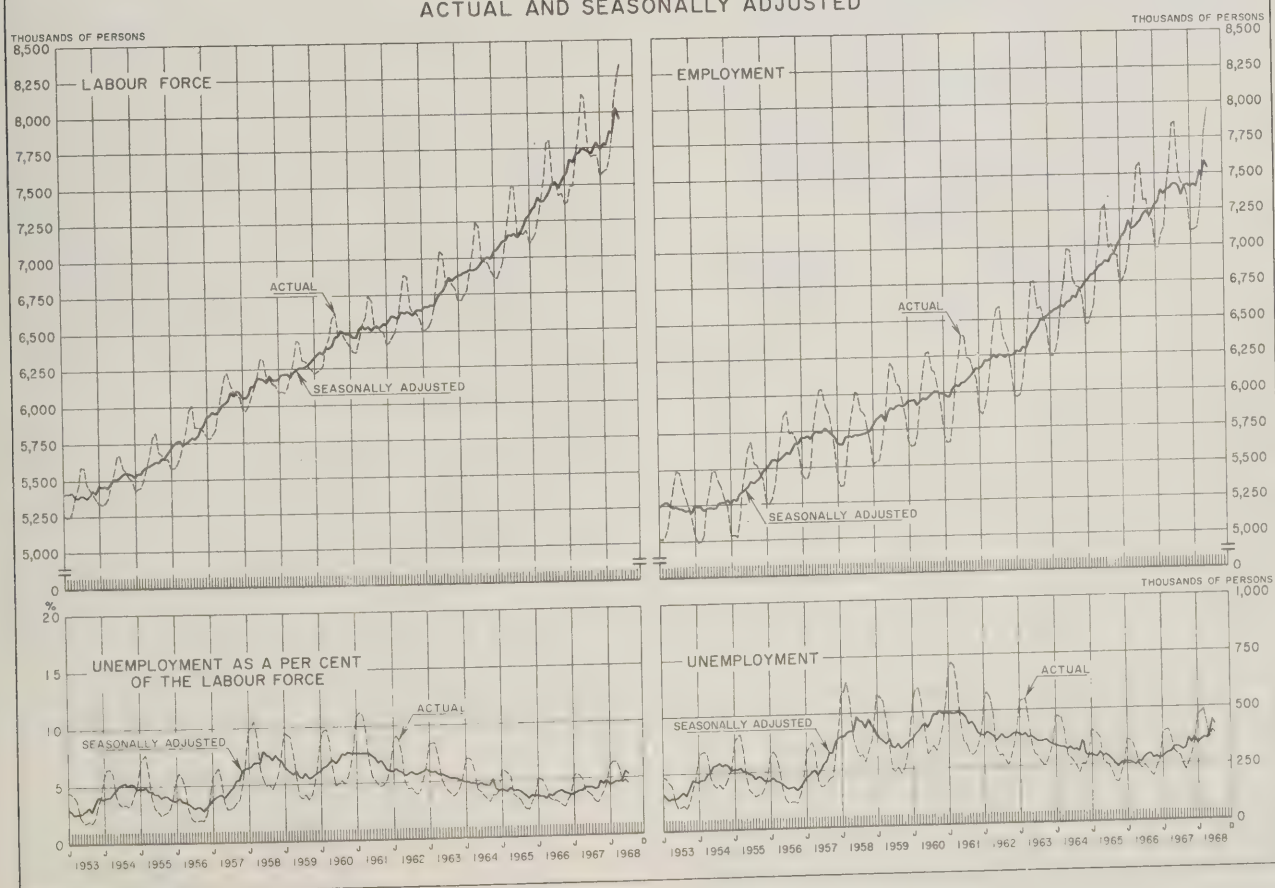
In the week ended July 20, 1968, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,323,000. Included in this total were 7,952,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 371,000 unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 165,000, employment having increased by 189,000 and unemployment having decreased by 24,000. The labour force, employment and unemployment were higher than in July 1967 by 198,000, 111,000 and 87,000, respectively.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 124,000 and in agriculture by

65,000 from June. In July 1968, nonagricultural employment was 137,000 higher than a year earlier and employment in agriculture was 26,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 151,000 for men and 38,000 for women. In July 1968, there were 51,000 more men and 60,000 more women employed than in July 1967.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 4.5 in July 1968, 4.8 in June 1968 and 3.5 in July 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1968 was 5.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1967-1968

In the second quarter of the 1968, the labour force was 227,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1967; employment was 148,000 higher and unemployment 79,000 higher.

Second Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Labour Force	7,914	7,687
Employed	7,515	7,367
Unemployed	399	320

In the second quarter of 1968, the total labour force continued to expand at a faster rate than total employment and consequently unemployment remained substantially higher than a year earlier. At 3.0 per cent, the rate of increase of the labour force was equal to the average annual rate of the past five years. The year-to-year increase in employment of 2.0 per cent, however, was the lowest of any second quarter since 1963.

The male labour force in the second quarter of 1968 was 136,000, or 2.6 per cent, higher and the female labour force 90,000, or 3.8 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1967. For men, the rate of growth was higher and for women it was lower than the five-year average (2.0 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively). Among men, the largest percentage gains were for those under twenty-five years of age; for women it was in the age group 20-24.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter</u> <u>Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year</u> <u>Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,468	5,332	136	2.6
14-19	484	450	34	7.6
20-24	700	669	31	4.6
25-44	2,429	2,384	45	1.9
45 and over	1,855	1,829	26	1.4
Women				
All ages	2,446	2,356	90	3.8
14-19	348	344	4	1.2
20-24	477	434	43	9.9
25-44	913	882	31	3.5
45 and over	707	696	11	1.6

Total employment averaged 7,515,000 in the second quarter of 1968, a rise of 148,000, or 2.0 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Men and women contributed almost equally to the absolute gain in total employment. The rates of increase of 1.4 per cent for men and 3.3 per cent for women, however, were considerably lower than the average annual rates of the preceding five years, which were 2.5 and 5.6, respectively.

Employment in the service-producing sector was higher in the second quarter of 1968 than in the second quarter of 1967 by 151,000. This increase of 3.5 per cent was the lowest year-to-year increase of any second quarter since 1963. Of the total increase in the service-producing industries, men accounted for 65,000 and women for 86,000. As for total employment, the percentage gains in this sector for both men (2.5) and women (4.8) were well below the five-year average.

Employment in the goods-producing sector in the second quarter of 1968 was virtually unchanged from a year earlier. This marked the fifth consecutive quarter in which there has been no year-to-year increase in employment in the goods-producing sector.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Second Quarter</u> <u>Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year</u> <u>Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
Goods-producing	3,001	3,004	- 3	-0.1
Men	2,525	2,517	+ 8	+0.3
Women	476	487	- 11	-2.3
Service-producing	4,514	4,363	+151	+3.5
Men	2,633	2,568	+ 65	+2.5
Women	1,881	1,795	+ 86	+4.8

Among the service-producing industries, the largest year-to-year percentage increase was in finance (4.5) followed by trade (3.9), transportation and other utilities (3.8), community, personal and other services (3.3) and public administration (1.8). Employment in agriculture remained unchanged from the second quarter of 1967. In the other goods-producing industries, the modest gain in other primary industries offset slight declines in construction and manufacturing.

There was little change in the number of persons employed in Quebec from the second quarter of 1967. For the other regions, moderate to substantial percentage gains were recorded as follows: Atlantic (1.7), Ontario (2.4), Prairies (3.3) and British Columbia (3.6).

Total unemployment averaged 399,000 in the second quarter of 1968, a rise of 79,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Of the total increase, men accounted for 63,000 and women for 16,000.

The Unemployed  
Second Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total	399	320
Men	310	247
Women	89	73

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,281	14,249	13,899	13,856	13,493	13,453
Labour force	a	8,323	8,158	8,125	7,859	7,787	7,533
Employed	a	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303
Agriculture	d	656	591	682	606	655	575
Non-agriculture	a	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728
Unemployed	d	371	395	284	292	244	230
Not in the labour force	a	5,958	6,091	5,774	5,997	5,706	5,920
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	58.3	57.3	58.5	56.7	57.7	56.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.5	4.8	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1
Seasonally adjusted		5.3	5.5	4.2 <sup>r</sup>	4.2	3.8 <sup>r</sup>	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,079	7,062	6,889	6,868	6,688	6,667
Labour force	a	5,771	5,637	5,661	5,448	5,485	5,279
Employed	a	5,500	5,349	5,449	5,237	5,301	5,110
Agriculture	d	560	510	582	518	563	493
Non-agriculture	a	4,940	4,839	4,867	4,719	4,738	4,617
Unemployed	d	271	288	212	211	184	169
Not in the labour force	b	1,308	1,425	1,228	1,420	1,203	1,388
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	81.5	79.8	82.2	79.3	82.0	79.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,202	7,187	7,010	6,988	6,805	6,786
Labour force	b	2,552	2,521	2,464	2,411	2,302	2,254
Employed	b	2,452	2,414	2,392	2,330	2,242	2,193
Agriculture	e	96	81	100	88	92	82
Non-agriculture	b	2,356	2,333	2,292	2,242	2,150	2,111
Unemployed	e	100	107	72	81	60	61
Not in the labour force	a	4,650	4,666	4,546	4,577	4,503	4,532
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.4	35.1	35.1	34.5	33.8	33.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.9	4.2	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967	S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force	a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed	a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture	d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture	a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed	d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force	a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)	a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 20, 1968	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,281	2,368	4,055 a	1,121 b	4,171 a	1,062 c	1,504
Labour force	8,323 a	1,174 c	3,906 a	996 c	1,281 c	743 c	223 d
Employed	7,952 a	1,031 c	3,804 a	925 c	1,257 c	718 c	217 d
Unemployed	371 d	143 e	102 d	71 e	24 f	25 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	5,958 a	1,194 b	149 d	125 d	2,890 b	319 d	1,281 a
-----							
Participation rate (3) - 1968, July 20	58.3 a	49.6 c	96.3 a	88.8 a	30.7 c	70.0 b	14.8 d
June 22	57.3	41.5	96.4	87.8	31.7	70.7	14.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, July 20	4.5 d	12.2 e	2.6 d	7.1 e	1.9 f	3.4 f	2.7 g
June 22	4.8	15.6	2.7	7.8	1.9	3.5	3.2

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total employed	a	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303
Agriculture	d	656	591	682	606	655	575
Non-agriculture	a	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,665	6,472	6,562	6,298	6,377	6,141
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,269	5,935	5,178	5,767	4,909	5,720
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,396	537	1,384	531	1,468	421
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	75	70	60	78	52	64
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,321	467	1,324	453	1,416	357
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	631	700	597	663	511	587

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total employed	a	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303
Agriculture	d	656	591	682	606	655	575
Other primary industries	d	257	245	251	233	239	245
Manufacturing	c	1,788	1,810	1,818	1,784	1,814	1,755
Construction	c	537	503	528	497	576	535
Transportation and other utilities	c	726	707	692	677	646	621
Trade	c	1,307	1,262	1,285	1,216	1,216	1,177
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	330	327	322	316	308	303
Community, personal, other services	c	1,862	1,844	1,773	1,776	1,637	1,645
Public administration	c	489	474	490	462	452	447

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 20, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,952 a	6,825 a	516 c	358 c	253 d
Agriculture	656 d	148 e	272 d	63 f	173 e
Non-agriculture	7,296 a	6,677 a	244 d	295 d	80 e
Men	5,500 a	4,593 a	453 c	330 c	124 d
Agriculture	560 d	125 e	266 d	61 f	108 e
Non-agriculture	4,940 a	4,468 a	187 d	269 d	16 f
Women	2,452 b	2,232 b	63 e	28 e	129 d
Agriculture	96 e	23 f	6 g	2 g	65 e
Non-agriculture	2,356 b	2,209 b	57 e	26 e	64 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total unemployed	d	371	395	284	292	244	230
Without work and seeking work	d	351	381	262	279	226	220
Seeking full-time work	d	312	339	239	256	205	201
Seeking part-time work	f	39	42	23	23	21	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	20	14	22	13	18	10
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	351	381	262	279	226	220
Seeking under 1 month	d	103	170	94	131	94	99
Seeking 1-3 months	d	147	109	105	77	85	68
Seeking 4-6 months	e	45	46	30	34	19	28
Seeking more than 6 months	e	56	56	33	37	28	25

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 20, 1968	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,281	1,335	4,109	5,089	2,324	1,424
Men	7,079	661	2,027	2,511	1,173	707
Women	7,202	674	2,082	2,578	1,151	717
Labour force	8,323 a	688 b	2,338 b	3,077 a	1,383 b	837 b
Men	5,771 a	488 b	1,648 a	2,091 a	972 a	572 b
Women	2,552 b	200 c	690 c	986 c	411 c	265 d
Employed	7,952 a	651 b	2,208 b	2,957 a	1,342 b	794 b
Men	5,500 a	457 b	1,549 b	2,008 a	943 b	543 b
Women	2,452 b	194 c	659 c	949 c	399 c	251 d
Agriculture	656 d	35 e	159 e	163 e	256 d	43 f
Non-agriculture	7,296 a	616 b	2,049 b	2,794 b	1,086 c	751 c
Paid workers	6,825 a	564 c	1,899 b	2,630 b	1,033 b	699 c
Men	4,593 a	387 c	1,309 b	1,753 b	676 b	468 b
Women	2,232 b	177 c	590 c	877 c	357 c	231 d
Unemployed	371 d	37 e	130 e	120 e	41 e	43 e
Men	271 d	31 e	99 e	83 e	29 e	29 e
Women	100 e	6 f	31 f	37 e	12 g	14 f
Not in the labour force	5,958 a	647 b	1,771 b	2,012 b	941 b	587 c
Men	1,308 b	173 c	379 c	420 c	201 c	135 c
Women	4,650 a	474 b	1,392 b	1,592 b	740 b	452 c
<hr/>						
Employed - 1968, July 20	7,952 a	651 b	2,208 b	2,957 a	1,342 b	794 b
June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
1967, July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
1966, July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767	1,295	725
June 18	7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
Unemployed - 1968, July 20	371 d	37 e	130 e	120 e	41 e	43 e
June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
1967, July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36
1966, July 23	244	29	88	77	22	28
June 18	230	24	85	75	15	31

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1967-1968 (continued from page 2)

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 5.0 in the second quarter of 1968 compared with 4.2 in the corresponding quarter of 1967. For men, the unemployment rate rose from 4.6 to 5.7 and for women, it rose from 3.1 to 3.6. For both men and women, the unemployment rate was higher than a year earlier in all age groups except among older women. Rates remained highest among teenagers.

Unemployment Rates  
Second Quarter Averages

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
All ages	5.0	4.2	5.7	4.6	3.6	3.1
14-19	12.5	10.6	14.5	12.0	9.8	9.0
20-24	6.6	5.2	8.1	6.3	4.4	3.2
25-44	3.8	3.1	4.4	3.5	2.5	1.8
45 and over	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.7	1.7	1.7

The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was higher than a year earlier in all regions.

Unemployment Rates by Region  
Second Quarter Averages

	1968	1967
Canada	5.0	4.2
Atlantic	7.5	7.2
Quebec	6.8	5.4
Ontario	3.9	3.2
Prairies	2.8	2.1
British Columbia	6.3	5.0

## THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST 1968

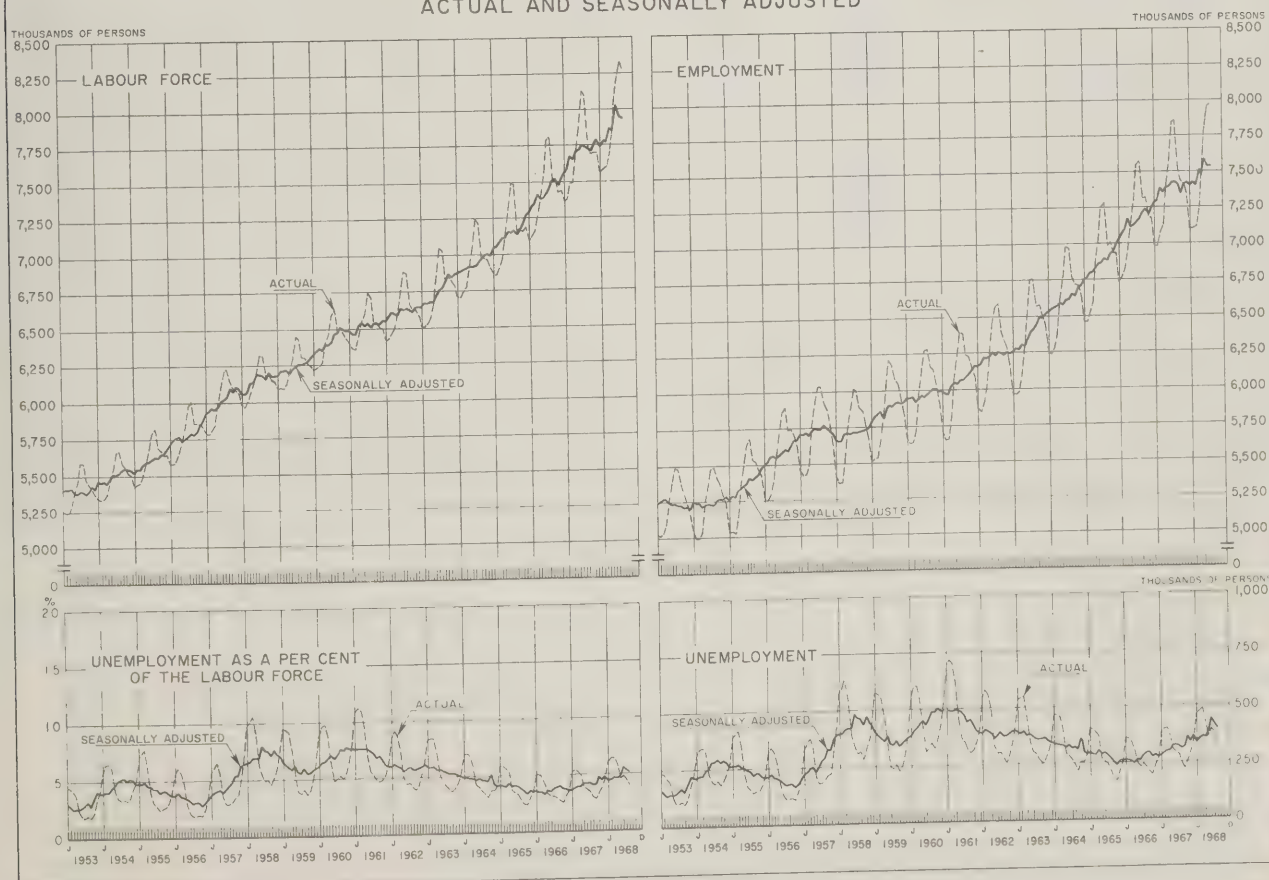
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,284,000 in the week ended August 24, 1968. Of this total, 7,965,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 319,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 39,000 between July and August; the employed increased by 13,000 and the unemployed decreased by 52,000. Compared with August 1967, the labour force was 183,000 higher, employment 111,000 higher and unemployment 72,000 higher.

Employment was up 16,000 from July in nonagricultural employment; in agriculture

there was little change. Nonagricultural employment was 163,000 higher than in August 1967 and employment in agriculture was 52,000 lower. Employment of men rose by 15,000 from July and employment of women was virtually unchanged. Compared with August 1967, total employment was higher by 45,000 for men and 66,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in August was 3.9, compared with rates of 4.5 in July this year and 3.0 in August 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1968 was 5.1.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
July 1967 - July 1968

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the February 1968 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 20 and July 20, 1968, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for July and October 1967 and January 1968. Comments on the July 1968 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 371,000 persons unemployed in July 1968, 110,000 (30%) were heads of family units, 231,000 (62%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 30,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 341,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 307,000 family units. In 221,000 (72%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (30-39%) and highest in January and April (43-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 59 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for July 1968 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 20, 1968	371	341	110	185	46	30
April 20, 1968	436	391	189	142	60	45
January 13, 1968	464	419	209	144	66	45
October 14, 1967	254	233	98	94	41	21
July 22, 1967	284	264	94	133	37	20
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 20, 1968	100	92	30	50	12	8
April 20, 1968	100	90	43	33	14	10
January 13, 1968	100	90	45	31	14	10
October 14, 1967	100	92	39	37	16	8
July 22, 1967	100	93	33	47	13	7

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 20, 1968	307	86	221	114	67	40
April 20, 1968	348	152	196	125	48	23
January 13, 1968	376	155	221	140	53	28
October 14, 1967	215	73	142	80	39	23
July 22, 1967	243	72	171	93	48	30
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 20, 1968	100	28	72	37	22	13
April 20, 1968	100	44	56	36	14	6
January 13, 1968	100	41	59	37	14	8
October 14, 1967	100	34	66	37	18	11
July 22, 1967	100	30	70	38	20	12

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (page 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,316	14,281	13,931	13,899	13,524	13,493
Labour force	a	8,284	8,323	8,101	8,125	7,805	7,787
Employed	a	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543
Agriculture	d	653	656	705	682	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888
Unemployed	d	319	371	247	284	228	244
Not in the labour force	a	6,032	5,958	5,830	5,774	5,719	5,706
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	57.9	58.3	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.9	4.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.1
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	5.3	4.0 <sup>r</sup>	4.2	3.9	3.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,096	7,079	6,905	6,889	6,703	6,688
Labour force	a	5,741	5,771	5,652	5,661	5,477	5,485
Employed	a	5,515	5,500	5,470	5,449	5,315	5,301
Agriculture	d	558	560	596	582	563	563
Non-agriculture	a	4,957	4,940	4,874	4,867	4,752	4,738
Unemployed	d	226	271	182	212	162	184
Not in the labour force	b	1,355	1,308	1,253	1,228	1,226	1,203
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	80.9	81.5	81.9	82.2	81.7	82.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,220	7,202	7,026	7,010	6,821	6,805
Labour force	b	2,543	2,552	2,449	2,464	2,328	2,302
Employed	b	2,450	2,452	2,384	2,392	2,262	2,242
Agriculture	e	95	96	109	100	86	92
Non-agriculture	b	2,355	2,356	2,275	2,292	2,176	2,150
Unemployed	e	93	100	65	72	66	60
Not in the labour force	a	4,677	4,650	4,577	4,546	4,493	4,503
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	35.4	34.9	35.1	34.1	33.8
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 24, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,316	2,374	4,067 a	1,122 b	4,178 a	1,067 c	1,508
Labour force		8,284 a	1,100 c	3,924 a	992 c	1,296 c	747 c	225 d
Employed		7,965 a	1,011 c	3,821 a	927 c	1,267 c	720 c	219 d
Unemployed		319 d	89 e	103 d	65 e	29 f	27 f	6 g
Not in the labour force		6,032 a	1,274 b	143 d	130 d	2,882 b	320 d	1,283 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, Aug. 24		57.9 a	46.3 c	96.5 a	88.4 a	31.0 c	70.0 b	14.9 d
July 20		58.3	49.6	96.3	88.8	30.7	70.0	14.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Aug. 24		3.9 d	8.1 e	2.6 d	6.6 e	2.2 f	3.6 f	2.7 g
July 20		4.5	12.2	2.6	7.1	1.9	3.4	2.7

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
Total employed	a	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543
Agriculture	d	653	656	705	682	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,706	6,665	6,592	6,562	6,414	6,377
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,544	5,269	5,494	5,178	5,398	4,909
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,162	1,396	1,098	1,384	1,016	1,468
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	75	84	60	63	52
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,083	1,321	1,014	1,324	953	1,416
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	606	631	557	597	514	511

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
Total employed	a	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543
Agriculture	d	653	656	705	682	649	655
Other primary industries	d	249	257	243	251	249	239
Manufacturing	c	1,835	1,788	1,828	1,818	1,839	1,814
Construction	c	546	537	538	528	575	576
Transportation and other utilities	c	702	726	698	692	656	646
Trade	c	1,297	1,307	1,295	1,285	1,217	1,216
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	335	330	312	322	310	308
Community, personal, other services	c	1,860	1,862	1,761	1,773	1,639	1,637
Public administration	c	488	489	474	490	443	452

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 24, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,965 a	6,851 a	528 c	351 c	235 d
Agriculture	653 d	151 e	278 d	59 f	165 e
Non-agriculture	7,312 a	6,700 a	250 d	292 d	70 e
Men	5,515 a	4,610 a	466 c	323 c	116 d
Agriculture	558 d	127 e	273 d	56 f	102 e
Non-agriculture	4,957 a	4,483 a	193 d	267 d	14 f
Women	2,450 b	2,241 b	62 e	28 e	119 d
Agriculture	95 e	24 f	5 g	3 g	63 e
Non-agriculture	2,355 b	2,217 b	57 e	25 e	56 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
Total unemployed	d	319	371	247	284	228	244
Without work and seeking work	d	300	351	228	262	210	226
Seeking full-time work	d	275	312	210	239	195	205
Seeking part-time work	f	25	39	18	23	15	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	20	19	22	18	18
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	300	351	228	262	210	226
Seeking under 1 month	d	82	103	76	94	70	94
Seeking 1-3 months	d	131	147	98	105	97	85
Seeking 4-6 months	e	38	45	25	30	18	19
Seeking more than 6 months	e	49	56	29	33	25	28

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 24, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,316	1,338	4,119	5,102	2,329	1,428
Men		7,096	663	2,032	2,517	1,175	709
Women		7,220	675	2,087	2,585	1,154	719
Labour force		8,284 a	682 b	2,327 b	3,070 a	1,377 b	828 b
Men		5,741 a	485 b	1,645 a	2,077 a	969 a	565 b
Women		2,543 b	197 c	682 c	993 c	408 c	263 d
Employed		7,965 a	647 b	2,203 b	2,981 a	1,346 b	788 b
Men		5,515 a	455 b	1,553 b	2,021 a	948 b	538 b
Women		2,450 b	192 c	650 c	960 c	398 c	250 d
Agriculture		653 d	29 e	156 e	178 e	260 d	30 f
Non-agriculture		7,312 a	618 b	2,047 b	2,803 b	1,086 c	758 c
Paid workers		6,851 a	565 c	1,912 b	2,646 b	1,029 b	699 c
Men		4,610 a	389 c	1,321 b	1,759 b	673 b	468 b
Women		2,241 b	176 c	591 c	887 c	356 c	231 d
Unemployed		319 d	35 e	124 e	89 e	31 e	40 e
Men		226 d	30 e	92 e	56 e	21 e	27 e
Women		93 e	5 f	32 f	33 e	10 g	13 f
Not in the labour force		6,032 a	656 b	1,792 b	2,032 b	952 b	600 c
Men		1,355 b	178 c	387 c	440 c	206 c	144 c
Women		4,677 a	478 b	1,405 b	1,592 b	746 b	456 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1968, August 24	7,965 a	647 b	2,203 b	2,981 a	1,346 b	788 b
	July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
	1967, August 19	7,854	645	2,237	2,903	1,309	760
	July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
	1966, August 20	7,577	638	2,129	2,794	1,292	724
	July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767	1,295	725
Unemployed	1968, August 24	319 d	35 e	124 e	89 e	31 e	40 e
	July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43
	1967, August 19	247	26	86	86	19	30
	July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
	1966, August 20	228	26	83	75	17	27
	July 23	244	29	88	77	22	28

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

### Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
July 20, 1968	307	99	107	59	42	
April 20, 1968	348	118	122	61	47	
January 13, 1968	376	136	127	68	45	
October 14, 1967	215	79	68	40	28	
July 22, 1967	243	84	83	45	31	

(1) See footnote page 2.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1968

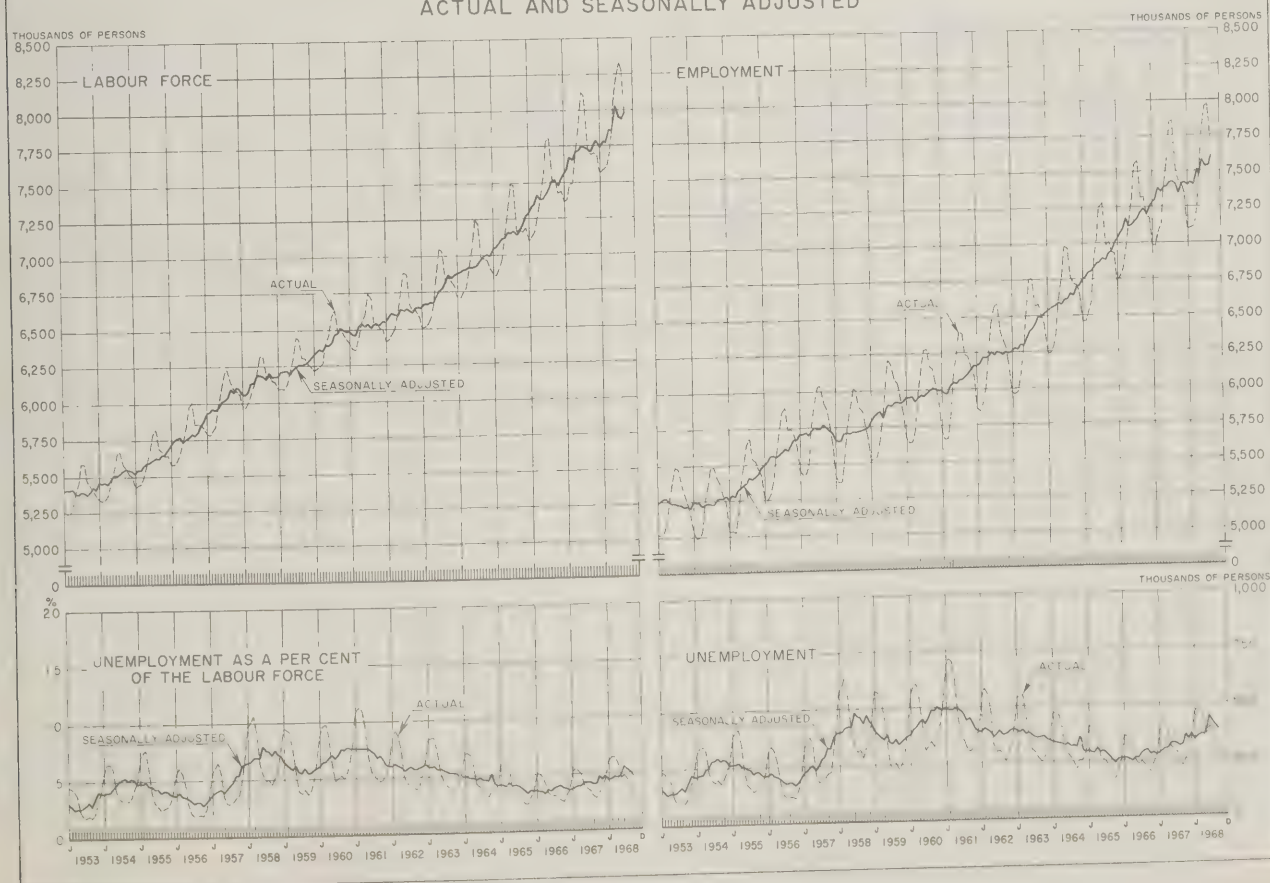
In the week ended September 21, 1968, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,971,000. Of this total, 7,709,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 262,000 were unemployed for the entire week. Reflecting the return to school of students from summer employment, the labour force decreased by 313,000 between August and September. Employment in September was 256,000 lower and unemployment 57,000 lower than in August. In September 1968, the labour force was 241,000 higher than a year earlier, employment and unemployment being higher by 198,000 and 43,000, respectively.

Between August and September, employment declined by 208,000 in nonagricultural

industries and by 48,000 in agriculture. Compared to September 1967, nonagricultural employment was 228,000 higher and employment in agriculture 30,000 lower. Men accounted for virtually all of the decrease in total employment between August and September. From September 1967, the number of men employed increased by 75,000 and the number of women by 123,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 3.3 compared with 3.9 in August this year and 2.8 in September last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in September 1968 was 4.8.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



# The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1968

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1968, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1968 and the two last quarters of 1967, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1968			1967		1968			1967	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	5.0	6.3	3.9	3.1
Office and professional(2)	19	17	16	18	19	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.4
Transportation	4	5	7	5	5	3.7	5.5	9.4	4.4	3.2
Service and recreation	12	11	8	10	11	3.8	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.9
Primary(3)	7	8	10	9	6	2.7	4.3	8.0	3.9	1.6
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	26	32	38	35	30	4.0	6.2	9.1	5.2	3.7
Labourers(4)	12	14	16	14	12	9.4	15.1	22.4	12.5	7.4
Never worked(5)	19	13	4	8	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	317	399	478	299	250					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1968			1967		1968			1967	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	5.0	6.3	3.9	3.1
Primary industries(6)	8	9	12	10	7	2.6	4.5	7.9	3.8	1.8
Manufacturing	20	23	23	25	24	3.4	4.9	6.1	4.1	3.2
Construction	12	17	23	18	15	6.8	12.6	21.8	10.1	6.5
Transportation and other utilities(7)	7	8	10	8	7	2.9	4.3	6.9	3.7	2.4
Trade	12	11	11	10	11	2.8	3.5	4.2	2.4	2.1
Service(8)	23	19	17	20	20	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.0
Never worked(5)	19	13	4	8	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	317	399	478	299	250					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19	Sept. 17	August 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,349	14,316	13,963	13,931	13,555	13,524
Labour force	a	7,971	8,284	7,730	8,101	7,516	7,805
Employed	a	7,709	7,965	7,511	7,854	7,311	7,577
Agriculture	d	605	653	635	705	603	649
Non-agriculture	a	7,104	7,312	6,876	7,149	6,708	6,928
Unemployed	d	262	319	219	247	205	228
Not in the labour force	a	6,378	6,032	6,233	5,830	6,039	5,719
Participation rate (3)	a	55.6	57.9	55.4	58.2	55.4	57.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9
Seasonally adjusted		4.8	5.1	4.1	4.0	4.0 <sup>r</sup>	3.9
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,113	7,096	6,921	6,905	6,719	6,703
Labour force	a	5,440	5,741	5,335	5,652	5,204	5,477
Employed	a	5,258	5,515	5,183	5,470	5,061	5,315
Agriculture	d	505	558	532	596	510	563
Non-agriculture	a	4,753	4,957	4,651	4,874	4,551	4,752
Unemployed	d	182	226	152	182	143	162
Not in the labour force	b	1,673	1,355	1,586	1,253	1,515	1,226
Participation rate (3)	a	76.5	80.9	77.1	81.9	77.5	81.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.0
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,236	7,220	7,042	7,026	6,836	6,821
Labour force	b	2,531	2,543	2,395	2,449	2,312	2,328
Employed	b	2,451	2,450	2,328	2,384	2,250	2,262
Agriculture	e	100	95	103	109	93	86
Non-agriculture	b	2,351	2,355	2,225	2,275	2,157	2,176
Unemployed	e	80	93	67	65	62	66
Not in the labour force	a	4,705	4,677	4,647	4,577	4,524	4,493
Participation rate (3)	b	35.0	35.2	34.0	34.9	33.8	34.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 21, 1968			Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
					Men		Women		
					Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)			14,349	2,379	4,092 a	1,110 b	4,180 a	1,078 c	1,510
Labour force			7,971 a	764 c	3,936 a	903 c	1,384 c	755 c	229 d
Employed			7,709 a	699 c	3,849 a	851 c	1,355 c	733 c	222 d
Unemployed			262 d	65 e	87 d	52 e	29 f	22 f	7 g
Not in the labour force			6,378 a	1,615 b	156 d	207 d	2,796 b	323 d	1,281 a
-----			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1968, Sept. 21			55.6 a	32.1 c	96.2 a	81.4 a	33.1 c	70.0 b	15.2 d
Aug. 24			57.9	46.3	96.5	88.4	31.0	70.0	14.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Sept. 21			3.3 d	8.5 e	2.2 d	5.8 e	2.1 f	2.9 f	3.1 g
Aug. 24			3.9	8.1	2.6	6.6	2.2	3.6	2.7

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19	Sept. 17	August 20
Total employed	a	7,709	7,965	7,511	7,854	7,311	7,577
Agriculture	d	605	653	635	705	603	649
Non-agriculture	a	7,104	7,312	6,876	7,149	6,708	6,928
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,104	7,312	6,876	7,149	6,708	6,928
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,381	6,706	6,267	6,592	6,113	6,414
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,884	5,544	5,746	5,494	5,609	5,398
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	497	1,162	521	1,098	504	1,016
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	65	79	71	84	48	63
Due to other reasons(3)	c	432	1,083	450	1,014	456	953
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	723	606	609	557	595	514

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19	Sept. 17	August 20
Total employed	a	7,709	7,965	7,511	7,854	7,311	7,577
Agriculture	d	605	653	635	705	603	649
Other primary industries	d	235	249	237	243	231	249
Manufacturing	c	1,805	1,835	1,749	1,828	1,778	1,839
Construction	c	513	546	527	538	526	575
Transportation and other utilities	c	682	702	669	698	643	656
Trade	c	1,238	1,297	1,206	1,295	1,159	1,217
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	317	335	314	312	299	310
Community, personal, other services	c	1,858	1,860	1,733	1,761	1,659	1,639
Public administration	c	456	488	441	474	413	443

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

<div>Table 6</div> <div>Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex</div> <div>Week ended September 21, 1968</div>	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,709 a	6,631 a	522 c	347 c	209 d
Agriculture	605 d	128 e	271 d	62 f	144 e
Non-agriculture	7,104 a	6,503 a	251 d	285 d	65 e
Men	5,258 a	4,398 a	457 c	318 c	85 d
Agriculture	505 d	103 e	266 d	59 f	77 e
Non-agriculture	4,753 a	4,295 a	191 d	259 d	8 f
Women	2,451 b	2,233 b	65 e	29 e	124 d
Agriculture	100 e	25 f	5 g	3 g	67 e
Non-agriculture	2,351 b	2,208 b	60 e	26 e	57 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19	Sept. 17	August 20
Total unemployed	d	262	319	219	247	205	228
Without work and seeking work	d	249	300	206	228	196	210
Seeking full-time work	d	234	275	194	210	182	195
Seeking part-time work	f	15	25	12	18	14	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	13	19	13	19	9	18
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	249	300	206	228	196	210
Seeking under 1 month	d	83	82	76	76	80	70
Seeking 1-3 months	d	91	131	73	98	73	97
Seeking 4-6 months	e	38	38	29	25	21	18
Seeking more than 6 months	e	37	49	28	29	22	25

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 21, 1968	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,349	1,340	4,127	5,115	2,333	1,434
Men	7,113	664	2,036	2,524	1,177	712
Women	7,236	676	2,091	2,591	1,156	722
Labour force	7,971 a	658 b	2,250 b	2,932 a	1,337 b	794 b
Men	5,440 a	456 b	1,559 a	1,968 a	916 a	541 b
Women	2,531 b	202 c	691 c	964 c	421 c	253 d
Employed	7,709 a	630 b	2,151 b	2,859 a	1,311 b	758 b
Men	5,258 a	433 b	1,482 b	1,923 a	901 b	519 b
Women	2,451 b	197 c	669 c	936 c	410 c	239 d
Agriculture	605 d	35 e	139 e	160 e	244 d	27 f
Non-agriculture	7,104 a	595 b	2,012 b	2,699 b	1,067 c	731 c
Paid workers	6,631 a	549 c	1,871 b	2,529 b	1,006 b	676 c
Men	4,398 a	370 c	1,268 b	1,669 b	638 b	453 b
Women	2,233 b	179 c	603 c	860 c	368 c	223 d
Unemployed	262 d	28 e	99 e	73 e	26 e	36 e
Men	182 d	23 e	77 e	45 e	15 e	22 e
Women	80 e	5 f	22 f	28 e	11 g	14 f
Not in the labour force	6,378 a	682 b	1,877 b	2,183 b	996 b	640 c
Men	1,673 b	208 c	477 c	556 c	261 c	171 c
Women	4,705 a	474 b	1,400 b	1,627 b	735 b	469 c
<hr/>						
Employed - 1968, September 21	7,709 a	630 b	2,151 b	2,859 a	1,311 b	758 b
August 24	7,965	647	2,203	2,981	1,346	788
1967, September 16	7,511	622	2,124	2,763	1,262	740
August 19	7,854	645	2,237	2,903	1,309	760
1966, September 17	7,311	615	2,062	2,675	1,262	697
August 20	7,577	638	2,129	2,794	1,292	724
<hr/>						
Unemployed 1968, September 21	262 d	28 e	99 e	73 e	26 e	36 e
August 24	319	35	124	89	31	40
1967, September 16	219	24	84	64	20	27
August 19	247	26	86	86	19	30
1966, September 17	205	27	75	58	16	29
August 20	228	26	83	75	17	27

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 1968

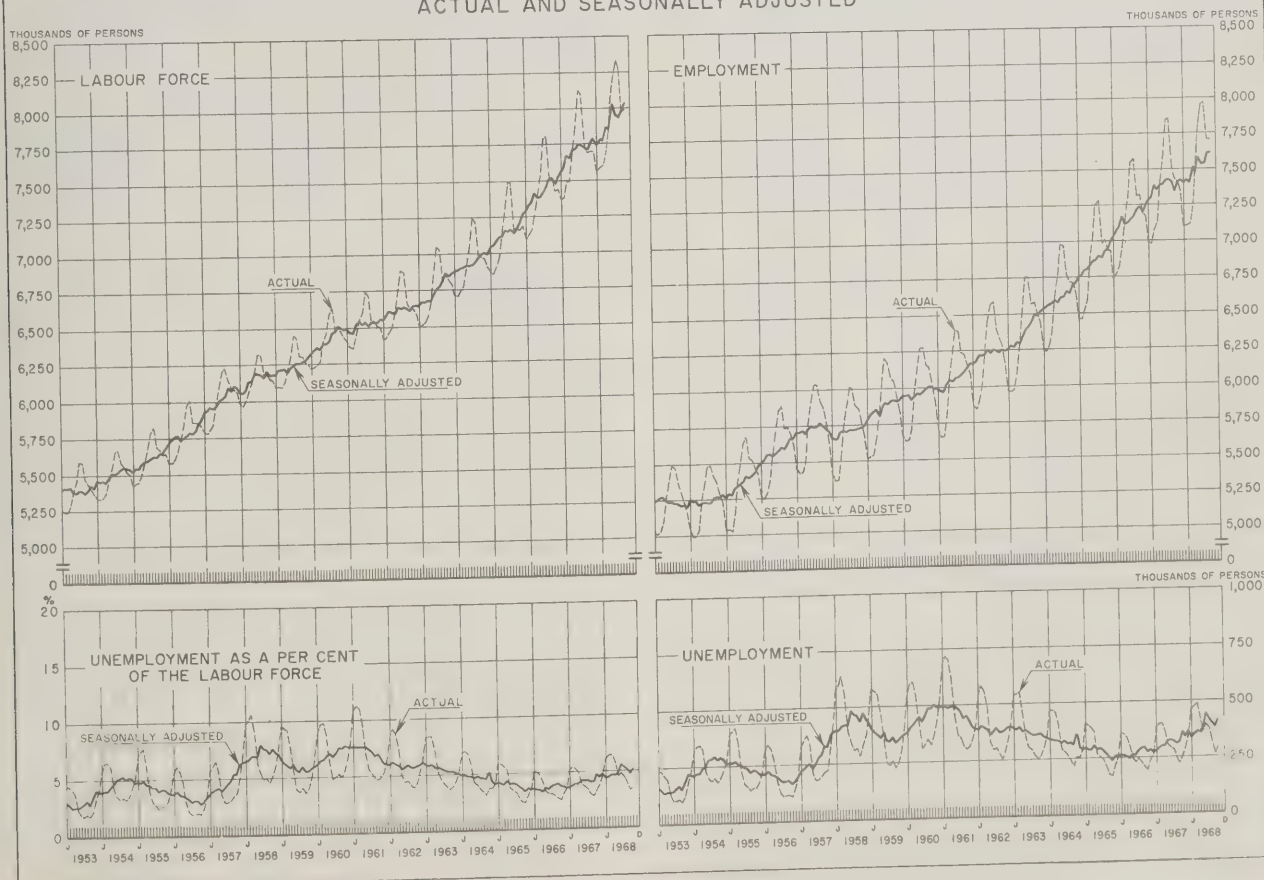
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,995,000 in the week ended October 19, 1968. Of this total, 7,707,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 288,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There were small increases from September in the labour force and in the number unemployed; employment was virtually unchanged. Compared with October 1967, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 304,000, 270,000 and 34,000, respectively.

Between September and October, employment in agriculture dropped by 28,000 while in non-agriculture, employment increased by 26,000. Compared with October 1967, employ-

ment in nonagricultural industries was higher by 296,000 and agricultural employment was 26,000 lower. Employment among women increased by 18,000 from September, while the number of employed men decreased by 20,000. In October this year, there were 121,000 more men and 149,000 more women employed than in October 1967.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 3.6 in October, compared with rates of 3.3 in September and 3.3 in October 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.1 in October 1968.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1967-1968

In the third quarter of 1968, the average number of persons in the labour force was 8,193,000, an increase of 208,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Employment at 7,875,000 was 140,000 higher and unemployment at 317,000 was 67,000 higher than a year earlier.

Third Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Labour Force	8,193	7,985
Employment	7,875	7,735
Unemployment	317	250

The Canadian labour force in the third quarter of 1968 was 2.6 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1967, a rate of increase slightly smaller than the annual average gain of the preceding five years.

Men and women shared almost equally in the increase in the total labour force from a year earlier. However, the percentage increase remains considerably higher for women than for men. Of the total increase in the female labour force, married women accounted for 82 per cent.

For both men and women, the largest year-to-year percentage gains in the labour force were among persons 20-24 years of age. For teenagers there was little change from the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Labour Force

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,651	5,549	+102	+ 1.8
14-19	586	597	- 11	- 1.8
20-24	739	700	+ 39	+ 5.6
25-44	2,448	2,410	+ 38	+ 1.6
45 and over	1,878	1,843	+ 35	+ 1.9
Married	4,083	4,005	+ 78	+ 1.9
Other	1,568	1,545	+ 23	+ 1.5
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,542	2,436	+106	+ 4.4
14-19	427	431	- 4	- 0.9
20-24	487	434	+ 53	+12.2
25-44	913	889	+ 24	+ 2.7
45 and over	714	682	+ 32	+ 4.7
Married	1,355	1,268	+ 87	+ 6.9
Other	1,187	1,168	+ 19	+ 1.6

In the third quarter of 1968, total employment was 1.8 per cent higher, male employment 1.1 per cent higher and female employment 3.5 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1967. Corresponding average annual rates of increase for the period 1962-1967 were 3.4 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

Employment in the goods-producing sector continued to show no year-to-year gain. Agricultural employment was 36,000 lower than in the third quarter of 1967.

In the service-producing sector, employment was 160,000 above 1967 third-quarter levels; community, personal and other service accounted for 104,000 of the increase.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
Goods-producing	3,227	3,247	- 20	-0.6
Men	2,699	2,708	- 9	-0.3
Women	528	539	- 11	-2.0
Service-producing	4,648	4,488	+ 160	+3.6
Men	2,725	2,659	+ 66	+2.5
Women	1,923	1,829	+ 94	+5.1

Occupationally, the largest year-to-year gains in employment from the third-quarter of 1967 were among professionals (91,000), clerical workers (55,000) and managerial occupations (27,000). Farmers and farm workers accounted for 44,000 of the total decline in employment in the primary occupations.

Employment by Occupation

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
All occupations	7,875	7,735	+140	+ 1.8
Managerial	731	704	+ 27	+ 3.8
Professional and technical	974	883	+ 91	+10.3
Clerical	1,122	1,067	+ 55	+ 5.2
Sales	523	511	+ 12	+ 2.3
Service and recreation	937	929	+ 8	+ 0.9
Transport and communication	433	425	+ 8	+ 1.9
Primary(1)	799	853	- 54	- 6.3
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	2,001	1,987	+ 14	+ 0.7
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	355	376	- 21	- 5.6

(1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1969 Edition of this Report, Page 3.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,378	14,349	13,997	13,963	13,587	13,555
Labour force	a	7,995	7,971	7,691	7,730	7,519	7,516
Employed	a	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311
Agriculture	d	577	605	603	635	561	603
Non-agriculture	a	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708
Unemployed	d	288	262	254	219	195	205
Not in the labour force	a	6,383	6,378	6,306	6,233	6,068	6,039
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.6	55.6	54.9	55.4	55.3	55.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,127	7,113	6,938	6,921	6,735	6,719
Labour force	a	5,443	5,440	5,305	5,335	5,207	5,204
Employed	a	5,238	5,258	5,117	5,183	5,070	5,061
Agriculture	d	489	505	515	532	487	510
Non-agriculture	a	4,749	4,753	4,602	4,651	4,583	4,551
Unemployed	d	205	182	188	152	137	143
Not in the labour force	b	1,684	1,673	1,633	1,586	1,528	1,515
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	76.4	76.5	76.5	77.1	77.3	77.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,251	7,236	7,059	7,042	6,852	6,836
Labour force	b	2,552	2,531	2,386	2,395	2,312	2,312
Employed	b	2,469	2,451	2,320	2,328	2,254	2,250
Agriculture	e	88	100	88	103	74	93
Non-agriculture	b	2,381	2,351	2,232	2,225	2,180	2,157
Unemployed	e	83	80	66	67	58	62
Not in the labour force	a	4,699	4,705	4,673	4,647	4,540	4,524
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	35.0	33.8	34.0	33.7	33.8
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force	a		7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
	a		7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
	d		559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
	a		6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Non-agriculture													
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Non-agriculture													
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 19, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,378	2,383	4,098 a	1,115 b	4,183 a	1,086 c	1,513
Labour force		7,995 a	778 c	3,942 a	898 c	1,389 c	762 c	226 d
	Employed	7,707 a	707 c	3,844 a	838 c	1,360 c	739 c	219 d
	Unemployed	288 d	71 e	98 d	60 e	29 f	23 f	7 g
Not in the labour force		6,383 a	1,605 b	156 d	217 d	2,794 b	324 d	1,287 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, Oct. 19		55.6 a	32.6 c	96.2 a	80.5 a	33.2 c	70.2 b	14.9 d
		Sept. 21	32.1	96.2	81.4	33.1	70.0	15.2
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Oct. 19		3.6 d	9.1 e	2.5 d	6.7 e	2.1 f	3.0 f	3.1 g
		Sept. 21	3.3	2.2	5.8	2.1	2.9	3.1

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.  
Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Oct. 19(2)	Sept. 21	Oct. 14(2)	Sept. 16	Oct. 15(2)	Sept. 17
Total employed	a	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311
Agriculture	d	577	605	603	635	561	603
Non-agriculture	a	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,340	6,381	6,161	6,267	6,104	6,113
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,508	5,884	3,473	5,746	3,601	5,609
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,832	497	2,688	521	2,503	504
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	69	65	73	71	52	48
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,763	432	2,615	450	2,451	456
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	790	723	673	609	659	595

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
Total employed	a	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311
Agriculture	d	577	605	603	635	561	603
Other primary industries	d	225	235	228	237	225	231
Manufacturing	c	1,769	1,805	1,731	1,749	1,797	1,778
Construction	c	520	513	494	527	523	526
Transportation and other utilities	c	665	682	658	669	645	643
Trade	c	1,272	1,238	1,222	1,206	1,188	1,159
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	327	317	315	314	306	299
Community, personal, other services	c	1,885	1,858	1,741	1,733	1,668	1,659
Public administration	c	467	456	445	441	411	413

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 19, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,707 a	6,639 a	514 c	343 c	211 d
Agriculture	577 d	111 e	270 d	53 f	143 e
Non-agriculture	7,130 a	6,528 a	244 d	290 d	68 e
Men	5,238 a	4,384 a	452 c	314 c	88 d
Agriculture	489 d	95 e	265 d	51 f	78 e
Non-agriculture	4,749 a	4,289 a	187 d	263 d	10 f
Women	2,469 b	2,255 b	62 e	29 e	123 d
Agriculture	88 e	16 f	5 g	2 g	65 e
Non-agriculture	2,381 b	2,239 b	57 e	27 e	58 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In October 1966, 1967 and 1968, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
Total unemployed	d	288	262	254	219	195	205
Without work and seeking work	d	275	249	232	206	184	196
Seeking full-time work	d	256	234	219	194	167	182
Seeking part-time work	f	19	15	13	12	17	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	13	13	22	13	11	9
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	275	249	232	206	184	196
Seeking under 1 month	d	95	83	91	76	73	80
Seeking 1-3 months	d	96	91	77	73	60	73
Seeking 4-6 months	e	39	38	35	29	24	21
Seeking more than 6 months	e	45	37	29	28	27	22

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 19, 1968	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,378	1,342	4,134	5,126	2,338	1,438
Men	7,127	665	2,040	2,529	1,179	714
Women	7,251	677	2,094	2,597	1,159	724
Labour force	7,995 a	650 b	2,241 b	2,961 a	1,344 b	799 b
Men	5,443 a	450 b	1,560 a	1,975 a	917 a	541 b
Women	2,552 b	200 c	681 c	986 c	427 c	258 d
Employed	7,707 a	616 b	2,128 b	2,886 a	1,320 b	757 b
Men	5,238 a	421 b	1,475 b	1,927 a	901 b	514 b
Women	2,469 b	195 c	653 c	959 c	419 c	243 d
Agriculture	577 d	30 e	129 e	157 e	239 d	22 f
Non-agriculture	7,130 a	586 b	1,999 b	2,729 b	1,081 c	735 c
Paid workers	6,639 a	539 c	1,849 b	2,559 b	1,013 b	679 c
Men	4,384 a	362 c	1,256 b	1,674 b	640 b	452 b
Women	2,255 b	177 c	593 c	885 c	373 c	227 d
Unemployed	288 d	34 e	113 e	75 e	24 e	42 e
Men	205 d	29 e	85 e	48 e	16 e	27 e
Women	83 e	5 f	28 f	27 e	8 g	15 f
Not in the labour force	6,383 a	692 b	1,893 b	2,165 b	994 b	639 c
Men	1,684 b	215 c	480 c	554 c	262 c	173 c
Women	4,699 a	477 b	1,413 b	1,611 b	732 b	466 c
-----						
Employed - 1968, October 19	7,707 a	616 b	2,128 b	2,886 a	1,320 b	757 b
September 21	7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758
1967, October 14	7,437	626	2,085	2,743	1,242	741
September 16	7,511	622	2,124	2,763	1,262	740
1966, October 15	7,324	610	2,076	2,690	1,249	699
September 17	7,311	615	2,062	2,675	1,262	697
-----						
Unemployed - 1968, October 19	288 d	34 e	113 e	75 e	24 e	42 e
September 21	262	28	99	73	26	36
1967, October 14	254	27	96	72	19	40
September 16	219	24	84	64	20	27
1966, October 15	195	28	73	50	16	28
September 17	205	27	75	58	16	29

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1967-1968 (continued from page 2)

The largest relative increase in employment from a year earlier was in British Columbia (3.4 per cent), the Prairies (3.0 per cent) and Ontario (2.7 per cent). In the Atlantic region and in Quebec there was little change.

Total unemployment in the third quarter of 1968, at 317,000, was 67,000 higher than in the third quarter of 1967. There were 44,000 more men and 23,000 more women unemployed than a year earlier.

### Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Total	317	250	3.9	3.1
Men	226	182	4.0	3.3
Women	91	68	3.6	2.8

Comparing third quarters, unemployment was higher in 1968 than in 1967 for all regions. Unemployment rates were substantially higher than the national average for the Atlantic region, Quebec and British Columbia.

### Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Atlantic	33	26	4.9	3.9
Quebec	118	92	5.1	4.0
Ontario	94	81	3.1	2.8
Prairies	33	21	2.4	1.6
B.C.	40	30	4.9	3.8

# THE LABOUR FORCE

## NOVEMBER 1968

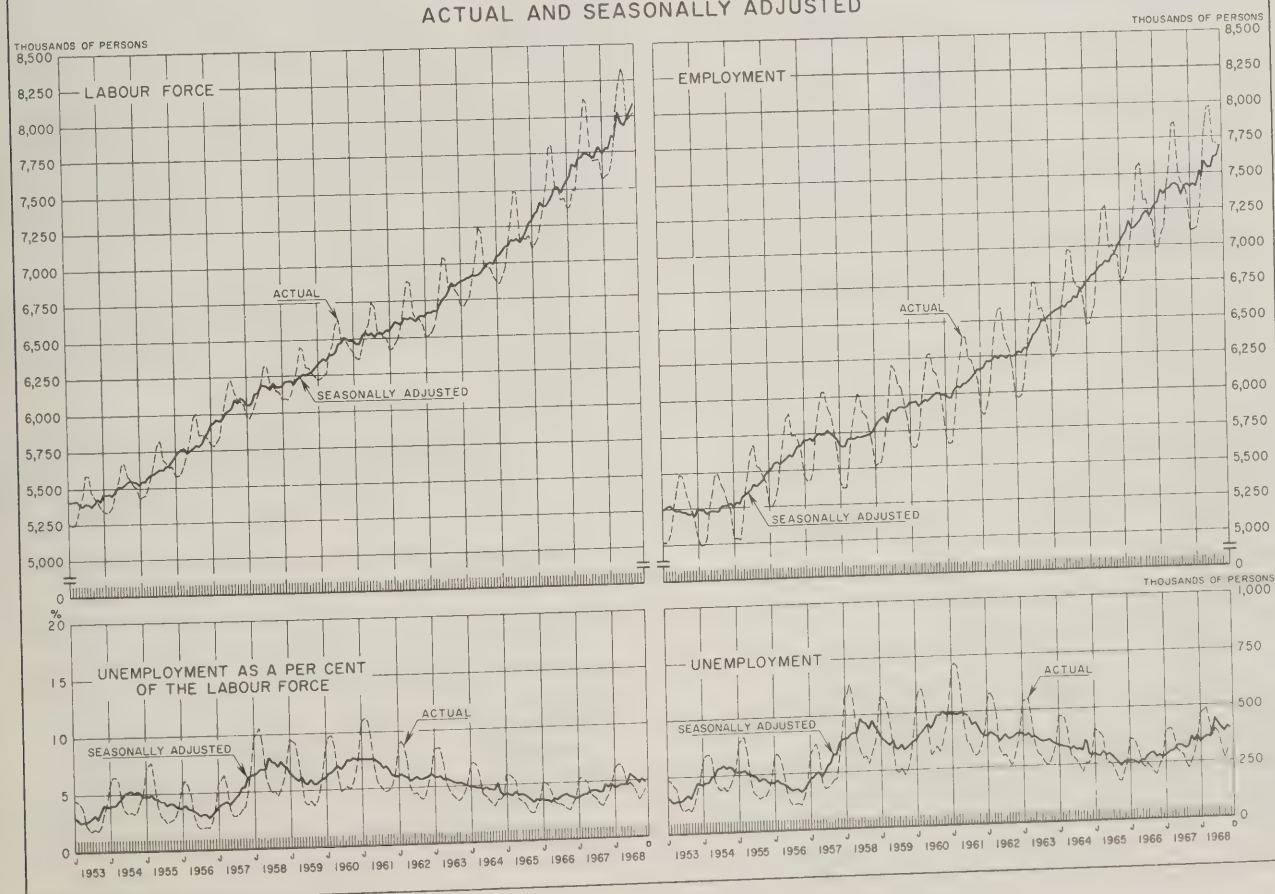
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,015,000 in the week ended November 16, 1968. This total included 7,677,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 338,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Employment decreased by 30,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 50,000. Compared with November 1967, the labour force was 317,000 higher; employment was 268,000 higher and unemployment was 49,000 higher.

From October, employment in agriculture declined by 54,000; nonagricultural employment rose by 24,000 during the month. Employment in nonagricultural industries was higher by 280,000

and agricultural employment was lower by 12,000 than in November last year. Between October and November, there was a decrease of 64,000 in employment of men but an increase of 34,000 in employment of women. Employment was higher than in November 1967 by 114,000 for men and 154,000 for women.

Unemployment amounted to 4.2 per cent of the labour force in November, compared with unemployment rates of 3.6 in October this year and 3.8 in November last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.9 in November 1968.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Occupations of Canadian Workers  
1967

Craftsmen, production process and related workers comprised the largest single occupational group, employing 1,924,000 or more than one-quarter of all persons employed in Canada in 1967. The primary occupations, which include farmers and farm workers, loggers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, and miners and quarrymen, and numbering 705,000, accounted for less than ten per cent of the total. The so-called white collar group, which includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical and sales occupations, at 3,149,000 made up more than 40 per cent of the total employed.

In 1967, 1,652,000 men, almost one in three, were employed as craftsmen, production process and related workers. Of the total male employment, the white collar group accounted for 1,772,000, or 35 per cent. Only 294,000 men, about 6 per cent of the total, were employed as labourers or unskilled workers.

Employment by occupation and sex  
1967 annual averages

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<u>Estimates in thousands</u>			
All occupations	7,379	5,083	2,296
Managerial	693	607	86
Professional(1)	917	522	395
Clerical	1,038	334	704
Sales	501	309	192
Service(2)	874	356	518
Transport(3)	412	372	40
Primary(4)	705	637	68
Craftsmen(5)	1,924	1,652	272
Labourers(6)	315	294	21

Percentage distribution

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial	9.4	11.9	3.7
Professional(1)	12.4	10.3	17.2
Clerical	14.1	6.6	30.7
Sales	6.8	6.1	8.4
Service(2)	11.8	7.0	22.6
Transport(3)	5.6	7.3	1.7
Primary(4)	9.6	12.5	3.0
Craftsmen(5)	26.1	32.5	11.8
Labourers(6)	4.3	5.8	0.9

(1) Comprises technical. (2) Comprises recreation. (3) Comprises communication. (4) Comprises farming, fishing, trapping, logging and mining occupations. (5) Comprises production process and related workers. (6) Comprises labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

Employment of women is very highly concentrated in the white collar occupations. In 1967, there were 1,377,000 women employed in this group, 60 per cent of all employed women. There were 518,000, or 23 per cent, engaged in service and recreation occupations and 272,000, or 12 per cent, worked as craftsmen, production process or related workers.

In classifying employment by occupation, distinction is made between paid workers and other than paid, which include own account workers, employers and unpaid family workers. Virtually all miners, labourers and those engaged in clerical and communication occupations are paid workers. Less than half of all fishermen and less than one-fifth of those engaged in farming are paid workers. In the managerial occupations 60 per cent are paid workers. Among the remaining occupations, the proportion of paid workers to the total employed ranged between 89 per cent and 95 per cent in 1967.

Between 1961 (when classification according to the 1961 Census Classification Manual was introduced) and 1967, total employment increased by 21.9 per cent. The largest increase (53.3 per cent) was in the professional and technical group. Employment gains were also greater than the national average in the following occupations: service and recreation, craftsmen, production process and related workers, clerical and managerial. In the primary occupations, employment declined by 13.4 per cent, due to the decrease in the number of farmers and farm workers.

For both men and women employed in professional and technical occupations, gains of 50 per cent or more were recorded between 1961 and 1967.

Employment by occupation and sex  
1961-1967 percentage change

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All occupations	+21.9	+16.0	+37.2
Managerial	+23.8	+21.9	+38.7
Professional(1)	+53.3	+50.4	+57.4
Clerical	+28.9	+10.2	+40.2
Sales	+12.3	+ 7.7	+21.5
Service(2)	+32.8	+28.1	+36.3
Transport(3)	+ 0.7	—	+ 8.1
Primary(4)	-13.4	-15.9	+19.3
Craftsmen(5)	+31.4	+32.2	+27.1
Labourers(6)	+ 4.3	+ 1.7	+50.0

See footnotes to preceding table

(Continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### For Canada only:

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,407	14,378	14,026	13,997	13,620	13,587
Labour force	a	8,015	7,995	7,698	7,691	7,428	7,519
Employed	a	7,677	7,707	7,409	7,437	7,190	7,324
Agriculture	d	523	577	535	603	482	561
Non-agriculture	a	7,154	7,130	6,874	6,834	6,708	6,763
Unemployed	d	338	288	289	254	238	195
Not in the labour force	a	6,392	6,383	6,328	6,306	6,192	6,068
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.6	55.6	54.9	54.9	54.5	55.3
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.6
Seasonally adjusted		4.9	5.1	4.4r	4.7	3.7	3.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,142	7,127	6,952	6,938	6,751	6,735
Labour force	a	5,433	5,443	5,283	5,305	5,173	5,207
Employed	a	5,174	5,238	5,060	5,117	4,994	5,070
Agriculture	d	451	489	470	515	433	487
Non-agriculture	a	4,723	4,749	4,590	4,602	4,561	4,583
Unemployed	d	259	205	223	188	179	137
Not in the labour force	b	1,709	1,684	1,669	1,633	1,578	1,528
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	a	76.1	76.4	76.0	76.5	76.6	77.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.6
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,265	7,251	7,074	7,059	6,869	6,852
Labour force	b	2,582	2,552	2,415	2,386	2,255	2,312
Employed	b	2,503	2,469	2,349	2,320	2,196	2,254
Agriculture	e	72	88	65	88	49	74
Non-agriculture	b	2,431	2,381	2,284	2,232	2,147	2,180
Unemployed	e	79	83	66	66	59	58
Not in the labour force	a	4,683	4,699	4,659	4,673	4,614	4,540
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.5	35.2	34.1	33.8	32.8	33.7
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force		a	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed		a	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture		d	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture		a	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed		d	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force		a	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 16, 1968		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,407	2,388	4,103 a	1,121 b	4,203 a	1,077 c	1,515
Labour force		8,015 a	790 c	3,933 a	898 c	1,415 c	756 c	223 d
Employed		7,677 a	713 c	3,805 a	824 c	1,389 c	732 c	214 d
Unemployed		338 d	77 e	128 d	74 e	26 f	24 f	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,392 a	1,598 b	170 d	223 d	2,788 b	321 d	1,292 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, Nov. 16		55.6 a	33.1 c	95.9 a	80.1 a	33.7 c	70.2 b	14.7 d
Oct. 19		55.6	32.6	96.2	80.5	33.2	70.2	14.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Nov. 16		4.2 d	9.7 e	3.3 d	8.2 e	1.8 f	3.2 f	4.0 g
Oct. 19		3.6	9.1	2.5	6.7	2.1	3.0	3.1

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

**Note:** a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Nov. 16(2)	Oct. 19(2)	Nov. 11(2)	Oct. 14(2)	Nov. 12(2)	Oct. 15(2)
Total employed	a	7,677	7,707	7,409	7,437	7,190	7,324
Agriculture	d	523	577	535	603	482	561
Non-agriculture	a	7,154	7,130	6,874	6,834	6,708	6,763
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,154	7,130	6,874	6,834	6,708	6,763
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,295	6,340	6,151	6,161	6,064	6,104
At work 35 hours or more	a	4,732	3,508	5,586	3,473	4,595	3,601
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,563	2,832	565	2,688	1,469	2,503
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	69	76	73	60	52
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,484	2,763	489	2,615	1,409	2,451
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	859	790	723	673	644	659

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15
Total employed	a	7,677	7,707	7,409	7,437	7,190	7,324
Agriculture	d	523	577	535	603	482	561
Other primary industries	d	225	225	224	228	233	225
Manufacturing	c	1,782	1,769	1,738	1,731	1,776	1,797
Construction	c	500	520	493	494	498	523
Transportation and other utilities	c	639	665	658	658	646	645
Trade	c	1,313	1,272	1,240	1,222	1,213	1,188
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	335	327	318	315	303	306
Community, personal, other services	c	1,882	1,885	1,763	1,741	1,622	1,668
Public administration	c	478	467	440	445	417	411

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 16, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,677 a	6,631 a	514 c	332 c	200 d
Agriculture	523 d	85 e	269 d	45 f	124 e
Non-agriculture	7,154 a	6,546 a	245 d	287 d	76 e
Men	5,174 a	4,335 a	445 c	305 c	89 d
Agriculture	451 d	72 e	261 d	43 f	75 e
Non-agriculture	4,723 a	4,263 a	184 d	262 d	14 f
Women	2,503 b	2,296 b	69 e	27 e	111 d
Agriculture	72 e	13 f	8 g	2 g	49 e
Non-agriculture	2,431 b	2,283 b	61 e	25 e	62 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates" page 8. (2) In the reference weeks of October 1966, 1967 and 1968, and of November 1966, 1967 and 1968, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays. Since Remembrance Day fell on a Saturday in 1967, its effect on number of hours worked in the November 1967 reference week was very much less than in 1966 or 1968. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15
Total unemployed	d	338	288	289	254	238	195
Without work and seeking work	d	318	275	267	232	219	184
Seeking full-time work	d	298	256	253	219	203	167
Seeking part-time work	f	20	19	14	13	16	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	20	13	22	22	19	11
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	318	275	267	232	219	184
Seeking under 1 month	d	118	95	106	91	87	73
Seeking 1-3 months	d	112	96	100	77	82	60
Seeking 4-6 months	e	44	39	33	35	24	24
Seeking more than 6 months	e	44	45	28	29	26	27

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 16, 1968			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,407	1,344	4,141	5,138	2,342	1,442
Men			7,142	666	2,043	2,535	1,182	716
Women			7,265	678	2,098	2,603	1,160	726
Labour force			8,015 a	642 b	2,234 b	2,987 a	1,344 b	808 b
Men			5,433 a	444 b	1,548 a	1,989 a	908 a	544 b
Women			2,582 b	198 c	686 c	998 c	436 c	264 d
Employed			7,677 a	602 b	2,100 b	2,905 a	1,309 b	761 b
Men			5,174 a	410 b	1,441 b	1,932 a	882 b	509 b
Women			2,503 b	192 c	659 c	973 c	427 c	252 d
Agriculture			523 d	23 e	108 e	147 e	225 d	20 f
Non-agriculture			7,154 a	579 b	1,992 b	2,758 b	1,084 c	741 c
Paid workers			6,631 a	529 c	1,834 b	2,578 b	1,007 b	683 c
Men			4,335 a	355 c	1,228 b	1,679 b	627 b	446 b
Women			2,296 b	174 c	606 c	899 c	380 c	237 d
Unemployed			338 d	40 e	134 e	82 e	35 e	47 e
Men			259 d	34 e	107 e	57 e	26 e	35 e
Women			79 e	6 f	27 f	25 e	9 g	12 f
Not in the labour force			6,392 a	702 b	1,907 b	2,151 b	998 b	634 c
Men			1,709 b	222 c	495 c	546 c	274 c	172 c
Women			4,683 a	480 b	1,412 b	1,605 b	724 b	462 c
-----								
Employed	1968, November	16	7,677 a	602 b	2,100 b	2,905 a	1,309 b	761 b
	October	19	7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757
	1967, November	11	7,409	613	2,081	2,748	1,230	737
	October	14	7,437	626	2,085	2,743	1,242	741
	1966, November	12	7,190	592	2,045	2,660	1,207	686
	October	15	7,324	610	2,076	2,690	1,249	699
Unemployed	1968, November	16	338 d	40 e	134 e	82 e	35 e	47 e
	October	19	288	34	113	75	24	42
	1967, November	11	289	36	101	77	32	43
	October	14	254	27	96	72	19	40
	1966, November	12	238	31	86	60	26	35
	October	15	195	28	73	50	16	28

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Occupations of Canadian Workers (concluded)

Employment in Canada is subject to wide seasonal variations. For total employment, the peak in activity usually occurs in July and August and is associated with the influx of students into summer jobs. The seasonal trough occurs in the first quarter. For most occupations the pattern is the same. In sales occupations, however, the peak month is December (in preparation for Christmas), followed by July and August. In the professional and technical occupations the seasonal high point is the last quarter and the seasonal low in July and August. School teachers form a large part of this group.

The amplitude of seasonal variation, that is, the fluctuation above and below the annual average, is more pronounced for some occupational groups than for others. It is highest in the primary occupations and among labourers.

There is a strong relationship between the amplitude of seasonal variation in employment and the unemployment rate. As the following table indicates, the higher the amplitude the higher the unemployment rate. An apparent exception is in the primary occupations. However, if farmers and farm workers, whose unemployment rate is very low, were excluded, the same relationship would hold.

### Amplitude of Seasonal Variation in Employment Compared with Unemployment Rates 1966-1967 Average

Occupation Group	Amplitude of Seasonal Variation	Unemployment Rate(1)
	%	%
Office and professional(2)	5.9	1.5
Transportation	9.8	5.0
Service and recreation	15.7	3.3
Primary(3)	40.6	3.7
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	11.2	4.8
Labourers(4)	37.7	12.0

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.
- (3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

THE LABOUR FORCE  
DECEMBER 1968LIBRARY  
FEB 7 1969  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

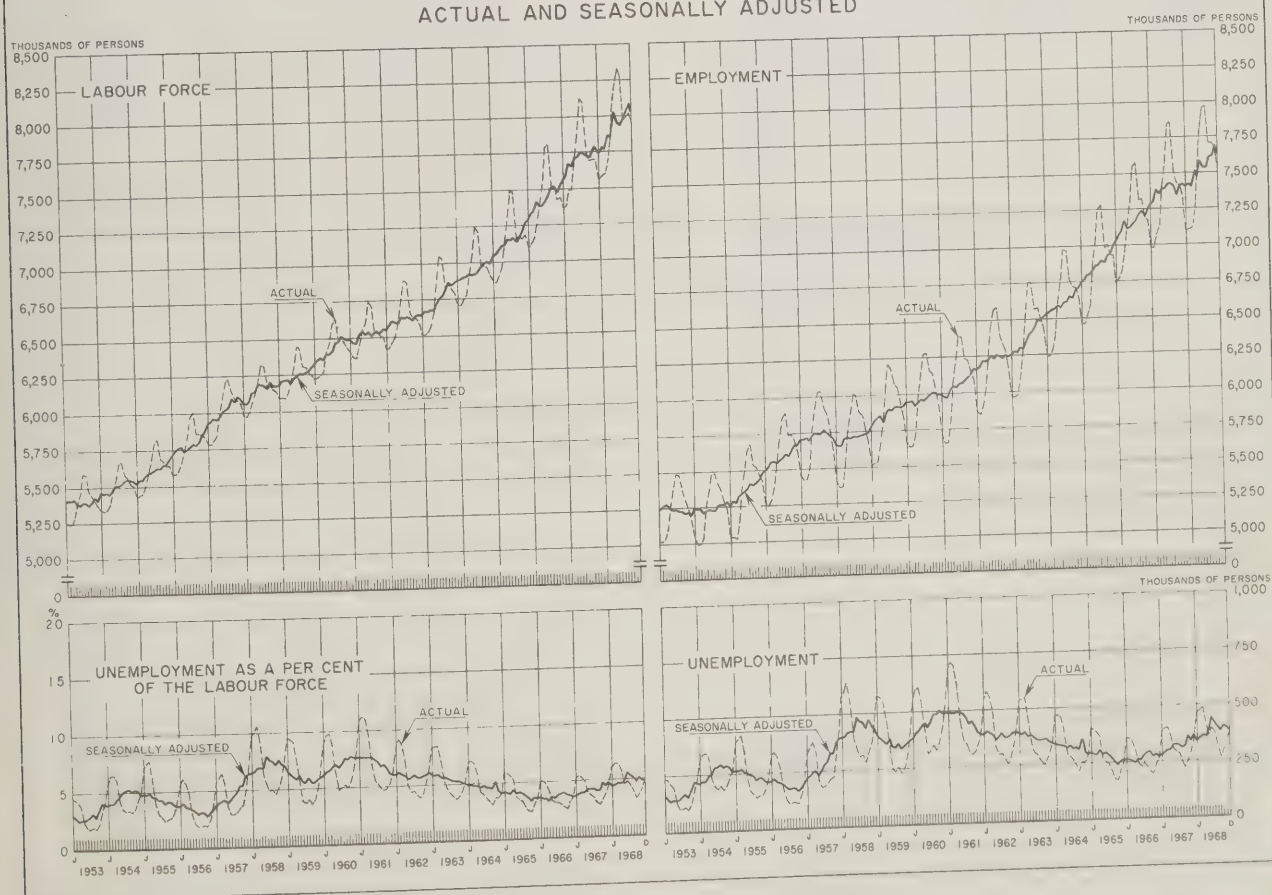
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,940,000 in the week ended December 14, 1968. Of this total, 7,567,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 373,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. Between November and December, the labour force and employment decreased by 75,000 and 110,000, respectively; unemployment increased by 35,000. Compared with December 1967, the labour force was higher by 243,000, the employed by 223,000 and the unemployed by 20,000.

Agricultural and nonagricultural employment declined by 56,000 and 54,000, respectively,

between November and December. Compared with December 1967, nonagricultural employment was 243,000 higher while employment in agriculture was 20,000 lower. Between November and December, employment declined by 67,000 among men and 43,000 among women. Employment was higher than in December 1967 by 120,000 for men and by 103,000 for women.

The unemployment rate in December was 4.7 per cent, compared with rates of 4.2 in November and 4.6 in December 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.8 in December 1968.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Special Surveys Division

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry  
4th Quarter 1968

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the fourth quarter of 1968, with comparative data for the first three quarters of 1968 and the fourth quarter of 1967, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1968				1967	1968				1967
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.2	3.9	5.0	6.3	3.9
Office and professional(2)	18	19	17	16	18	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6
Transportation	5	4	5	7	5	4.5	3.7	5.5	9.4	4.4
Service and recreation	12	12	11	8	10	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.4	3.4
Primary(3)	10	7	8	10	9	4.7	2.7	4.3	8.0	3.9
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	33	26	32	38	35	5.4	4.0	6.2	9.1	5.2
Labourers(4)	14	12	14	16	14	13.2	9.4	15.1	22.4	12.5
Never worked(5)	8	19	13	4	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total unemployed(000's)	333	317	399	478	299					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1968				1967	1968				1967
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.2	3.9	5.0	6.3	3.9
Primary industries(6)	11	8	9	12	10	4.5	2.6	4.5	7.9	3.8
Manufacturing	23	20	23	23	25	4.2	3.4	4.9	6.1	4.1
Construction	17	12	17	23	18	10.3	6.8	12.6	21.8	10.1
Transportation and other utilities(7)	7	7	8	10	8	3.5	2.9	4.3	6.9	3.7
Trade	12	12	11	11	10	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.2	2.4
Service(8)	22	23	19	17	20	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.3
Never worked(5)	8	19	13	4	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total unemployed(000's)	333	317	399	478	299					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,435	14,407	14,053	14,026	13,648	13,620
Labour force	a	7,940	8,015	7,697	7,698	7,439	7,428
Employed	a	7,567	7,677	7,344	7,409	7,173	7,190
Agriculture	d	467	523	487	535	485	482
Non-agriculture	a	7,100	7,154	6,857	6,874	6,688	6,708
Unemployed	d	373	338	353	289	266	238
Not in the labour force	a	6,495	6,392	6,356	6,328	6,209	6,192
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.0	55.6	54.8	54.9	54.5	54.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.7	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.2
Seasonally adjusted		4.8	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,156	7,142	6,965	6,952	6,765	6,751
Labour force	a	5,401	5,433	5,271	5,283	5,168	5,173
Employed	a	5,107	5,174	4,987	5,060	4,955	4,994
Agriculture	d	412	451	432	470	437	433
Non-agriculture	a	4,695	4,723	4,555	4,590	4,518	4,561
Unemployed	d	294	259	284	223	213	179
Not in the labour force	b	1,755	1,709	1,694	1,669	1,597	1,578
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.5	76.1	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.6
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.2	4.1	3.5
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,279	7,265	7,088	7,074	6,883	6,869
Labour force	b	2,539	2,582	2,426	2,415	2,271	2,255
Employed	b	2,460	2,503	2,357	2,349	2,218	2,196
Agriculture	e	55	72	55	65	48	49
Non-agriculture	b	2,405	2,431	2,302	2,284	2,170	2,147
Unemployed	e	79	79	69	66	53	59
Not in the labour force	a	4,740	4,683	4,662	4,659	4,612	4,614
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.9	35.5	34.2	34.1	33.0	32.8
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967	S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force	a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	
Employed	a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	
Agriculture	d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	
Non-agriculture	a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	
Unemployed	d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	
Not in the labour force	a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)	a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 14, 1968	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,435	2,393	4,105 a	1,130 b	4,220 a	1,069 c	1,518
Labour force	7,940 a	767 c	3,911 a	905 c	1,389 c	746 c	222 d
Employed	7,567 a	697 c	3,758 a	824 c	1,356 c	723 c	209 d
Unemployed	373 d	70 e	153 d	81 e	33 f	23 f	13 g
Not in the labour force	6,495 a	1,626 b	194 d	225 d	2,831 b	323 d	1,296 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, Dec. 14	55.0 a	32.1 c	95.3 a	80.1 a	32.9 c	69.8 b	14.6 d
Nov. 16	55.6	33.1	95.9	80.1	33.7	70.2	14.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Dec. 14	4.7 d	9.1 e	3.9 d	9.0 e	2.4 f	3.1 f	5.9 g
Nov. 16	4.2	9.7	3.3	8.2	1.8	3.2	4.0

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Dec. 14	Nov. 16(2)	Dec. 9	Nov. 11(2)	Dec. 10	Nov. 12(2)
Total employed	a	7,567	7,677	7,344	7,409	7,173	7,190
Agriculture	d	467	523	487	535	485	482
Non-agriculture	a	7,100	7,154	6,857	6,874	6,688	6,708
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,100	7,154	6,857	6,874	6,688	6,708
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,248	6,295	6,125	6,151	6,043	6,064
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,769	4,732	5,641	5,586	5,570	4,595
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	479	1,563	484	565	473	1,469
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	80	79	73	76	64	60
Due to other reasons(4)	c	399	1,484	411	489	409	1,409
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	852	859	732	723	645	644

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
Total employed	a	7,567	7,677	7,344	7,409	7,173	7,190
Agriculture	d	467	523	487	535	485	482
Other primary industries	d	219	225	227	224	226	233
Manufacturing	c	1,765	1,782	1,712	1,738	1,757	1,776
Construction	c	466	500	452	493	470	498
Transportation and other utilities	c	675	639	657	658	646	646
Trade	c	1,314	1,313	1,287	1,240	1,228	1,213
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	331	335	319	318	302	303
Community, personal, other services	c	1,873	1,882	1,769	1,763	1,649	1,622
Public administration	c	457	478	434	440	410	417

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 14, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,567 a	6,561 a	512 c	331 c	163 d
Agriculture	467 d	76 e	260 d	34 f	97 e
Non-agriculture	7,100 a	6,485 a	252 d	297 d	66 e
Men	5,107 a	4,300 a	437 c	298 c	72 d
Agriculture	412 d	64 e	254 d	32 f	62 e
Non-agriculture	4,695 a	4,236 a	183 d	266 d	10 f
Women	2,460 b	2,261 b	75 e	33 e	91 d
Agriculture	55 e	12 f	6 g	2 g	35 e
Non-agriculture	2,405 b	2,249 b	69 e	31 e	56 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the reference weeks of November 1966 and 1968, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day holidays. Since Remembrance Day fell on a Saturday in 1967, its effect on the number of hours worked in the November 1967 reference week was very much less than in 1966 or 1968. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
Total unemployed	d	373	338	353	289	266	238
Without work and seeking work	d	343	318	326	267	243	219
Seeking full-time work	d	320	298	312	253	233	203
Seeking part-time work	f	23	20	14	14	10	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	30	20	27	22	23	19
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	343	318	326	267	243	219
Seeking under 1 month	d	110	118	116	106	91	87
Seeking 1-3 months	d	142	112	135	100	101	82
Seeking 4-6 months	e	47	44	42	33	28	24
Seeking more than 6 months	e	44	44	33	28	23	26

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 14, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,435	1,346	4,148	5,149	2,346	1,446
Men		7,156	667	2,047	2,541	1,183	718
Women		7,279	679	2,101	2,608	1,163	728
Labour force		7,940 a	633 b	2,221 b	2,939 a	1,331 b	816 b
Men		5,401 a	437 b	1,544 a	1,976 a	898 a	546 b
Women		2,539 b	196 c	677 c	963 c	433 c	270 d
Employed		7,567 a	588 b	2,069 b	2,852 a	1,286 b	772 b
Men		5,107 a	397 b	1,425 b	1,913 a	860 b	512 b
Women		2,460 b	191 c	644 c	939 c	426 c	260 d
Agriculture		467 d	21 e	95 e	134 e	198 d	19 f
Non-agriculture		7,100 a	567 b	1,974 b	2,718 b	1,088 c	753 c
Paid workers		6,561 a	513 c	1,816 b	2,542 b	999 b	691 c
Men		4,300 a	341 c	1,227 b	1,670 b	615 b	447 b
Women		2,261 b	172 c	589 c	872 c	384 c	244 d
Unemployed		373 d	45 e	152 e	87 e	45 e	44 e
Men		294 d	40 e	119 e	63 e	38 e	34 e
Women		79 e	5 f	33 f	24 e	7 g	10 f
Not in the labour force		6,495 a	713 b	1,927 b	2,210 b	1,015 b	630 c
Men		1,755 b	230 c	503 c	565 c	285 c	172 c
Women		4,740 a	483 b	1,424 b	1,645 b	730 b	458 c
-----							
Employed	1968, December 14	7,567 a	588 b	2,069 b	2,852 a	1,286 b	772 b
	November 16	7,677	602	2,100	2,905	1,309	761
	1967, December 9	7,344	596	2,044	2,749	1,226	729
	November 11	7,409	613	2,081	2,748	1,230	737
	1966, December 10	7,173	583	2,034	2,674	1,205	677
	November 12	7,190	592	2,045	2,660	1,207	686
	1968, December 14	373 d	45 e	152 e	87 e	45 e	44 e
	November 16	338	40	134	82	35	47
Unemployed	1967, December 9	353	42	126	91	45	49
	November 11	289	36	101	77	32	43
	1966, December 10	266	36	93	65	32	40
	November 12	238	31	86	60	26	35

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

71-001 LIBRARY

MONTHLY MAR 10 1969

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 25—No. 1

Price: \$2.00 per year

THE LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY 1969

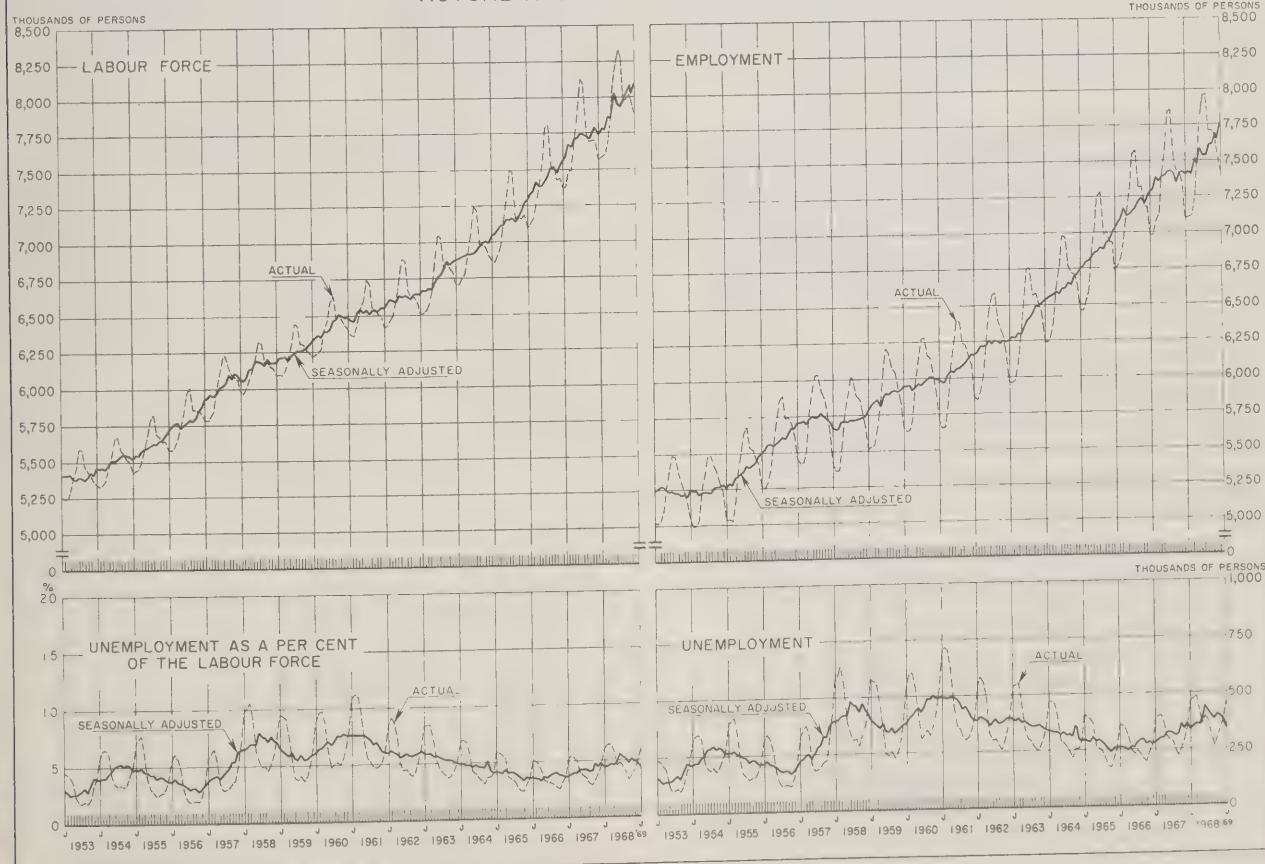
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,891,000 in the week ended January 18, 1969. Of this total, 7,424,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 467,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force declined by 49,000 from December; employment decreased by 143,000 and unemployment increased by 94,000. In January 1969, the labour force was 327,000 higher than in January 1968; the number of employed persons was up by 324,000 and the number of unemployed was about the same.

Of the decrease in employment from December, nonagricultural industries accounted for 127,000 and agriculture for 16,000. Compared

with a year earlier, nonagricultural employment in January 1969 was higher by 332,000; employment in agriculture showed little change. From December, there was a decrease of 82,000 in employed men and of 61,000 in employed women. There were 192,000 more men and 132,000 more women employed in January 1969 than in January 1968.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.9 in January 1969, compared with 4.7 in December 1968 and 6.1 in January 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.3 in January 1969.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1967-1968

In the fourth quarter of 1968, the labour force was 288,000 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1967; employment and unemployment were higher by 253,000 and 34,000, respectively.

Fourth Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Labour Force	7,983	7,695
Employed	7,650	7,397
Unemployed	333	299

The labour force experienced a rapid expansion in the fourth quarter of 1968, following a relatively slower pace during the rest of the year. The year-to-year increase of 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter compares with corresponding percentage gains of 2.6, 3.0 and 2.4 of the three preceding quarters.

Year-to-year Percentage Increase  
in the Labour Force

	<u>1967-1968</u>					<u>Average annual increase 1962-1967</u>
	<u>1st Qtr.</u>	<u>2nd Qtr.</u>	<u>3rd Qtr.</u>	<u>4th Qtr.</u>	<u>Cal. Year</u>	
Both Sexes	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.7	2.9	3.0
Men	1.6	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.0
Women	4.3	3.8	4.4	6.2	4.7	5.5

For the year as a whole, the labour force averaged 7,919,000, 225,000 more than in 1967. The increase of 2.9 per cent was about the same as the annual average increase of the preceding five years, as was the year-to-year increase of 2.1 per cent for men. However, the increase of 4.7 per cent for women was somewhat lower than the five-year average.

In the fourth quarter of 1968, total employment averaged 7,650,000, a rise of 253,000, or 3.4 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Employment rose by 118,000, or 2.3 per cent for men and by 135,000 or 5.8 per cent for women.

There were sizable percentage increases in employment from a year earlier in Prairie region (5.8) in Ontario (4.9) and in British Columbia (3.7). Quebec experienced a relatively small increase of 1.4 per cent and in the Atlantic region there was a slight decline of 1.6 per cent.

Employment was higher in the fourth quarter of 1968 than in the corresponding quarter of 1967 by 216,000 in the service-producing industries; men accounting for 87,000 and women for 129,000 of this increase. The largest year-to-year gains (52,000 for men and 71,000 for women)

were in community, personal and other service. In the goods-producing sector, employment was higher than a year earlier in manufacturing (45,000) and in construction (15,000). Employment declined by 20,000 in agriculture but was virtually unchanged in other primary industries.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Fourth Quarter averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
Goods-producing	3,012	2,975	37	1.2
Men	2,524	2,493	31	1.2
Women	488	482	6	1.2
Service-producing	4,638	4,422	216	4.9
Men	2,649	2,562	87	3.4
Women	1,989	1,860	129	6.9

There was a decline in employment of 44,000 in the primary occupations between the fourth quarter of 1967 and the fourth quarter of 1968. Farmers and farm workers accounted for 26,000 of this decrease. There was little change in employment from a year earlier in transportation and communication occupations and among craftsmen, production process and related workers. Moderate to substantial gains were experienced by all the other groups ranging between 2.1 per cent for sales occupations and 10.3 per cent for the professional and technical group.

Employment by Occupation

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>		
All occupations	7,650	7,397	+ 253	+ 3.4
Managerial	741	690	+ 51	+ 7.4
Professional and technical	1,032	936	+ 96	+ 10.3
Clerical	1,110	1,050	+ 60	+ 5.7
Sales	530	519	+ 11	+ 2.1
Service and recreation	931	879	+ 52	+ 5.9
Transport and communication	414	408	+ 6	+ 1.5
Primary(1)	652	696	- 44	- 6.3
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,931	1,925	+ 6	+ 0.3
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	309	294	+ 15	+ 5.1

(1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging or mining.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969	1968		1967		1966
		Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,470	14,435	14,086	14,053	13,680	13,648
Labour force	a	7,891	7,940	7,564	7,697	7,364	7,439
Employed	a	7,424	7,567	7,100	7,344	6,983	7,173
Agriculture	d	451	467	459	487	451	485
Non-agriculture	a	6,973	7,100	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688
Unemployed	d	467	373	464	353	381	266
Not in the labour force	a	6,579	6,495	6,522	6,356	6,316	6,209
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.5	55.0	53.7	54.8	53.8	54.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.9	4.7	6.1	4.6	5.2	3.6
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	4.8	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.6
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,173	7,156	6,980	6,965	6,780	6,765
Labour force	a	5,393	5,401	5,217	5,271	5,144	5,168
Employed	a	5,025	5,107	4,833	4,987	4,831	4,955
Agriculture	d	403	412	418	432	404	437
Non-agriculture	a	4,622	4,695	4,415	4,555	4,427	4,518
Unemployed	d	368	294	384	284	313	213
Not in the labour force	b	1,780	1,755	1,763	1,694	1,636	1,597
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.2	75.5	74.7	75.7	75.9	76.4
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.8	5.4	7.4	5.4	6.1	4.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,297	7,279	7,106	7,088	6,900	6,883
Labour force	b	2,498	2,539	2,347	2,426	2,220	2,271
Employed	b	2,399	2,460	2,267	2,357	2,152	2,218
Agriculture	e	48	55	41	55	47	48
Non-agriculture	b	2,351	2,405	2,226	2,302	2,105	2,170
Unemployed	e	99	79	80	69	68	53
Not in the labour force	a	4,799	4,740	4,759	4,662	4,680	4,612
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.2	34.9	33.0	34.2	32.2	33.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.3

(1) "S.D." - Standard Deviation

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.													
Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388
Labour force	a		7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137
Employed	a		7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706
Agriculture	d		546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718
Non-agriculture	a		6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988
Unemployed	d		382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432
Not in the labour force	a		6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250
Participation rate(3)	a		55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9
Unemployment rate (4)	d		4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.1
Unemployment rate (4)		4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.1

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 18, 1969		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 year and over all persons	
				Men		Women			
				Married	Other	Married	Other		
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,470	2,399	4,116 a	1,131 b	4,220 a	1,083 c	1,521	
Labour force		7,891 a	724 c	3,919 a	907 c	1,380 c	751 c	210	
Employed		7,424 a	632 c	3,726 a	808 c	1,336 c	726 c	196	
Unemployed		467 d	92 e	193 d	99 e	44 f	25 f	14	
Not in the labour force		6,579 a	1,675 b	197 d	224 d	2,840 b	332 d	1,311	
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Jan. 18		54.5 a	30.2 c	95.2 a	80.2 a	32.7 c	69.3 b	13.8	
1968, Dec. 14		55.0	32.1	95.3	80.1	32.9	69.8	14.6	
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Jan. 18		5.9 d	12.7 e	4.9 d	10.9 e	3.2 f	3.3 f	6.7	
1968, Dec. 14		4.7	9.1	3.9	9.0	2.4	3.1	5.9	

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.  
For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969	1968		1967		1966
		Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
Total employed	a	7,424	7,567	7,100	7,344	6,983	7,173
Agriculture	d	451	467	459	487	451	485
Non-agriculture	a	6,973	7,100	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,973	7,100	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,174	6,248	5,965	6,125	5,917	6,043
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,600	5,769	5,344	5,641	5,497	5,570
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	574	479	621	484	420	473
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	77	80	79	73	68	64
Due to other reasons(3)	c	497	399	542	411	352	409
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	799	852	676	732	615	645

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969	1968		1967		1966
		Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
Total employed	a	7,424	7,567	7,100	7,344	6,983	7,173
Agriculture	d	451	467	459	487	451	485
Other primary industries	d	202	219	208	227	209	226
Manufacturing	c	1,764	1,765	1,658	1,712	1,711	1,757
Construction	c	431	466	401	452	437	470
Transportation and other utilities	c	646	675	649	657	641	646
Trade	c	1,267	1,314	1,205	1,287	1,186	1,228
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	336	331	320	319	304	302
Community, personal, other services	c	1,858	1,873	1,768	1,769	1,632	1,649
Public administration	c	469	457	432	434	412	410

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 18, 1969		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		7,424 a	6,452 a	510 c	308 c	154 d
Agriculture		451 d	72 e	261 d	25 f	93 e
Non-agriculture		6,973 a	6,380 a	249 d	283 d	61 e
Men		5,025 a	4,238 a	437 c	278 c	72 d
Agriculture		403 d	60 e	256 d	24 f	63 e
Non-agriculture		4,622 a	4,178 a	181 d	254 d	9 f
Women		2,399 b	2,214 b	73 e	30 e	82 d
Agriculture		48 e	12 f	5 g	1 g	30 e
Non-agriculture		2,351 b	2,202 b	68 e	29 e	52 e

- (1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969	1968		1967		1966
		Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
Total unemployed	d	467	373	464	353	381	266
Without work and seeking work	d	429	343	417	326	342	243
Seeking full-time work	d	408	320	400	312	330	233
Seeking part-time work	f	21	23	17	14	12	10
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	38	30	47	27	39	23
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	429	343	417	326	342	243
Seeking under 1 month	d	124	110	134	116	127	91
Seeking 1-3 months	d	185	142	195	135	153	101
Seeking 4-6 months	e	58	47	51	42	36	28
Seeking more than 6 months	e	62	44	37	33	26	23

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 18, 1969		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,470	1,349	4,157	5,162	2,351	1,451
Men		7,173	668	2,051	2,547	1,186	721
Women		7,297	681	2,106	2,615	1,165	730
Labour force		7,891 a	626 b	2,221 b	2,947 a	1,309 b	788 b
Men		5,393 a	433 b	1,548 a	1,983 a	892 a	537 b
Women		2,498 b	193 c	673 c	964 c	417 c	251 d
Employed		7,424 a	563 b	2,034 b	2,836 a	1,256 b	735 b
Men		5,025 a	378 b	1,396 b	1,904 a	849 b	498 b
Women		2,399 b	185 c	638 c	932 c	407 c	237 d
Agriculture		451 d	22 e	90 e	123 e	201 d	15 f
Non-agriculture		6,973 a	541 b	1,944 b	2,713 b	1,055 c	720 c
Paid workers		6,452 a	493 c	1,787 b	2,537 b	973 b	662 c
Men		4,238 a	325 c	1,202 b	1,666 b	605 b	440 b
Women		2,214 b	168 c	585 c	871 c	368 c	222 d
Unemployed		467 d	63 e	187 e	111 e	53 e	53 e
Men		368 d	55 e	152 e	79 e	43 e	39 e
Women		99 e	8 f	35 f	32 e	10 g	14 f
Not in the labour force		6,579 a	723 b	1,936 b	2,215 b	1,042 b	663 c
Men		1,780 b	235 c	503 c	564 c	294 c	184 c
Women		4,799 a	488 b	1,433 b	1,651 b	748 b	479 c
-----		-----					
Employed	1969 January 18	7,424 a	563 b	2,034 b	2,836 a	1,256 b	735 b
	1968 December 14	7,567	588	2,069	2,852	1,286	772
	1968 January 13	7,100	548	1,970	2,684	1,196	702
	1967 December 9	7,344	596	2,044	2,749	1,226	729
	1967 January 14	6,983	538	1,981	2,616	1,177	671
	1966 December 10	7,173	583	2,034	2,674	1,205	677
Unemployed	1969 January 18	467 d	63 e	187 e	111 e	53 e	53 e
	1968 December 14	373	45	152	87	45	44
	1968 January 13	464	67	166	120	52	59
	1967 December 9	353	42	126	91	45	49
	1967 January 14	381	59	133	102	38	49
	1966 December 10	266	36	93	65	32	40

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
**Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

Reliability of Estimates

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1967-1968 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 333,000 in the fourth quarter of 1968, an increase of 34,000 from the fourth quarter of 1967. Men accounted for 21,000 of this increase. Unemployed persons comprised 4.2 per cent of the labour force compared with 3.9 per cent a year earlier; the unemployment rate was higher for both men and women.

Comparing fourth quarters, unemployment rates were higher in 1968 than in 1967 in the Atlantic region and in Quebec. There was not much change in the rates in the other regions.

Unemployment Rates by Region  
Fourth Quarter Averages

	1968	1967
Canada	4.2	3.9
Atlantic	6.2	5.4
Quebec	6.0	5.0
Ontario	2.7	2.8
Prairies	2.6	2.5
British Columbia	5.4	5.6

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex  
Fourth Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Total	333	299	4.2	3.9
Men	253	232	4.7	4.4
Women	80	67	3.1	2.8

## THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1969

LIBRARY

★ APR 24 1969 ★

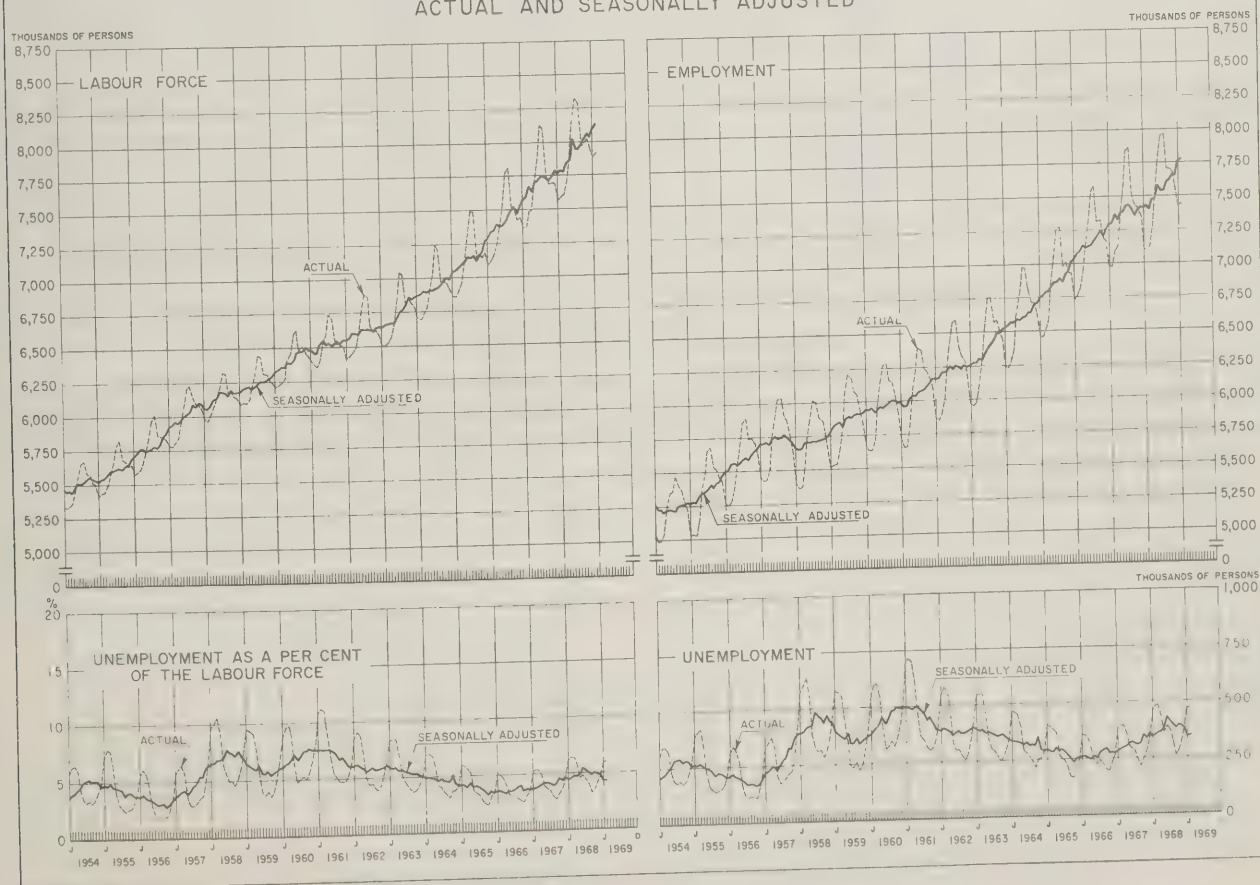
In the week ended February 15, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,911,000. This total included 7,438,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 473,000 unemployed for the whole week. There were small increases in the labour force, the employed and the unemployed between January and February. In February 1969, the labour force was 322,000 higher than in February 1968; the number of employed persons was up by 331,000 and the number of unemployed was about the same.

Between January and February, employment increased slightly in nonagricultural industries while employment in agriculture was

virtually unchanged. Nonagricultural employment was 313,000 higher than in February last year and employment in agriculture 18,000 higher. The number of employed men declined by 23,000 from January while the number of employed women increased by 37,000. Of the total increase in employment from February 1968, men accounted for 177,000 and women for 154,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in February was 6.0, compared with rates of 5.9 in January this year and 6.4 in February 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in February this year was 4.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
July 1967 - January 1969

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the August 1968 report), data referring to the weeks ended October 19, 1968 and January 18, 1969, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for January, April and July 1968. Comments on the January 1969 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 467,000 persons unemployed in January 1969, 204,000 (44%) were heads of family units, 225,000 (48%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 38,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 429,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 384,000 family units. In 230,000 (60%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 18, 1969	467	429	204	150	75	38
October 19, 1968	288	263	110	106	47	25
July 20, 1968	371	341	110	185	46	30
April 20, 1968	436	391	189	142	60	45
January 13, 1968	464	419	209	144	66	45
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 18, 1969	100	92	44	32	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	91	38	37	16	9
July 20, 1968	100	92	30	50	12	8
April 20, 1968	100	90	43	33	14	10
January 13, 1968	100	90	45	31	14	10

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 18, 1969	384	154	230	139	62	29
October 19, 1968	244	83	161	95	46	20
July 20, 1968	307	86	221	114	67	40
April 20, 1968	348	152	196	125	48	23
January 13, 1968	376	155	221	140	53	28
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 18, 1969	100	40	60	36	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	34	66	39	19	8
July 20, 1968	100	28	72	37	22	13
April 20, 1968	100	44	56	36	14	6
January 13, 1968	100	41	59	37	14	8

- (1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,495	14,470	14,115	14,086	13,717	13,680
Labour force	a	7,911	7,891	7,589	7,564	7,376	7,364
Employed	a	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983
Agriculture	d	454	451	436	459	437	451
Non-agriculture	a	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532
Unemployed	d	473	467	482	464	396	381
Not in the labour force	a	6,584	6,579	6,526	6,522	6,341	6,316
Participation rate (3)	a	54.6	54.5	53.8	53.7	53.8	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.2
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	4.3	4.6r	4.4	3.8	3.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,185	7,173	6,994	6,980	6,798	6,780
Labour force	a	5,382	5,393	5,228	5,217	5,127	5,144
Employed	a	5,002	5,025	4,825	4,833	4,804	4,831
Agriculture	d	403	403	401	418	397	404
Non-agriculture	a	4,599	4,622	4,424	4,415	4,407	4,427
Unemployed	d	380	368	403	384	323	313
Not in the labour force	b	1,803	1,780	1,766	1,763	1,671	1,636
Participation rate (3)	a	74.9	75.2	74.7	74.7	75.4	75.9
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.4	6.3	6.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,310	7,297	7,121	7,106	6,919	6,900
Labour force	b	2,529	2,498	2,361	2,347	2,249	2,220
Employed	b	2,436	2,399	2,282	2,267	2,176	2,152
Agriculture	e	51	48	35	41	40	47
Non-agriculture	b	2,385	2,351	2,247	2,226	2,136	2,105
Unemployed	e	93	99	79	80	73	68
Not in the labour force	a	4,781	4,799	4,760	4,759	4,670	4,680
Participation rate (3)	b	34.6	34.2	33.2	33.0	32.5	32.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For employment, "S.D." is based on the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968	S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force	a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	
Employed	a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	
Agriculture	d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	
Non-agriculture	a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	
Unemployed	d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	
Not in the labour force	a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)	a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 15, 1969	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,495	2,403	4,128 a	1,129 b	4,216 a	1,096 c	1,523
Labour force	7,911 a	713 c	3,928 a	899 c	1,396 c	764 c	211 d
Employed	7,438 a	627 c	3,726 a	795 c	1,350 c	743 c	197 d
Unemployed	473 d	86 e	202 d	104 e	46 f	21 f	14 g
Not in the labour force	6,584 a	1,690 b	200 d	230 d	2,820 b	332 d	1,312 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Feb. 15	54.6 a	29.7 c	95.2 a	79.6 a	33.1 c	69.7 b	13.9 d
Jan. 18	54.5	30.2	95.2	80.2	32.7	69.3	13.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Feb. 15	6.0 d	12.1 e	5.1 d	11.6 e	3.3 f	2.7 f	6.6 g
Jan. 18	5.9	12.7	4.9	10.9	3.2	3.3	6.7

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

- 6 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total employed	a	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983
Agriculture	d	454	451	436	459	437	451
Non-agriculture	a	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,185	6,174	5,938	5,965	5,931	5,917
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,692	5,600	5,454	5,344	5,429	5,497
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	493	574	484	621	502	420
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	71	77	75	79	73	68
Due to other reasons(3)	c	422	497	409	542	429	352
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	799	799	733	676	612	615

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total employed	a	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983
Agriculture	d	454	451	436	459	437	451
Other primary industries	d	202	202	204	208	208	209
Manufacturing	c	1,783	1,764	1,693	1,658	1,748	1,711
Construction	c	419	431	385	401	415	437
Transportation and other utilities	c	656	646	644	649	629	641
Trade	c	1,251	1,267	1,205	1,205	1,168	1,186
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	328	336	331	320	298	304
Community, personal, other services	c	1,869	1,858	1,780	1,768	1,655	1,632
Public administration	c	476	469	429	432	422	412

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 15, 1969		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		7,438 a	6,443 a	517 c	319 c	159 d
Agriculture		454 d	72 e	262 d	29 f	91 e
Non-agriculture		6,984 a	6,371 a	255 d	290 d	68 e
Men		5,002 a	4,205 a	443 c	286 c	68 d
Agriculture		403 d	59 e	257 d	28 f	59 e
Non-agriculture		4,599 a	4,146 a	186 d	258 d	9 f
Women		2,436 b	2,238 b	74 e	33 e	91 d
Agriculture		51 e	13 f	5 g	1 g	32 e
Non-agriculture		2,385 b	2,225 b	69 e	32 e	59 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total unemployed	d	473	467	482	464	396	381
Without work and seeking work	d	433	429	443	417	359	342
Seeking full-time work	d	408	408	426	400	344	330
Seeking part-time work	f	25	21	17	17	15	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	40	38	39	47	37	39
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	433	429	443	417	359	342
Seeking under 1 month	d	88	124	99	134	96	127
Seeking 1-3 months	d	195	185	222	195	177	153
Seeking 4-6 months	e	90	58	79	51	57	36
Seeking more than 6 months	e	60	62	43	37	29	26

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 15, 1969				Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over				14,495	1,351	4,163	5,172	2,354	1,455
Men				7,185	669	2,054	2,552	1,187	723
Women				7,310	682	2,109	2,620	1,167	732
Labour force				7,911 a	626 b	2,208 b	2,962 a	1,318 b	797 b
Men				5,382 a	430 b	1,530 a	1,981 a	896 a	545 b
Women				2,529 b	196 c	678 c	981 c	422 c	252 d
Employed				7,438 a	560 b	2,022 b	2,846 a	1,266 b	744 b
Men				5,002 a	373 b	1,376 b	1,895 a	855 b	503 b
Women				2,436 b	187 c	646 c	951 c	411 c	241 d
Agriculture				454 d	22 e	86 e	120 e	207 d	19 f
Non-agriculture				6,984 a	538 b	1,936 b	2,726 b	1,059 c	725 c
Paid workers				6,443 a	490 c	1,761 b	2,548 b	977 b	667 c
Men				4,205 a	320 c	1,173 b	1,658 b	610 b	444 b
Women				2,238 b	170 c	588 c	890 c	367 c	223 d
Unemployed				473 d	66 e	186 e	116 e	52 e	53 e
Men				380 d	57 e	154 e	86 e	41 e	42 e
Women				93 e	9 f	32 f	30 e	11 g	11 f
Not in the labour force				6,584 a	725 b	1,955 b	2,210 b	1,036 b	658 c
Men				1,803 b	239 c	524 c	571 c	291 c	178 c
Women				4,781 a	486 b	1,431 b	1,639 b	745 b	480 c
<hr/>									
Employed	1969	February	15	7,438 a	560 b	2,022 b	2,846 a	1,266 b	744 b
		January	18	7,424	563	2,034	2,836	1,256	735
	1968	February	17	7,107	547	1,954	2,693	1,199	714
		January	13	7,100	548	1,970	2,684	1,196	702
	1967	February	18	6,980	535	1,969	2,610	1,183	683
		January	14	6,983	538	1,981	2,616	1,177	671
	Unemployed	1969	February	15	473 d	66 e	186 e	116 e	52 e
			January	18	467	63	187	111	53
		1968	February	17	482	67	179	130	48
			January	13	464	67	166	120	52
		1967	February	18	396	62	149	101	39
			January	14	381	59	133	102	38

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Family Units(1)

## The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Total (in thousands)						
January 18, 1969		384	147	124	70	43
October 19, 1968		244	97	72	43	32
July 20, 1968		307	99	107	59	42
April 20, 1968		348	118	122	61	47
January 13, 1968		376	136	127	68	45

(1) See footnote page 2.

(1) See footnote page 2.

# THE LABOUR FORCE

## MARCH 1969

LIBRARY

MAY 20 1969

Price: \$2.00 per year

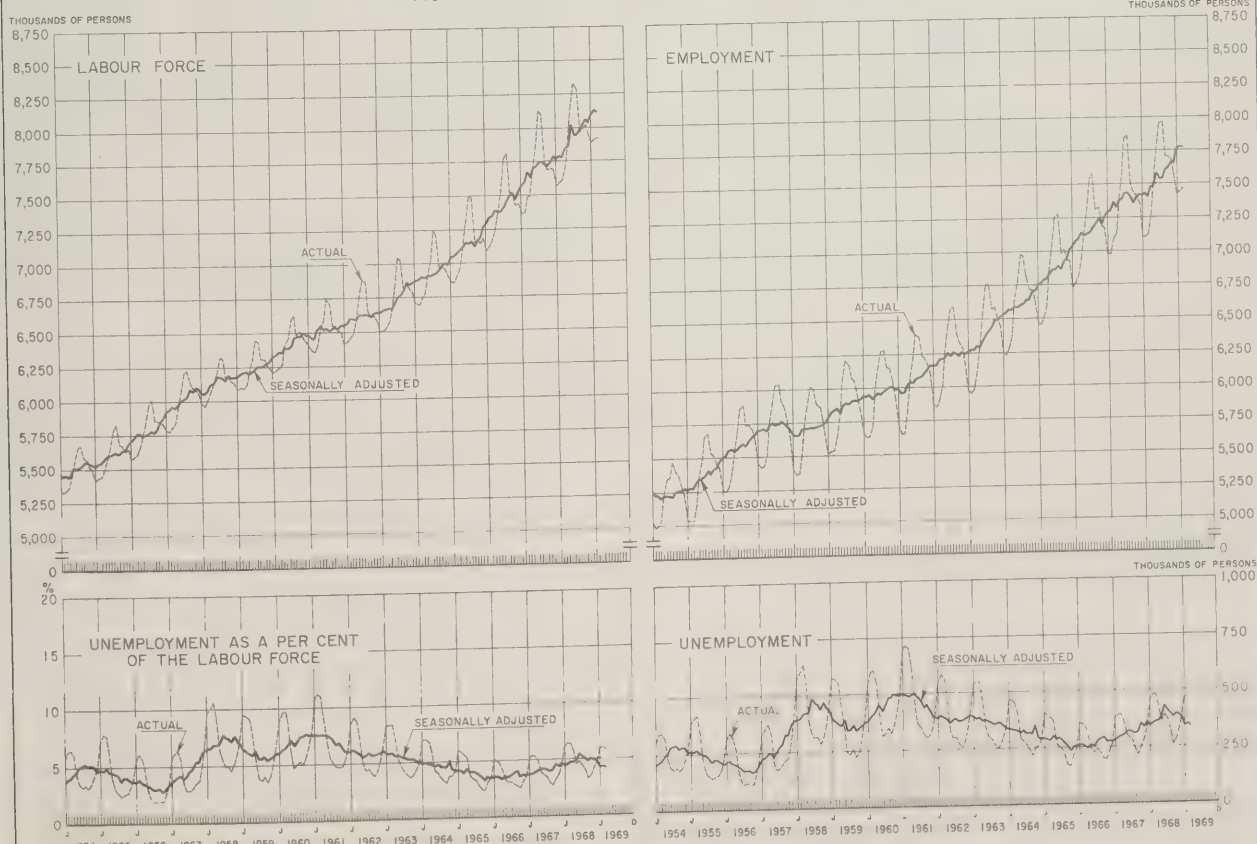
In the week ended March 22, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,919,000. Of this total, 7,471,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 448,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change in the labour force from February, the employed having increased by 33,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 25,000. In March 1969, the labour force was 311,000 higher than in March 1968; the number of persons employed was up by 351,000 and the number of persons unemployed was down by 40,000.

Between February and March, employment increased by 12,000 in agriculture and by 21,000 in nonagricultural industries. In March

1969, nonagricultural employment was 347,000 higher than a year earlier, but employment in agriculture was virtually unchanged. Employment among men rose by 36,000 between February and March; there was little change in employment among women. In March 1969, there were 207,000 more men and 144,000 more women employed than in March 1968.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 5.7 in March 1969, compared with 6.0 in February 1969 and 6.4 in March 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in March 1969 was 4.2 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



# The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1969

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a per-

centage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1969, with comparative data for the four quarters of 1968, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1969	1968				1969	1968			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	5.9	4.2	3.9	5.0	6.3
Office and profes- sional(2)	16	18	19	17	16	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3
Transportation	6	5	4	5	7	7.8	4.5	3.7	5.5	9.4
Service and recreation	11	12	12	11	8	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.4
Primary(3)	11	10	7	8	10	8.3	4.7	2.7	4.3	8.0
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	35	33	26	32	38	8.0	5.4	4.0	6.2	9.1
Labourers(4)	14	14	12	14	16	19.4	13.2	9.4	15.1	22.4
Never worked(5)	6	8	19	13	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total unemployed(000's)	463	333	317	399	478					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1969	1968				1969	1968			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	5.9	4.2	3.9	5.0	6.3
Primary industries(6)	13	11	8	9	12	8.1	4.5	2.6	4.5	7.9
Manufacturing	21	23	20	23	23	5.2	4.2	3.4	4.9	6.1
Construction	20	17	12	17	23	18.2	10.3	6.8	12.6	21.8
Transportation and other utilities(7)	9	7	7	8	10	6.0	3.5	2.9	4.3	6.9
Trade	11	12	12	11	11	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.2
Service(8)	19	22	23	19	17	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1
Never worked(5)	6	8	19	13	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total unemployed(000's)	463	333	317	399	478					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,528	14,495	14,151	14,115	13,748	13,717
Labour force	a	7,919	7,911	7,608	7,589	7,489	7,376
Employed	a	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980
Agriculture	d	466	454	462	436	461	437
Non-agriculture	a	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543
Unemployed	d	448	473	488	482	400	396
Not in the labour force	a	6,609	6,584	6,543	6,526	6,259	6,341
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.5	54.6	53.8	53.8	54.5	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.4
Seasonally adjusted		4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,201	7,185	7,012	6,994	6,813	6,798
Labour force	a	5,400	5,382	5,241	5,228	5,175	5,127
Employed	a	5,038	5,002	4,831	4,825	4,845	4,804
Agriculture	d	412	403	422	401	415	397
Non-agriculture	a	4,626	4,599	4,409	4,424	4,430	4,407
Unemployed	d	362	380	410	403	330	323
Not in the labour force	b	1,801	1,803	1,771	1,766	1,638	1,671
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.0	74.9	74.7	74.7	76.0	75.4
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.7	6.4	6.3
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,327	7,310	7,139	7,121	6,935	6,919
Labour force	b	2,519	2,529	2,367	2,361	2,314	2,249
Employed	b	2,433	2,436	2,289	2,282	2,244	2,176
Agriculture	e	54	51	40	35	46	40
Non-agriculture	b	2,379	2,385	2,249	2,247	2,198	2,136
Unemployed	e	86	93	78	79	70	73
Not in the labour force	a	4,808	4,781	4,772	4,760	4,621	4,670
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.4	34.6	33.2	33.2	33.4	32.5
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388
Labour force		a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137
Employed		a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706
Agriculture		d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718
Non-agriculture		a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988
Unemployed		d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432
Not in the labour force		a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force			6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed			5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture			748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture			4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed			278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	163
Not in the labour force			5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)			54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)			4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 22, 1969		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,528	2,408	4,129 a	1,140 b	4,218 a	1,107 c	1,526
Labour force		7,919 a	727 c	3,924 a	911 c	1,368 c	776 c	213 d
Employed		7,471 a	639 c	3,739 a	806 c	1,330 c	757 c	200 d
Unemployed		448 d	88 e	185 d	105 e	38 f	19 f	13 g
Not in the labour force		6,609 a	1,681 b	205 d	229 d	2,850 b	331 d	1,313 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Mar. 22		54.5 a	30.2 c	95.0 a	79.9 a	32.4 c	70.1 b	14.0 d
		54.6	29.7	95.2	79.6	33.1	69.7	13.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Mar. 22		5.7 d	12.1 e	4.7 d	11.5 e	2.8 f	2.4 f	6.1 g
		6.0	12.1	5.1	11.0	3.3	2.7	6.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
Total employed	a	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980
Agriculture	d	466	454	462	436	461	437
Non-agriculture	a	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,214	6,185	5,936	5,938	5,953	5,931
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,668	5,692	5,364	5,454	5,506	5,429
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	546	493	572	484	447	502
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	74	71	79	75	77	73
Due to other reasons(3)	c	472	422	493	409	370	429
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	791	799	722	733	675	612

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
Total employed	a	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980
Agriculture	d	466	454	462	436	461	437
Other primary industries	d	198	202	182	204	189	208
Manufacturing	c	1,773	1,783	1,683	1,693	1,751	1,748
Construction	c	416	419	394	385	407	415
Transportation and other utilities	c	659	656	644	644	637	629
Trade	c	1,268	1,251	1,228	1,205	1,202	1,168
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	337	328	323	331	306	298
Community, personal, other services	c	1,886	1,369	1,767	1,780	1,711	1,655
Public administration	c	468	476	437	429	425	422

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 22, 1969		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		7,471 a	6,487 a	507 c	322 c	155 d
Agriculture		466 d	81 e	255 d	35 f	95 e
Non-agriculture		7,005 a	6,406 a	252 d	287 d	60 e
Men		5,038 a	4,245 a	433 c	294 c	66 d
Agriculture		412 d	68 e	251 d	34 f	59 e
Non-agriculture		4,626 a	4,177 a	182 d	260 d	7 f
Women		2,433 b	2,242 b	74 e	28 e	89 d
Agriculture		54 e	13 f	4 g	1 g	36 e
Non-agriculture		2,379 b	2,229 b	70 e	27 e	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
Total unemployed	d	448	473	488	482	400	396
Without work and seeking work	d	409	433	441	443	362	359
Seeking full-time work	d	387	408	423	426	345	344
Seeking part-time work	f	22	25	18	17	17	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	39	40	47	39	38	37
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	409	433	441	443	362	359
Seeking under 1 month	d	87	88	90	99	91	96
Seeking 1-3 months	d	152	195	189	222	159	177
Seeking 4-6 months	e	107	90	114	79	81	57
Seeking more than 6 months	e	63	60	48	43	31	29

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 22, 1969				Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over				14,528	1,353	4,173	5,185	2,358	1,459
Men				7,201	670	2,059	2,558	1,189	725
Women				7,327	683	2,114	2,627	1,169	734
Labour force				7,919 a	622 b	2,231 b	2,955 a	1,309 b	802 b
Men				5,400 a	431 b	1,535 a	1,992 a	892 a	550 b
Women				2,519 b	191 c	696 c	963 c	417 c	252 d
Employed				7,471 a	555 b	2,041 b	2,856 a	1,261 b	758 b
Men				5,038 a	373 b	1,378 b	1,917 a	854 b	516 b
Women				2,433 b	182 c	663 c	939 c	407 c	242 d
Agriculture				466 d	21 e	92 e	122 e	209 d	22 f
Non-agriculture				7,005 a	534 b	1,949 b	2,734 b	1,052 c	736 c
Paid workers				6,487 a	492 c	1,787 b	2,559 b	972 b	677 c
Men				4,245 a	325 c	1,185 b	1,674 b	608 b	453 b
Women				2,242 b	167 c	602 c	885 c	364 c	224 d
Unemployed				448 d	67 e	190 e	99 e	48 e	44 e
Men				362 d	58 e	157 e	75 e	38 e	34 e
Women				86 e	9 f	33 f	24 e	10 g	10 f
Not in the labour force				6,309 a	731 b	1,942 b	2,230 b	1,049 b	657 c
Men				1,801 b	239 c	524 c	566 c	297 c	175 c
Women				4,808 a	492 b	1,418 b	1,664 b	752 b	482 c
<hr/>									
Employed	1969	March	22	7,471 a	555 b	2,041 b	2,856 a	1,261 b	758 b
		February	15	7,438	560	2,022	2,346	1,266	744
	1968	March	23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
		February	17	7,107	547	1,954	2,593	1,199	714
	1967	March	18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
		February	18	6,980	535	1,969	2,610	1,183	683
	Unemployed	1969	March	448 d	67 e	190 e	99 e	48 e	44 e
			February	473	66	186	116	52	53
		1968	March	488	65	189	133	50	51
			February	482	67	179	130	48	58
		1967	March	400	64	153	107	34	42
			February	396	62	149	101	39	45

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

## THE LABOUR FORCE

APRIL 1969

Price: \$2.00 per year

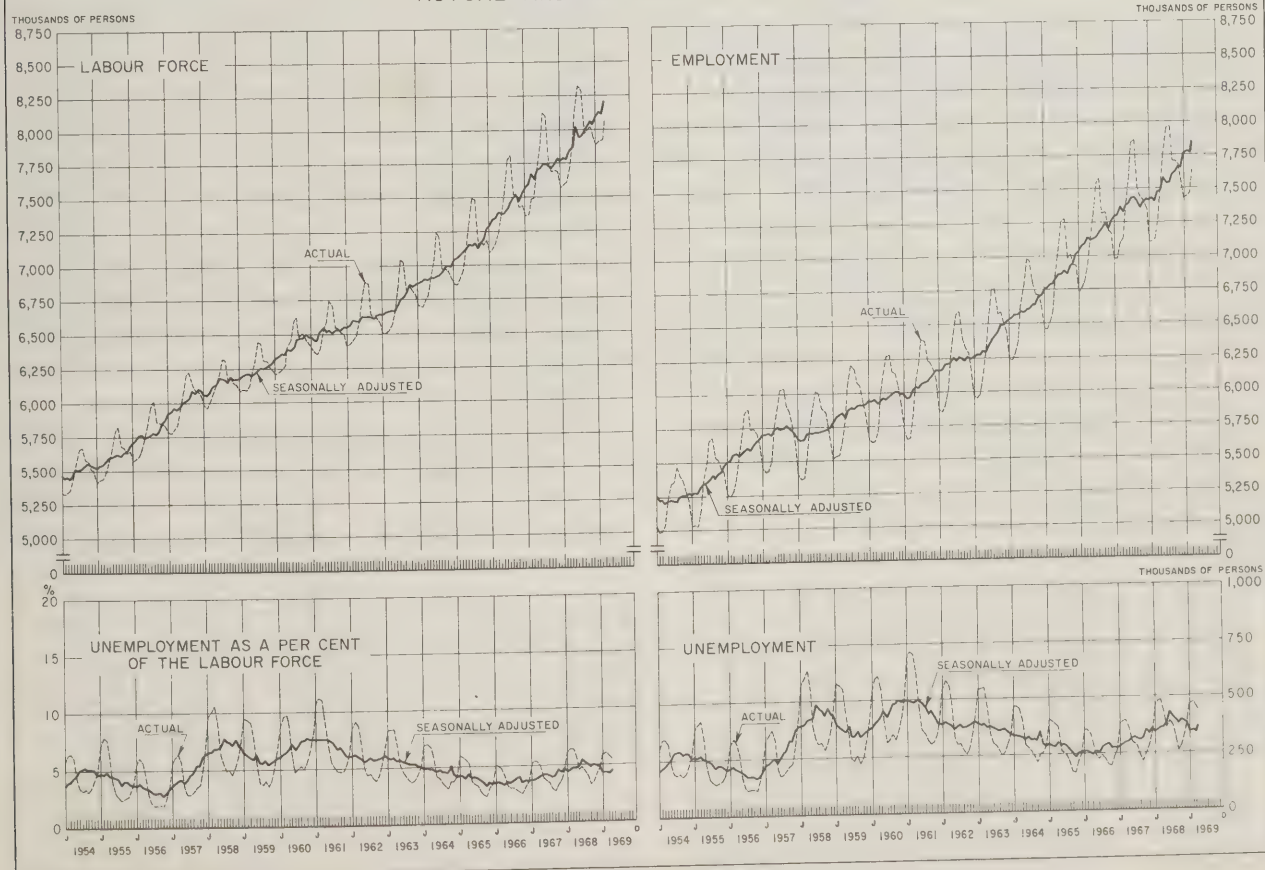
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,061,000 in the week ended April 19, 1969. There were 7,629,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 432,000 unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 142,000, the employed having increased by 158,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 16,000. The labour force was 349,000 higher than in April 1968; employment was 353,000 higher and unemployment was virtually unchanged.

From March to April, employment rose by 103,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 55,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 365,000 from April last year,

while employment in agriculture decreased by 12,000. Men and women shared almost equally in the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1968, the number of employed men was 159,000 higher and the number of employed women was 194,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 5.4 per cent, compared with 5.7 per cent in March this year and 5.7 per cent in April 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in April 1969.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1968-1969

The number of persons in the labour force averaged 7,907,000 in the first quarter of 1969, an increase of 320,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1968. Employment increased by 335,000 during this period and unemployment decreased by 15,000.

First Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1969	1968
Labour Force	7,907	7,587
Employed	7,444	7,109
Unemployed	463	478

The rapid expansion of the labour force during the fourth quarter of 1968 continued into the first quarter of 1969. On average, the labour force in the first quarter was 4.2 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1968. This was one of the highest year-to-year increases of any quarter in the post-war period. The male labour force was 163,000, or 3.1 per cent, higher than a year earlier and the female labour force was 157,000, or 6.7 per cent, higher. For both men and women, these percentage gains were higher than the average annual rates of increase for the past five years of 2.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

In the first quarter of 1969, total employment was 4.7 per cent higher, male employment 4.0 per cent higher and female employment 6.3 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1968. The average annual rates of increase for the past five years were 3.4 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

The largest percentage gains in employment from a year earlier were among men 20-24 years of age and women 20-44. There was little change in employment among teenage girls.

The Employed

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,022	4,830	+ 192	+ 4.0
14-19	338	324	+ 14	+ 4.3
20-24	621	568	+ 53	+ 9.3
25-44	2,317	2,250	+ 67	+ 3.0
45 & over	1,746	1,687	+ 59	+ 3.5
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,423	2,279	+ 144	+ 6.3
14-19	295	302	- 7	- 2.3
20-24	470	435	+ 35	+ 8.0
25-44	941	871	+ 70	+ 8.0
45 & over	717	671	+ 46	+ 6.9

In the service-producing industries, employment was higher in the first quarter of 1969 than in the first quarter of 1968 by 202,000 (108,000 men, 94,000 women). Community, personal and other service together with trade and public administration accounted for almost all of the increase in this sector. In the goods-producing industries, employment was higher than a year earlier by 133,000 (84,000 men, 49,000 women). Manufacturing and construction accounted for most of the increase in this sector.

Employment by Industry

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
All industries	7,444	7,109	335	4.7
Goods-producing industries	2,854	2,721	133	4.9
Agriculture	457	452	5	1.1
Other primary industries	201	198	3	1.5
Manufacturing	1,774	1,678	96	5.7
Construction	422	393	29	7.4
Service-producing industries	4,590	4,388	202	4.6
Transportation & other utilities	653	645	8	1.2
Trade	1,262	1,213	49	4.0
Finance	334	325	9	2.8
Community, personal & other service	1,870	1,772	98	5.5
Public administration	471	433	38	8.8

Employment was higher in the first quarter of 1969 than in the first quarter of 1968 in all regions. Employment gains ranged between 2.4 per cent in the Atlantic region and 5.8 per cent in Ontario.

Employment by region

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
Atlantic	559	546	13	2.4
Quebec	2,032	1,960	72	3.7
Ontario	2,846	2,689	157	5.8
Prairies	1,261	1,200	61	5.1
British Columbia	746	713	33	4.6

Total unemployment averaged 463,000 in the first quarter of 1969, a reduction of 15,000 from a year earlier. Unemployment among men was 29,000 lower while unemployment among women was 14,000 higher.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,557	14,528	14,184	14,151	13,790	13,748
Labour force	a	8,061	7,919	7,712	7,608	7,490	7,489
Employed	a	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089
Agriculture	d	521	466	533	462	504	461
Non-agriculture	a	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628
Unemployed	d	432	448	436	488	365	400
Not in the labour force	a	6,496	6,609	6,472	6,543	6,300	6,259
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	54.5	54.4	53.8	54.3	54.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.3
Seasonally adjusted		4.4	4.2	4.7 <sup>r</sup>	4.7	4.0 <sup>r</sup>	3.9
-----							
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,215	7,201	7,029	7,012	6,835	6,813
Labour force	a	5,467	5,400	5,322	5,241	5,198	5,175
Employed	a	5,126	5,038	4,967	4,831	4,904	4,845
Agriculture	d	452	412	473	422	451	415
Non-agriculture	a	4,674	4,626	4,494	4,409	4,453	4,430
Unemployed	d	341	362	355	410	294	330
Not in the labour force	b	1,748	1,801	1,707	1,771	1,637	1,638
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.8	75.0	75.7	74.7	76.0	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.8	5.7	6.4
-----							
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,342	7,327	7,155	7,139	6,955	6,935
Labour force	b	2,594	2,519	2,390	2,367	2,292	2,314
Employed	b	2,503	2,433	2,309	2,289	2,221	2,244
Agriculture	e	69	54	60	40	53	46
Non-agriculture	b	2,434	2,379	2,249	2,249	2,168	2,198
Unemployed	e	91	86	81	78	71	70
Not in the labour force	a	4,748	4,808	4,765	4,772	4,663	4,621
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.3	34.4	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.4
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388
Labour force		a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137
Employed		a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706
Agriculture		d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718
Non-agriculture		a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988
Unemployed		d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432
Not in the labour force		a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force			6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed			5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture			748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture			4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed			278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force			5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)			54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)			4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 19, 1969	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,557	2,413	4,109 a	1,171 b	4,209 a	1,127 c	1,528
Labour force	8,061 a	763 c	3,925 a	946 c	1,416 c	792 c	219 d
Employed	7,629 a	675 c	3,754 a	844 c	1,377 c	771 c	208 d
Unemployed	432 d	88 e	171 d	102 e	39 f	21 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,496 a	1,650 b	184 d	225 d	2,793 b	335 d	1,309 a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1969, April 19	55.4 a	31.6 c	95.5 a	80.8 a	33.6 c	70.3 b	14.3 d
March 22	54.5	30.2	95.0	79.9	32.4	70.1	14.0
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, April 19	5.4 d	11.5 e	4.4 d	10.8 e	2.8 f	2.7 f	5.0 g
March 22	5.7	12.1	4.7	11.5	2.8	2.4	6.1

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
Total employed	a	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089
Agriculture	d	521	466	533	462	504	461
Non-agriculture	a	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,252	6,214	6,015	5,936	5,950	5,953
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,802	5,668	5,180	5,364	5,560	5,506
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	450	546	835	572	390	447
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	72	74	86	79	63	77
Due to other reasons(3)	c	378	472	749	493	327	370
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	856	791	728	722	671	675

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
Total employed	a	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089
Agriculture	d	521	466	533	462	504	461
Other primary industries	d	185	198	183	182	171	189
Manufacturing	c	1,809	1,773	1,715	1,683	1,741	1,751
Construction	c	436	416	416	394	441	407
Transportation and other utilities	c	694	659	659	644	637	637
Trade	c	1,277	1,268	1,239	1,228	1,184	1,202
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	333	337	320	323	304	306
Community, personal, other services	c	1,908	1,886	1,772	1,767	1,715	1,711
Public administration	c	466	468	439	437	428	425

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 19, 1969		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		7,629 a	6,572 a	540 c	329 c	188 d
Agriculture		521 d	80 e	284 d	35 f	122 e
Non-agriculture		7,108 a	6,492 a	256 d	294 d	66 e
Men		5,126 a	4,282 a	466 c	299 c	79 d
Agriculture		452 d	68 e	279 d	34 f	71 e
Non-agriculture		4,674 a	4,214 a	187 d	265 d	8 f
Women		2,503 b	2,290 b	74 e	30 e	109 d
Agriculture		69 e	12 f	5 g	1 g	51 e
Non-agriculture		2,434 b	2,278 b	69 e	29 e	58 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
Total unemployed	d	432	448	436	488	365	400
Without work and seeking work	d	404	409	403	441	334	362
Seeking full-time work	d	383	387	387	423	320	345
Seeking part-time work	f	21	22	16	18	14	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	28	39	33	47	31	38
Without work and seeking work	d	404	409	403	441	334	362
Seeking under 1 month	d	91	87	87	90	93	91
Seeking 1-3 months	d	125	152	140	189	121	159
Seeking 4-6 months	e	116	107	119	114	85	81
Seeking more than 6 months	e	72	63	57	48	35	31

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 19, 1969			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,557	1,355	4,179	5,196	2,363	1,464
Men			7,215	671	2,062	2,564	1,191	727
Women			7,342	684	2,117	2,632	1,172	737
Labour force			8,061 a	641 b	2,273 b	2,994 a	1,332 b	821 b
Men			5,467 a	444 b	1,557 a	2,004 a	912 a	550 b
Women			2,594 b	197 c	716 c	990 c	420 c	271 d
Employed			7,629 a	574 b	2,091 b	2,894 a	1,290 b	780 b
Men			5,126 a	386 b	1,407 b	1,933 a	879 b	521 b
Women			2,503 b	188 c	684 c	961 c	411 c	259 d
Agriculture			521 d	25 e	104 e	127 e	242 d	23 f
Non-agriculture			7,108 a	549 b	1,987 b	2,767 b	1,048 c	757 c
Paid workers			6,572 a	500 c	1,817 b	2,585 b	975 b	695 c
Men			4,282 a	331 c	1,199 b	1,684 b	613 b	455 b
Women			2,290 b	169 c	618 c	901 c	362 c	240 d
Unemployed			432 d	67 e	182 e	100 e	42 e	41 e
Men			341 d	58 e	150 e	71 e	33 e	29 e
Women			91 e	9 f	32 f	29 e	9 g	12 f
Not in the labour force			6,496 a	714 b	1,906 b	2,202 b	1,031 b	643 c
Men			1,748 b	227 c	505 c	560 c	279 c	177 c
Women			4,748 a	487 b	1,401 b	1,642 b	752 b	466 c
Employed	1969	April 19	7,629 a	574 b	2,091 b	2,894 a	1,290 b	780 b
		March 22	7,471	555	2,041	2,856	1,261	758
	1968	April 20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
		March 23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
	1967	April 22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
		March 18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
Unemployed	1969	April 19	432 d	67 e	182 e	100 e	42 e	41 e
		March 22	448	67	190	99	48	44
	1968	April 20	436	63	175	107	40	51
		March 23	488	65	189	133	50	51
	1967	April 22	365	60	131	100	33	41
		March 18	400	64	153	107	34	42

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1968-1969 - (continued from page 2)

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 5.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1969 compared with 6.3 per cent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For men, the unemployment rate was reduced from 7.6 to 6.9 but for women the rate rose slightly from 3.4 to 3.7.

### Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex First Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Total	463	478	5.9	6.3
Men	370	399	6.9	7.6
Women	93	79	3.7	3.4

Comparing first quarters, unemployment rates were lower in 1969 than in 1968 in the Atlantic region, Ontario and British Columbia. In Quebec and the Prairies there was little change.

### Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region First Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Atlantic	65	66	10.4	10.8
Quebec	188	178	8.5	8.3
Ontario	109	128	3.7	4.5
Prairies	51	50	3.9	4.0
B.C.	50	56	6.3	7.3

## THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY 1969

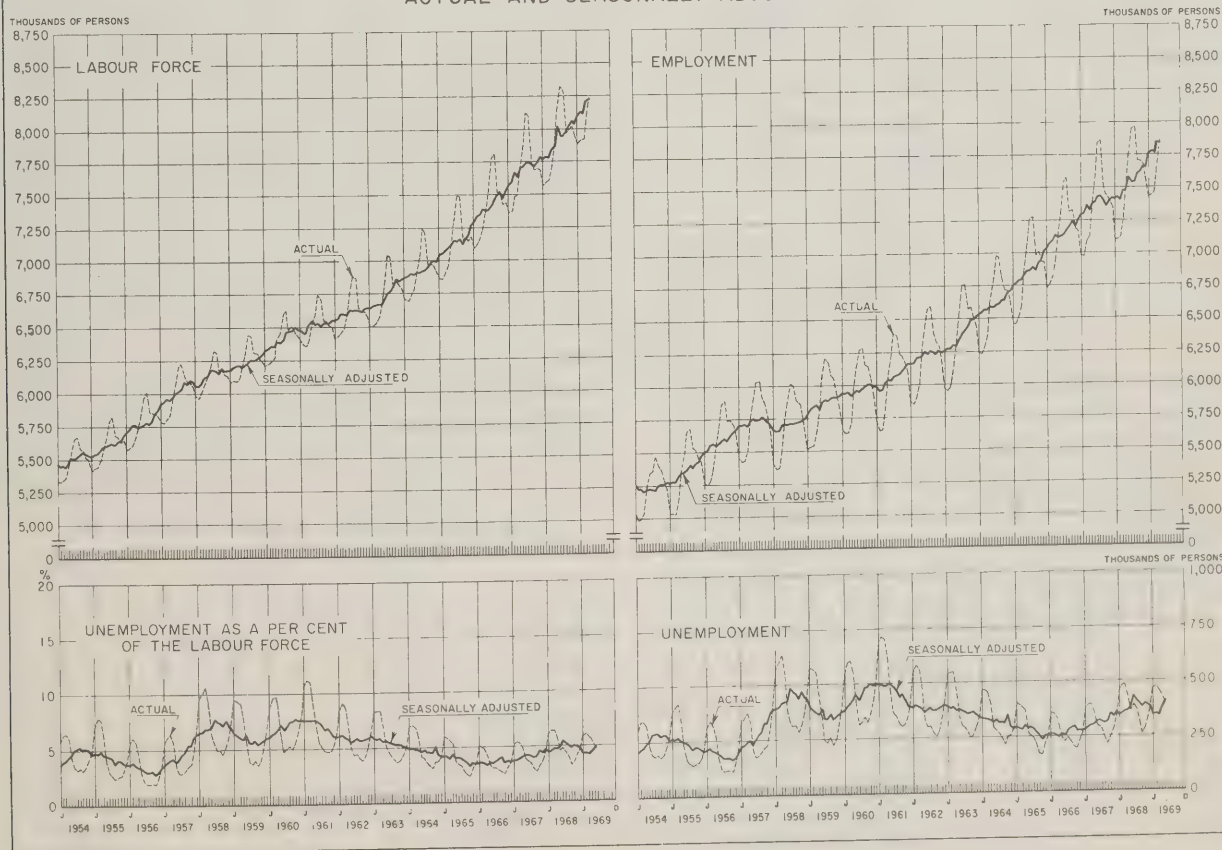
In the week ended May 24, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,248,000. This total included 7,862,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 386,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 187,000 from April, the employed having increased by 233,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 46,000. Compared with May 1968, the labour force was higher by 377,000; the number of employed was up by 357,000 and the number of unemployed was higher by 20,000.

Between April and May, employment increased by 162,000 in nonagricultural in-

dustries and by 71,000 in agriculture. Non-agricultural employment accounted for mainly all of the year-to-year increase in total employment. Employment increased from April by 207,000 for men and by 26,000 for women. Compared with May 1968, there were 175,000 more men and 182,000 more women in employment.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.7 in May, compared with 5.4 in April this year and 4.6 in May 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.9 in May, 1969.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Labour Force, 1963-1968  
(annual averages)

The number of persons in the Canadian labour force averaged 7,919,000 in 1968, an increase of 1,171,000, or 17.4 per cent from 1963. The growth in the total labour force during this interval was faster than any previous consecutive five-year period.

The male labour force at 5,443,000 in 1968, was 11.6 per cent larger and the female labour force at 2,476,000 was 32.4 per cent larger than in 1963. Women's share of the total labour force continues to rise. In 1968, the proportion of women in the labour force was 31.3 per cent compared with 27.7 per cent in 1963.

The Labour Force

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%
Total	7,919	100.0	6,748	100.0
Men	5,443	68.7	4,879	72.3
Women	2,476	31.3	1,870	27.7

Shifts occurred in the age composition of the male labour force between 1963 and 1968. The relative increase in the labour force during the period was much greater among younger men, particularly for the group 20-24. Consequently the proportion of those under 25 years of age rose from 18.5 per cent to 21.4 per cent. There was little change in the number of men 65 years of age and over in the labour force.

Men in the Labour Force

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1963</u>		
	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%	Per- centage Change
Age Group					
All ages	5,443	100.0	4,879	100.0	+ 11.6
14-19	471	8.7	386	7.9	+ 22.0
20-24	690	12.7	519	10.6	+ 32.9
25-44	2,432	44.7	2,288	46.9	+ 6.3
45-64	1,682	30.9	1,512	31.0	+ 11.2
65 +	170	3.1	174	3.6	- 2.3

The number of women in the labour force continued to expand between 1963 and 1968, but even more rapidly. All age groups experienced substantial increases. The dynamic rate of growth of 51.3 per cent among women 20-24 years of age, during the five-year interval, is a recent development.

Women in the Labour Force

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1963</u>		
	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%	Per- centage Increase
Age Group					
All ages	2,476	100.0	1,870	100.0	32.4
14-19	363	14.7	286	15.3	26.9
20-24	475	19.2	314	16.8	51.3
25-44	923	37.3	734	39.3	25.7
45-64	665	26.9	494	26.4	34.6
65 +	48	1.9	42	2.2	14.3

For both men and women in the 20-24 age group, the relatively large increase in the labour force is attributable, in part, to the high birth rates following World War II. Women 65 years of age and over now account for less than 2 per cent of the total female labour force.

All regions contributed to the increase in the total labour force during the period 1963-1968, the largest relative gain occurring in British Columbia. The regional distribution of the labour force did not change appreciably during the period. Ontario and Quebec together continued to account for almost two-thirds of the total labour force.

The Regional Labour Force

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1963</u>		
	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%	Per- centage Increase
Canada	7,919	100.0	6,748	100.0	17.4
Atlantic	643	8.1	577	8.6	11.4
Quebec	2,227	28.1	1,904	28.2	17.0
Ontario	2,934	37.1	2,476	36.7	18.5
Prairies	1,318	16.6	1,181	17.5	11.6
B.C.	797	10.1	610	9.0	30.7

The Canadian population 14 years of age and over rose by 1,728,000 between 1963 and 1968. This increase of 13.8 per cent was considerably lower than the corresponding increase in the total labour force. Consequently, the total participation rate rose from 53.8 per cent to 55.5 per cent. The increase in the male population of working age (13.8 per cent) was relatively higher than in the male labour force. As a result, the percentage of the male population in the labour force declined from 78.5 in 1963 to 77.0 in 1968. On the other hand, the increase in the female population (13.8 per cent) was substantially lower than the growth of the female labour force, resulting in a very substantial increase in the participation rate for women from 29.6 per cent to 34.4 per cent, during the period.

Labour Force Participation Rates (1)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1968	55.5	77.0	34.4
1967	55.5	77.5	33.8
1966	55.1	77.8	32.8
1965	54.4	77.9	31.3
1964	54.1	78.1	30.5
1963	53.8	78.5	29.6

(1) The percentage of the population in each group in the labour force.

The participation rate for men dropped from 78.5 to 77.0 between 1963 and 1968. This is a continuation of an almost uninterrupted decline in evidence since the beginning of the post-war

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,592	14,557	14,213	14,184	13,824	13,790
Labour force	a	8,248	8,061	7,871	7,712	7,713	7,490
Employed	a	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125
Agriculture	d	592	521	584	533	600	504
Non-agriculture	a	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621
Unemployed	d	386	432	366	436	304	365
Not in the labour force	a	6,344	6,496	6,342	6,472	6,111	6,300
Participation rate (3)	a	56.5	55.4	55.4	54.4	55.8	54.3
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.7	5.4	4.6	5.7	3.9	4.9
Seasonally adjusted		4.9	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,233	7,215	7,045	7,029	6,852	6,835
Labour force	a	5,622	5,467	5,444	5,322	5,349	5,198
Employed	a	5,333	5,126	5,158	4,967	5,113	4,904
Agriculture	d	502	452	511	473	526	451
Non-agriculture	a	4,831	4,674	4,647	4,494	4,587	4,453
Unemployed	d	289	341	286	355	236	294
Not in the labour force	b	1,611	1,748	1,601	1,707	1,503	1,637
Participation rate (3)	a	77.7	75.8	77.3	75.7	78.1	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.1	6.2	5.3	6.7	4.4	5.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,359	7,342	7,168	7,155	6,972	6,955
Labour force	b	2,626	2,594	2,427	2,390	2,364	2,292
Employed	b	2,529	2,503	2,347	2,309	2,296	2,221
Agriculture	e	90	69	73	60	74	53
Non-agriculture	b	2,439	2,434	2,274	2,249	2,222	2,168
Unemployed	e	97	91	80	81	68	71
Not in the labour force	a	4,733	4,748	4,741	4,765	4,608	4,663
Participation rate (3)	b	35.7	35.3	33.9	33.4	33.9	33.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force	a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137		
Employed	a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706		
Agriculture	d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718		
Non-agriculture	a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988		
Unemployed	d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432		
Not in the labour force		a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force			5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 24, 1969		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,592	2,419	4,136 a	1,157 b	4,220 a	1,128 c	1,532
Labour force		8,248 a	829 c	3,979 a	996 c	1,410 c	807 c	227 d
Employed		7,862 a	739 c	3,845 a	910 c	1,372 c	780 c	216 d
Unemployed		386 d	90 e	134 d	86 e	38 f	27 f	11 g
Not in the labour force		6,344 a	1,590 b	157 d	161 d	2,810 b	321 d	1,305 a
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1969, May 24		55.5 a	34.3 c	96.2 a	86.1 a	33.4 c	71.5 b	14.8 d
Apr. 19		55.4	31.6	95.5	80.8	33.6	70.3	14.3
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, May 24		4.7 d	10.9 e	3.4 d	8.6 e	2.7 f	3.3 f	4.8 g
Apr. 19		5.4	11.5	4.4	10.8	2.8	2.7	5.0

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		May 24(2)	April 19	May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22
Total employed	a	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125
Agriculture	d	592	521	584	533	600	504
Non-agriculture	a	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,463	6,252	6,177	6,015	6,131	5,950
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,512	5,802	5,741	5,180	5,597	5,560
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,951	450	436	835	434	390
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	83	72	79	86	74	63
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,868	378	357	749	360	327
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	807	856	744	728	678	671

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22
Total employed	a	7,362	7,629	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125
Agriculture	d	592	521	584	533	600	504
Other primary industries	d	223	185	220	183	195	171
Manufacturing	c	1,827	1,809	1,742	1,715	1,767	1,741
Construction	c	486	436	458	416	472	441
Transportation and other utilities	c	722	694	680	659	659	637
Trade	c	1,274	1,277	1,244	1,239	1,201	1,184
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	342	333	325	320	311	304
Community, personal, other services	c	1,922	1,908	1,806	1,772	1,759	1,715
Public administration	c	474	466	446	439	445	428

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 24, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,862 a	6,751 a	552 c	350 c	209 d
Agriculture	592 d	105 e	289 d	52 f	145 e
Non-agriculture	7,270 a	6,646 a	263 d	298 d	63 e
Men	5,333 a	4,444 a	475 c	322 c	92 d
Agriculture	502 d	88 e	282 d	51 f	81 e
Non-agriculture	4,831 a	4,356 a	193 d	271 d	11 f
Women	2,529 b	2,307 b	77 e	28 e	117 d
Agriculture	90 e	17 f	7 g	1 g	65 e
Non-agriculture	2,439 b	2,290 b	70 e	27 e	52 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In May 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22
Total unemployed	d	386	432	366	436	304	365
Without work and seeking work	d	362	404	347	403	285	334
Seeking full-time work	d	339	383	327	387	268	320
Seeking part-time work	f	23	21	20	16	17	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	24	28	19	33	19	31
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	362	404	347	403	285	334
Seeking under 1 month	d	117	91	100	87	97	93
Seeking 1-3 months	d	103	125	108	140	91	121
Seeking 4-6 months	e	71	116	77	119	57	85
Seeking more than 6 months	e	71	72	62	57	40	35

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 24, 1969				Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over				14,592	1,357	4,189	5,211	2,367	1,468
Men				7,233	672	2,067	2,572	1,193	729
Women				7,359	685	2,122	2,639	1,174	739
Labour force				8,248 a	666 b	2,294 b	3,056 a	1,384 b	848 b
Men				5,622 a	462 b	1,590 a	2,048 a	949 a	573 b
Women				2,626 b	204 c	704 c	1,008 c	435 c	275 d
Employed				7,862 a	614 b	2,128 b	2,959 a	1,351 b	810 b
Men				5,333 a	419 b	1,459 b	1,983 a	926 b	546 b
Women				2,529 b	195 c	669 c	976 c	425 c	264 d
Agriculture				592 d	28 e	120 e	139 e	279 d	26 f
Non-agriculture				7,270 a	586 b	2,008 b	2,820 b	1,072 c	784 c
Paid workers				6,751 a	534 c	1,844 b	2,539 b	1,007 b	727 c
Men				4,444 a	357 c	1,240 b	1,724 b	640 b	483 b
Women				2,307 b	177 c	604 c	915 c	367 c	244 d
Unemployed				386 d	52 e	166 e	97 e	33 e	38 e
Men				289 d	43 e	131 e	65 e	23 e	27 e
Women				97 e	9 f	35 f	32 e	10 g	11 f
Not in the labour force				6,344 a	691 b	1,895 b	2,155 b	983 b	620 c
Men				1,611 b	210 c	477 c	524 c	244 c	156 c
Women				4,733 a	481 b	1,418 b	1,631 b	739 b	464 c
<hr/>									
Employed	1969	May	24	7,862 a	614 b	2,128 b	2,959 a	1,351 b	810 b
		April	19	7,629	574	2,091	2,894	1,290	780
	1968	May	18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
		April	20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
	1967	May	20	7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
		April	22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
	Unemployed	1969	May	24	386 d	52 e	166 e	97 e	38 e
			April	19	432	67	182	100	41
		1968	May	18	366	44	134	104	48
			April	20	436	63	175	107	51
		1967	May	20	304	45	123	74	36
			April	22	365	60	131	100	41

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

## The Labour Force, 1963-1968 (continued from page 2)

period. Participation rates were substantially lower for the 20-24 and 65+ age groups; the decrease was less pronounced in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups and there was virtually no change in the participation rate for the 14-19 group.

The labour force participation rate for women has been rising rapidly since approximately 1953. In the period under review, there was a further acceleration, the rate increasing from 29.6 to 34.4. With the exception of women 65 years of age and over, participation rates were higher in 1968 than in 1963 for all age groups.

## Labour Force Participation Rates Selected Age Groups

Age Group	Men		Women	
	1968	1963	1968	1963
14-19	39.1	39.2	31.3	29.9
20-24	84.4	88.7	58.4	50.3
25-44	97.0	97.7	36.4	30.5
45-64	91.1	91.9	35.4	30.5
65 +	24.4	26.4	5.9	5.9

The increase in labour force participation of women 20-24 years of age is a recent development. Between 1948 and 1959 their rate fluctuated between 45.4 and 47.4. In

1959, the participation rate was 46.5 and began to rise steadily to 50.3 in 1963. It continued to rise even more rapidly reaching 58.4 in 1968.

In all regions, the growth of the labour force exceeded the growth of the population 14 years of age and over and consequently participation rates were higher in 1968 than in 1963.

With the exception of British Columbia, male participation rates declined in all regions during the period. Rates for women, however, were substantially higher in 1968 than in 1963, in all regions.

For both men and women, participation rates remained the highest in Ontario and the lowest in the Atlantic region.

## Labour Force Participation Rates by Region and Sex

	Both Sexes		Men		Women	
	1968	1963	1968	1963	1968	1963
Atlantic	48.2	46.8	68.1	71.1	28.5	22.9
Quebec	54.3	52.6	76.7	78.3	32.4	27.8
Ontario	57.7	56.5	79.2	81.2	36.9	32.5
Prairies	56.8	55.0	77.8	79.0	35.4	30.2
B.C.	56.0	52.8	77.1	75.9	35.3	29.9

## THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1969

LIBRARY

AUG - 8 1969

Price: \$2.00 per year

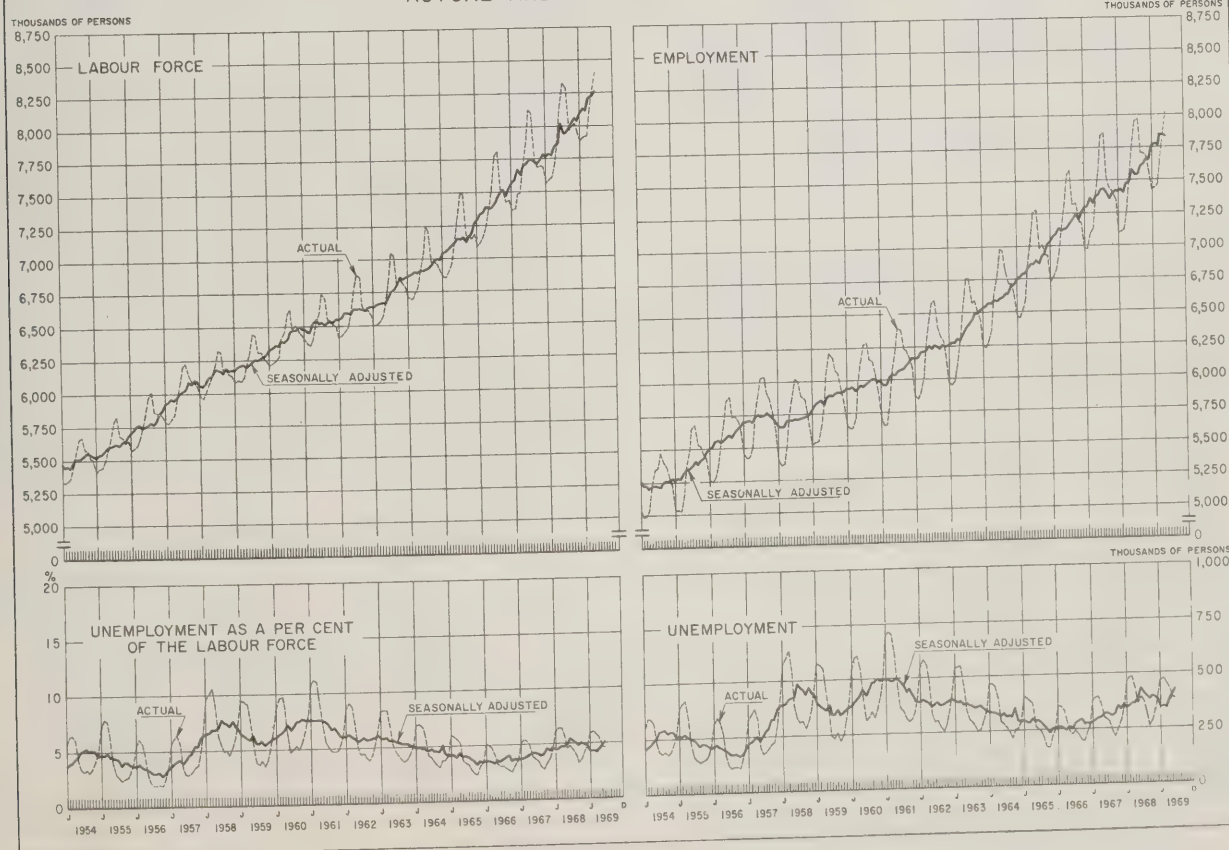
In the week ended June 21, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,403,000. Of this total, 8,020,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 383,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 155,000 from May and the employed by 158,000. There was virtually no change in the number of persons unemployed. Compared with June 1968, the labour force and the employed were higher by 245,000 and 257,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 12,000 lower.

Between May and June, employment in non-agricultural industries increased by 170,000;

agricultural employment decreased by 12,000. Nonagricultural employment was 268,000 higher than in June 1968, while employment in agriculture was 11,000 lower. Men accounted for 136,000 of the increase in employment between May and June and women, for 22,000. Employment was higher than in June 1968 by 120,000 among men and 137,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in June was 4.6 per cent, compared with 4.7 per cent in May this year and 4.8 per cent in June 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.1 in June 1969.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Employment in Canada  
1963-1968

Total employment rose by 1,162,000 between 1963 and 1968. In absolute numbers, the increase in employment was about the same for men as for women but the percentage gain for women was two and one half times as large as for men.

The Employed

	<u>1968</u> (000's)	<u>1963</u> (000's)	<u>Increase from 1963</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
Total	7,537	6,375	1,162	18.2
Men	5,146	4,567	579	12.7
Women	2,391	1,808	583	32.2

Among women, the largest percentage gain in employment between 1963 and 1968 was among those 20-24 years of age. For all age groups, the increase in employment was greater than the increase in the population. In 1968, women 45 years of age and over accounted for almost 30 per cent of the total employed women. The largest relative gains in male employment were among those 14-19 and 20-24 years of age who also experienced the most rapid growth in population.

Percentage Increase in  
Population and Employment  
1963-1968

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All ages	13.8	13.8	12.7	32.2
14-19	22.4	21.3	23.5	26.1
20-24	39.8	30.4	35.8	51.7
25-44	7.0	5.4	7.3	25.8
45 +	10.3	15.0	11.0	33.6

During the 1963-1968 interval, the percentage increase in employment was only slightly higher for single than for married men. The increase was considerably greater for married women than for single and other women. In 1968, 75.3 per cent of all employed men and 55.4 per cent of all employed women were married.

Employment by Marital Status

	<u>1968</u> (000's)	<u>1963</u> (000's)	<u>Increase from 1963</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
<u>Men</u>				
Single	1,175	1,032	143	13.9
Married	3,877	3,448	429	12.4
Other(1)	94	87	7	8.0
<u>Women</u>				
Single	855	717	138	19.2
Married	1,324	907	417	46.0
Other(1)	212	184	28	15.2

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and separated

In the goods-producing sector, employment was 7.4 per cent higher in 1968 than in 1963. Substantial gains occurred in mining, manufacturing

and construction. During the period, agricultural employment continued to decline while in forestry and fishing there was little or no change. In the service-producing sector, employment was 26.7 per cent higher. Employment was higher in all industry groups in this sector, increases ranging between 12.7 per cent for transportation and other utilities and 40.1 per cent for community, business and personal service.

Employment by Industry

	<u>1968</u> (000's)	<u>1963</u> (000's)	<u>Change from 1963</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
All industries	7,537	6,375	+ 1,162	+ 18.2
Goods-producing	2,991	2,784	+ 207	+ 7.4
Agriculture	546	649	- 103	- 15.9
Forestry	80	80	-	-
Fishing and trapping	24	25	- 1	- 4.0
Mining	117	72	+ 45	+ 62.5
Manufacturing	1,754	1,552	+ 202	+ 13.0
Construction	470	406	+ 64	+ 15.8
Service-producing	4,548	3,590	+ 958	+ 26.7
Transportation and other utilities	673	597	+ 76	+ 12.7
Trade	1,260	1,062	+ 198	+ 18.6
Finance	327	254	+ 73	+ 28.7
Community, business and personal service	1,830	1,306	+ 524	+ 40.1
Public administration	458	371	+ 87	+ 23.5

Note: The indicated increase for employment in the mining industry is substantially exaggerated due to very high sampling variability associated with estimates of employment in this industry before the introduction, during 1954 and 1965, of a new sample of improved design.

For both men and women, the absolute as well as percentage increases in employment between 1963 and 1968 were considerably larger for the service-producing than for the goods-producing sector. In 1968, more than half of all employed men and four out of five employed women worked in the service-producing industries.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>1968</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>	<u>1963</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>	<u>Increase from 1963</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
<u>Men</u>						
Goods-producing	2,509	48.8	2,365	51.8	144	6.1
Service-producing	2,636	51.2	2,202	48.2	434	19.7
<u>Women</u>						
Goods-producing	480	20.1	418	23.1	62	14.8
Service-producing	1,910	79.9	1,388	76.8	522	37.6

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,619	14,592	14,249	14,213	13,856	13,824
Labour force	a	8,403	8,248	8,158	7,871	7,859	7,713
Employed	a	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409
Agriculture	d	580	592	591	584	606	600
Non-agriculture	a	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809
Unemployed	d	383	386	395	366	292	304
Not in the labour force	a	6,216	6,344	6,091	6,342	5,997	6,111
Participation rate (3)	a	57.5	56.5	57.3	55.4	56.7	55.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.9
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	4.9	5.4 <sup>r</sup>	4.9	4.2	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,246	7,233	7,062	7,045	6,868	6,852
Labour force	a	5,743	5,622	5,637	5,444	5,448	5,349
Employed	a	5,469	5,333	5,349	5,158	5,237	5,113
Agriculture	d	493	502	510	511	518	526
Non-agriculture	a	4,976	4,831	4,839	4,647	4,719	4,587
Unemployed	d	274	289	288	286	211	236
Not in the labour force	b	1,503	1,611	1,425	1,601	1,420	1,503
Participation rate (3)	a	79.3	77.7	79.8	77.3	79.3	78.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.9	4.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,373	7,359	7,187	7,168	6,988	6,972
Labour force	b	2,660	2,626	2,521	2,427	2,411	2,364
Employed	b	2,551	2,529	2,414	2,347	2,330	2,296
Agriculture	e	87	90	81	73	88	74
Non-agriculture	b	2,464	2,439	2,333	2,274	2,242	2,222
Unemployed	e	109	97	107	80	81	58
Not in the labour force	a	4,713	4,733	4,666	4,741	4,577	4,608
Participation rate (3)	b	36.1	35.7	35.1	33.9	34.5	33.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.9

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

**Note:** With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force		a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	
Employed		a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	
Agriculture		d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	
Non-agriculture		a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	
Unemployed		d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	
Not in the labour force		a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 21, 1969		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,619	2,423	4,125 a	1,177 b	4,234 a	1,125 c	1,535
Labour force		8,403 a	984 c	3,965 a	1,035 c	1,391 c	805 c	223 d
Employed		8,020 a	840 c	3,860 a	961 c	1,362 c	783 c	214 d
Unemployed		383 d	144 e	105 d	74 e	29 f	22 f	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,216 a	1,439 b	160 d	142 d	2,843 b	320 d	1,312 a
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1969, June 21		57.5 a	40.6 c	96.1 a	87.9 a	32.9 c	71.6 b	14.5 d
May 24		56.5	34.3	96.2	86.1	33.4	71.5	14.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, June 21		4.6 d	14.6 e	2.6 d	7.1 e	2.1 f	2.7 f	4.0 g
May 24		4.7	10.9	3.4	8.6	2.7	3.3	4.8

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		June 21	May 24(2)	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
Total employed	a	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409
Agriculture	d	580	592	591	584	606	600
Non-agriculture	a	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,665	6,463	6,472	6,177	6,298	6,131
At work 35 hours or more	a	6,049	3,512	5,935	5,741	5,767	5,697
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	208 616	2,951	537	436	531	434
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	103	83	70	79	78	74
Due to other reasons(4)	c	513	2,868	467	357	453	360
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	775	807	700	744	663	678

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
Total employed	a	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409
Agriculture	d	580	592	591	584	606	600
Other primary industries	d	257	223	245	220	233	195
Manufacturing	c	1,851	1,827	1,810	1,742	1,784	1,767
Construction	c	502	486	503	458	497	472
Transportation and other utilities	c	736	722	707	680	677	659
Trade	c	1,299	1,274	1,262	1,244	1,216	1,201
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	354	342	327	325	316	311
Community, personal, other services	c	1,944	1,922	1,844	1,806	1,776	1,759
Public administration	c	497	474	474	446	462	445

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 21, 1969		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		8,020 a	6,892 a	565 c	355 c	208 d
Agriculture		580 d	110 e	283 d	53 f	134 e
Non-agriculture		7,440 a	6,782 a	282 d	302 d	74 e
Men		5,469 a	4,558 a	491 c	322 c	88 d
Agriculture		493 d	92 e	277 d	50 f	74 e
Non-agriculture		4,976 a	4,476 a	214 d	272 d	14 f
Women		2,551 b	2,324 b	74 e	33 e	120 d
Agriculture		87 e	18 f	6 g	3 g	60 e
Non-agriculture		2,464 b	2,306 b	68 e	30 e	60 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In May 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
Total unemployed	d	383	386	395	366	292	304
Without work and seeking work	d	367	362	381	347	279	285
Seeking full-time work	d	338	339	339	327	256	268
Seeking part-time work	f	29	23	42	20	23	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	16	24	14	19	13	19
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	367	362	381	347	279	285
Seeking under 1 month	d	150	117	170	100	131	97
Seeking 1-3 months	d	104	103	109	108	77	91
Seeking 4-6 months	e	50	71	46	77	34	57
Seeking more than 6 months	e	53	71	56	62	37	40

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 21, 1969			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,619	1,360	4,195	5,222	2,370	1,472
Men			7,246	674	2,070	2,577	1,194	731
Women			7,373	686	2,125	2,645	1,176	741
Labour force			8,403 a	674 b	2,356 b	3,122 a	1,381 b	870 b
Men			5,743 a	473 b	1,634 a	2,099 a	950 a	587 b
Women			2,660 b	201 c	722 c	1,023 c	431 c	283 d
Employed			8,020 a	633 b	2,204 b	3,001 a	1,348 b	834 b
Men			5,469 a	441 b	1,523 b	2,014 a	928 b	563 b
Women			2,551 b	192 c	681 c	987 c	420 c	271 d
Agriculture			580 d	28 e	110 e	148 e	268 d	26 f
Non-agriculture			7,440 a	605 b	2,094 b	2,853 b	1,080 c	808 c
Paid workers			6,892 a	550 c	1,908 b	2,673 b	1,011 b	750 c
Men			4,568 a	375 c	1,296 b	1,753 b	644 b	500 b
Women			2,324 b	175 c	612 c	920 c	367 c	250 d
Unemployed			383 d	41 e	152 e	121 e	33 e	36 e
Men			274 d	32 e	111 e	85 e	22 e	24 e
Women			109 e	9 f	41 f	36 e	11 g	12 f
Not in the labour force			6,216 a	686 b	1,839 b	2,100 b	989 b	602 c
Men			1,503 b	201 c	436 c	478 c	244 c	144 c
Women			4,713 a	485 b	1,403 b	1,622 b	745 b	458 c
<hr/>								
Employed	1969	June 21	8,020 a	633 b	2,204 b	3,001 a	1,348 b	834 b
		May 24	7,862	614	2,128	2,959	1,351	810
	1968	June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
		May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
	1967	June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
		May 20	7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
	<hr/>							
	Unemployed 1969	June 21	383 d	41 e	152 e	121 e	33 e	36 e
		May 24	386	52	166	97	33	38
	1968	June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
		May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48
	1967	June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36
		May 20	304	45	123	74	26	36

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

# Employment in Canada 1963-1968 (continued from page 2)

## Employment by Occupation

	1968 (000's)	1963 (000's)	Change from 1963 %	
Office and professional	3,379	2,639	+ 740	+ 28.0
Transportation	344	355	- 11	- 3.1
Service and recreation	908	708	+ 200	+ 28.2
Primary	685	778	- 93	- 12.0
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,910	1,585	+ 325	+ 20.5
Labourers	312	308	+ 4	+ 1.3

Occupationally, the largest percentage increases in employment between 1963 and 1968 were in the service and recreation occupations, and in the office and professional occupations (which include managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication). There was also a substantial increase in employment among craftsmen and production process workers. In the primary occupations, the decrease was entirely attributable to farmers and farm workers.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1969

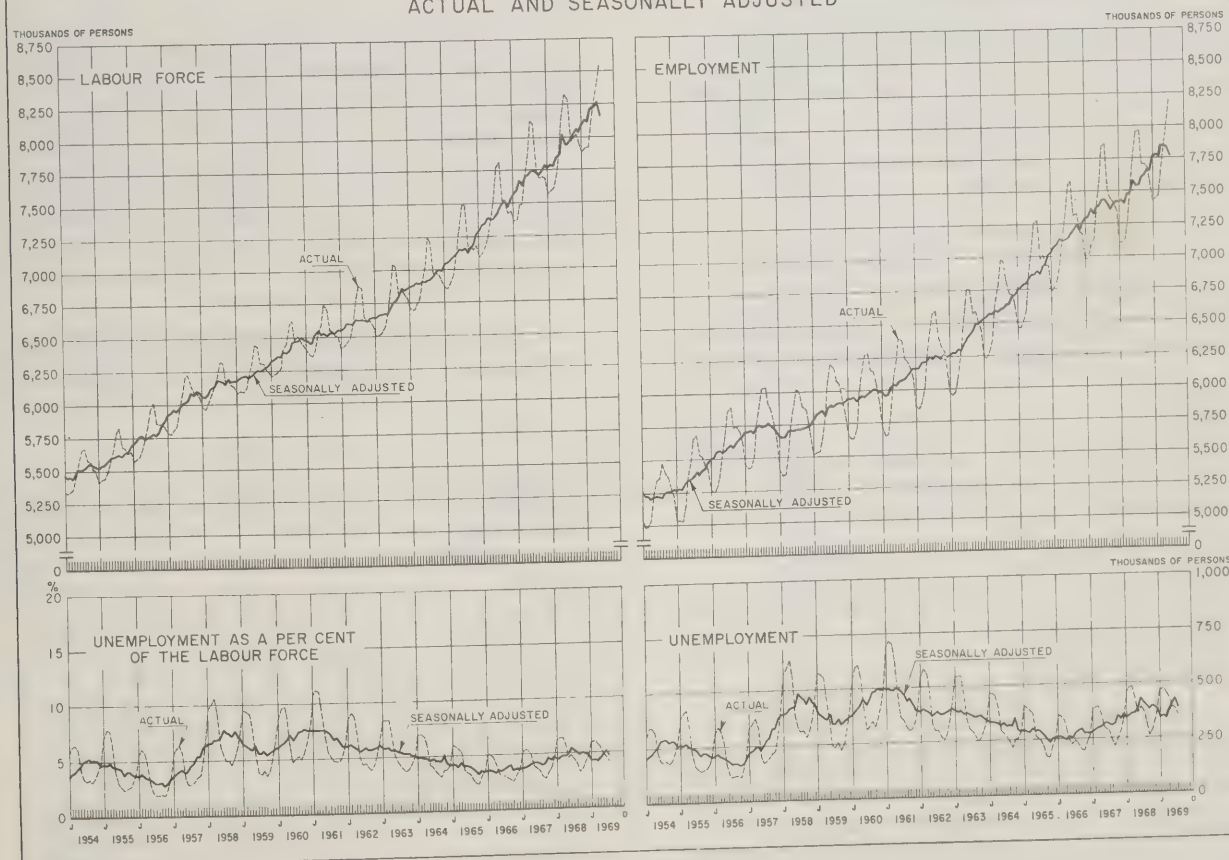
In the week ended July 19, 1969, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,550,000. Included in this total were 8,201,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 349,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 147,000 and employment by 181,000; unemployment decreased by 34,000. The labour force and employment were higher than in July 1968 by 227,000 and 249,000, respectively. Unemployment was 22,000 lower.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 117,000 and in agriculture by 64,000

from June. In July 1969, nonagricultural employment was 261,000 higher than a year earlier while employment in agriculture was 12,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 144,000 for men and 37,000 for women. In July 1969 there were 113,000 more men and 136,000 more women employed than in July 1968.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 4.1 in July 1969, 4.6 in June 1969 and 4.5 in July 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1969 was 4.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1968-1969

In the second quarter of 1969, the labour force and employment were higher than in the second quarter of 1968 by 323,000 and 322,000, respectively. Unemployment was virtually unchanged.

Second Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1969	1968
Labour Force	8,237	7,914
Employed	7,837	7,515
Unemployed	400	399

The labour force showed a high rate of growth for the third consecutive quarter. In the April-June period, the total was 4.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1968. This compares with year-to-year gains of 4.2 per cent and 3.7 per cent of the two preceding quarters. All regions shared in the growth of the labour force, increases ranging between 3.0 per cent for the Atlantic and 6.8 per cent for British Columbia.

The number of women in the labour force in the second quarter of 1969 was 181,000, or 7.4 per cent, higher than a year earlier. This percentage increase was the largest of any quarter in the past two years. Substantial gains occurred among all age groups indicated below.

The male labour force also rose substantially between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969. The rate of increase of 2.6 per cent compares with an average annual increase of 2.2 per cent for the past five years. Men 20-24 years of age experienced the largest increase. For teenage boys there was little change.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,611	5,468	143	2.6
14-19	488	484	4	0.8
20-24	751	700	51	7.3
25-44	2,474	2,429	45	1.9
45 and over	1,898	1,855	43	2.3
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,627	2,446	181	7.4
14-19	371	348	23	6.6
20-24	522	477	45	9.4
25-44	1,001	913	88	9.6
45 and over	733	707	26	3.7

The year-to-year increase in total employment in the second quarter of 1969 kept pace with the growth in the labour force. Total employment averaged 7,837,000, a rise of 322,000, or 4.3 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1968. Male employment rose by 151,000, or 2.9 per cent, and female employment by 171,000, or 7.3 per cent. Persons 20-24 years of age experienced the largest relative gains which were 7.8 per cent for men and 10.3 per cent for women.

Employment in the second quarter of 1969 was higher than a year earlier in all regions, increases

ranging between 2.4 per cent in the Atlantic region and 8.9 per cent in British Columbia.

Employment was higher in the second quarter of 1969 than in the corresponding quarter of 1968 by 234,000 in the service-producing industries; men accounting for 113,000 and women for 121,000 of this increase. The largest year-to-year gains (46,000 for men and 72,000 for women) were in community, personal and other services. In the goods-producing sector, employment was higher than a year earlier in manufacturing (73,000) and in construction (15,000). There was little change in employment in agriculture and other primary industries.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
Goods-producing	3,089	3,001	88	2.9
Men	2,563	2,525	38	1.5
Women	526	476	50	10.5
Service-producing	4,748	4,514	234	5.2
Men	2,746	2,633	113	4.3
Women	2,002	1,881	121	6.4

The largest relative increase in employment between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969 was in the professional and technical group. Substantial gains also occurred in managerial, clerical, service and recreation occupations and among craftsmen and labourers. There was little change in employment in sales, transportation and communication and primary occupations.

Employment by Occupation

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
All occupations	7,837	7,515	+ 322	+ 4.3
Managerial	747	703	+ 44	+ 6.3
Professional and technical	1,036	961	+ 75	+ 7.8
Clerical	1,152	1,105	+ 47	+ 4.3
Sales	520	516	+ 4	+ 0.8
Service and recreation	939	895	+ 44	+ 4.9
Transport and communication	423	414	+ 9	+ 2.2
Primary(1)	703	713	- 10	- 1.4
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,988	1,893	+ 95	+ 5.0
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	329	315	+ 14	+ 4.4

- (1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.  
(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging or mining.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on

reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,651	14,619	14,281	14,249	13,899	13,856
Labour force	a	8,550	8,403	8,323	8,158	8,125	7,859
Employed	a	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567
Agriculture	d	644	580	656	591	682	606
Non-agriculture	a	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961
Unemployed	d	349	383	371	395	284	292
Not in the labour force	a	6,101	6,216	5,958	6,091	5,774	5,997
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	58.4	57.5	58.3	57.3	58.5	56.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.8	3.5	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		4.7	5.1	5.2 <sup>r</sup>	5.4	4.1 <sup>r</sup>	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,262	7,246	7,079	7,062	6,889	6,868
Labour force	a	5,867	5,743	5,771	5,637	5,661	5,448
Employed	a	5,613	5,469	5,500	5,349	5,449	5,237
Agriculture	d	543	493	560	510	582	518
Non-agriculture	a	5,070	4,976	4,940	4,839	4,867	4,719
Unemployed	d	254	274	271	288	212	211
Not in the labour force	b	1,395	1,503	1,308	1,425	1,228	1,420
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	80.8	79.3	81.5	79.8	82.2	79.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.9
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,389	7,373	7,202	7,187	7,010	6,988
Labour force	b	2,683	2,660	2,552	2,521	2,464	2,411
Employed	b	2,588	2,551	2,452	2,414	2,392	2,330
Agriculture	e	101	87	96	81	100	88
Non-agriculture	b	2,487	2,464	2,356	2,333	2,292	2,242
Unemployed	e	95	109	100	107	72	81
Not in the labour force	a	4,706	4,713	4,650	4,666	4,546	4,577
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.3	36.1	35.4	35.1	35.1	34.5
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.2	2.9	3.4

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 3.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force		a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	
Employed		a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	
Agriculture		d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	
Non-agriculture		a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	
Unemployed		d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	
Not in the labour force		a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 19, 1969	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,651	2,428	4,161 a	1,154 b	4,250 a	1,120 c	1,538
Labour force	8,550 a	1,171 c	3,989 a	1,027 c	1,359 c	788 c	216 d
Employed	8,201 a	1,038 c	3,895 a	958 c	1,336 c	765 c	209 d
Unemployed	349 d	133 e	94 d	69 e	23 f	23 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,101 a	1,257 b	172 d	127 d	2,891 b	332 d	1,322 a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1969, July 19	58.4 a	48.2 c	95.9 a	89.0 a	32.0 c	70.4 b	14.0 d
June 21	57.5	40.6	96.1	87.9	32.9	71.6	14.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, July 19	4.1 d	11.4 e	2.4 d	6.7 e	1.7 f	2.9 f	3.2 g
June 21	4.6	14.6	2.6	7.1	2.1	2.7	4.0

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
Total employed	a	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567
Agriculture	d	644	580	656	591	682	606
Non-agriculture	a	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,862	6,665	6,665	6,472	6,562	6,298
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,374	6,049	5,269	5,935	5,178	5,767
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,488	616	1,396	537	1,384	531
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	65	103	75	70	60	78
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,423	513	1,321	467	1,324	453
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	695	775	631	700	597	663

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
Total employed	a	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567
Agriculture	d	644	580	656	591	682	606
Other primary industries	d	245	257	257	245	251	233
Manufacturing	c	1,904	1,851	1,788	1,810	1,818	1,784
Construction	c	550	502	537	503	528	497
Transportation and other utilities	c	732	736	726	707	692	677
Trade	c	1,342	1,299	1,307	1,262	1,285	1,216
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	359	354	330	327	322	316
Community, personal, other services	c	1,896	1,944	1,862	1,844	1,773	1,776
Public administration	c	529	497	489	474	490	462

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 19, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,201 a	7,051 a	546 c	366 c	238 d
Agriculture	644 d	140 e	282 d	60 f	162 e
Non-agriculture	7,557 a	6,911 a	264 d	306 d	76 e
Men	5,613 a	4,690 a	480 c	337 c	106 d
Agriculture	543 d	119 e	276 d	58 f	90 e
Non-agriculture	5,070 a	4,571 a	204 d	279 d	16 f
Women	2,588 b	2,361 b	66 e	29 e	132 d
Agriculture	101 e	21 f	6 g	2 g	72 e
Non-agriculture	2,487 b	2,340 b	60 e	27 e	60 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
Total unemployed	d	349	383	371	395	284	292
Without work and seeking work	d	329	367	351	381	262	279
Seeking full-time work	d	304	338	312	339	239	256
Seeking part-time work	f	25	29	39	42	23	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	20	16	20	14	22	13
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	329	367	351	381	262	279
Seeking under 1 month	d	102	150	103	170	94	131
Seeking 1-3 months	d	131	104	147	109	105	77
Seeking 4-6 months	e	35	50	45	46	30	34
Seeking more than 6 months	e	61	63	56	56	33	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 19, 1969		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,651	1,362	4,204	5,235	2,374	1,476
Men		7,262	675	2,074	2,583	1,197	733
Women		7,389	687	2,130	2,652	1,177	743
Labour force		8,550 a	697 b	2,408 b	3,170 a	1,411 b	864 b
Men		5,867 a	490 b	1,674 a	2,128 a	984 a	591 b
Women		2,683 b	207 c	734 c	1,042 c	427 c	273 d
Employed		8,201 a	655 b	2,269 b	3,074 a	1,373 b	830 b
Men		5,613 a	456 b	1,568 b	2,062 a	958 b	569 b
Women		2,588 b	199 c	701 c	1,012 c	415 c	261 d
Agriculture		644 d	32 e	142 e	166 e	274 d	30 f
Non-agriculture		7,557 a	623 b	2,127 b	2,908 b	1,099 c	800 c
Paid workers		7,051 a	570 c	1,963 b	2,735 b	1,033 b	750 c
Men		4,690 a	389 c	1,335 b	1,790 b	667 b	509 b
Women		2,361 b	181 c	628 c	945 c	366 c	241 d
Unemployed		349 d	42 e	139 e	96 e	38 e	34 e
Men		254 d	34 e	106 e	66 e	26 e	22 e
Women		95 e	8 f	33 f	30 e	12 g	12 f
Not in the labour force		6,101 a	665 b	1,796 b	2,065 b	963 b	612 c
Men		1,395 b	185 c	400 c	455 c	213 c	142 c
Women		4,706 a	480 b	1,396 b	1,610 b	750 b	470 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1969 July 19	8,201 a	655 b	2,269 b	3,074 a	1,373 b	830 b
	June 21	8,020	633	2,204	3,001	1,348	834
	1968 July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
	June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
	1967 July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
	June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
Unemployed	1969 July 19	349 d	42 e	139 e	96 e	38 e	34 e
	June 21	383	41	152	121	33	36
	1968 July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43
	June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
	1967 July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
	June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
 Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1968-1969 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment at 400,000 in the second quarter of 1969, was virtually unchanged from the second quarter of 1968. Unemployed persons comprised 4.9 per cent of the labour force compared with 5.0 per cent a year earlier; the unemployment rate was a little lower for men but slightly higher for women.

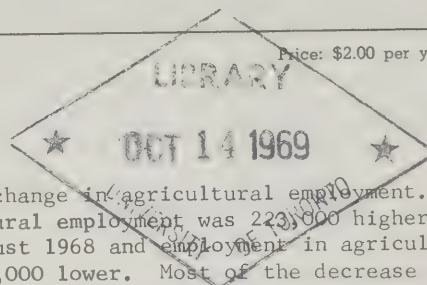
Comparing second quarters, unemployment rates were higher in 1969 than in 1968 in the Atlantic region and in Quebec; the rates were lower in the other regions.

## Unemployment Rates by Region Second Quarter Averages

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex Second Quarter Averages					1969	1968
		Unemployment (000's)	Unemployment Rates %			
	1969	1968	1969	1968		
Total	400	399	4.9	5.0		
Men	301	310	5.4	5.7		
Women	99	89	3.8	3.6		
					Canada	5.0
					Atlantic	7.5
					Quebec	6.8
					Ontario	3.9
					Prairies	2.8
					British Columbia	6.3

## THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST 1969



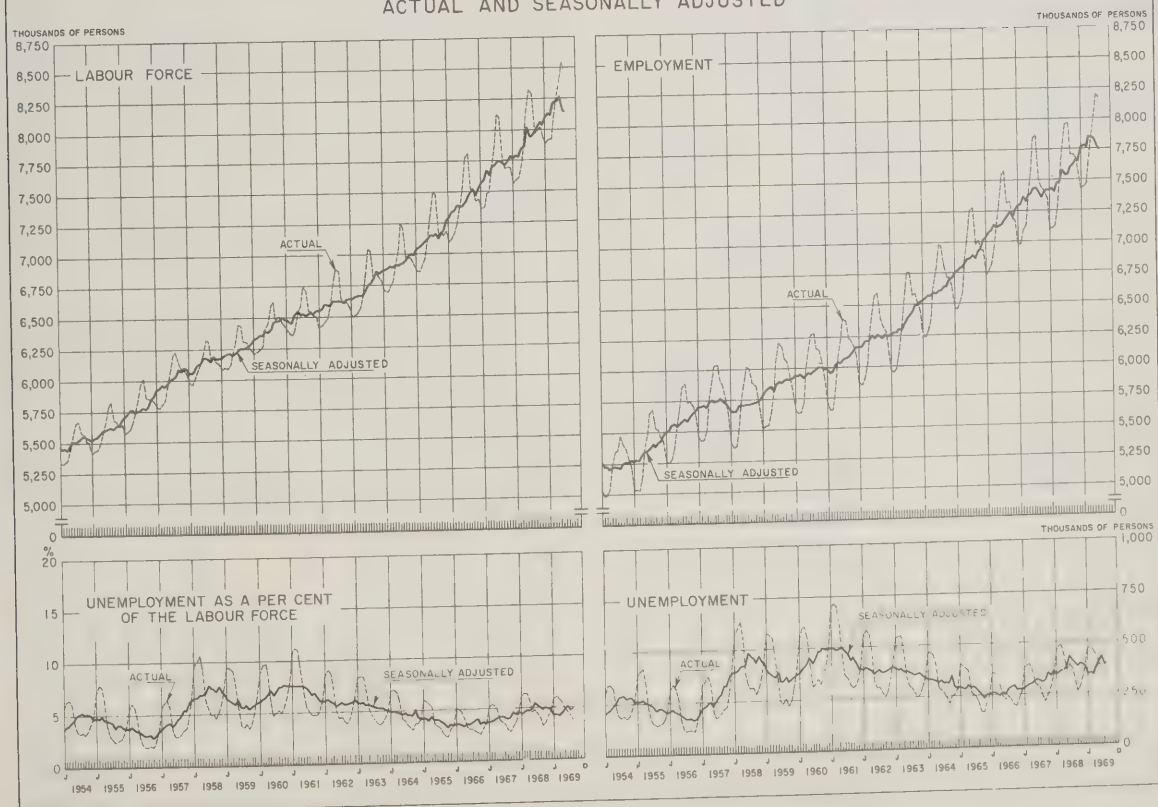
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,489,000 in the week ended August 23, 1969. Of this total, 8,171,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 318,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 61,000 from July; the employed and the unemployed decreased by 30,000 and 31,000, respectively. Compared with August 1968, the labour force was 205,000 higher and employment 206,000 higher. There was virtually no change in the number unemployed.

Employment was down 22,000 in nonagricultural industries between July and August; there

was little change in agricultural employment. Nonagricultural employment was 223,000 higher than in August 1968 and employment in agriculture was 17,000 lower. Most of the decrease in total employment between July and August was among women. Compared with August 1968, employment was higher by 94,000 for men and 112,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in August was 3.7 compared with rates of 4.1 in July this year and 3.9 in August 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1969 was 4.9.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
July 1968 - July 1969

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the February 1969 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 19 and July 19, 1969, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for July and October 1968 and January 1969. Comments on the July 1969 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 349,000 persons unemployed in July 1969, 101,000 (29%) were heads of family units, 224,000 (64%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 24,000 (7%) were not members of family units.

The 325,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 288,000 family units. In 211,000 (73%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (29-39%) and highest in January and April (40-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-36%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 60 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for July 1969 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

<u>Table 1</u> Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 19, 1969	349	325	101	176	48	24
April 19, 1969	432	401	174	155	72	31
January 18, 1969	467	429	204	150	75	38
October 19, 1968	288	263	110	106	47	25
July 20, 1968	371	341	110	185	46	30
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 19, 1969	100	93	29	50	14	7
April 19, 1969	100	93	40	36	17	7
January 18, 1969	100	92	44	32	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	91	38	37	16	9
July 20, 1968	100	92	30	50	12	8

Family Units(1)

<u>Table 2</u> By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 19, 1969	288	77	211	109	59	43
April 19, 1969	353	140	213	134	50	29
January 18, 1969	384	154	230	139	62	29
October 19, 1968	244	83	161	95	46	20
July 20, 1968	307	86	221	114	67	40
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 19, 1969	100	27	73	38	20	15
April 19, 1969	100	40	60	38	14	8
January 18, 1969	100	40	60	36	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	34	66	39	19	8
July 20, 1968	100	28	72	37	22	13

- (1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on

reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		August 23	July 19	August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,687	14,651	14,316	14,281	13,931	13,899
Labour force	a	8,489	8,550	8,284	8,323	8,101	8,125
Employed	a	8,171	8,201	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841
Agriculture	d	636	644	653	656	705	682
Non-agriculture	a	7,535	7,557	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159
Unemployed	d	318	349	319	371	247	284
Not in the labour force	a	6,198	6,101	6,032	5,958	5,830	5,774
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	57.8	58.4	57.9	58.3	58.2	58.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	3.0	3.5
Seasonally adjusted		4.9	4.7	5.0 <sup>r</sup>	5.2	4.0	4.1
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,279	7,262	7,096	7,079	6,905	6,889
Labour force	a	5,833	5,867	5,741	5,771	5,652	5,661
Employed	a	5,609	5,613	5,515	5,500	5,470	5,449
Agriculture	d	531	543	558	560	596	582
Non-agriculture	a	5,078	5,070	4,957	4,940	4,874	4,867
Unemployed	d	224	254	226	271	182	212
Not in the labour force	b	1,446	1,395	1,355	1,308	1,253	1,228
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	80.1	80.8	80.9	81.5	81.9	82.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,408	7,389	7,220	7,202	7,026	7,010
Labour force	b	2,656	2,683	2,543	2,552	2,449	2,464
Employed	b	2,562	2,588	2,450	2,452	2,384	2,392
Agriculture	e	105	101	95	96	109	100
Non-agriculture	b	2,457	2,487	2,355	2,356	2,275	2,292
Unemployed	e	94	95	93	100	65	72
Not in the labour force	a	4,752	4,706	4,677	4,650	4,577	4,546
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.9	36.3	35.2	35.4	34.9	35.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.9

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1969 edition of this Report, page 67.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968	S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force	a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	
Employed	a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	
Agriculture	d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	
Non-agriculture	a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	
Unemployed	d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	
Not in the labour force	a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)	a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 23, 1969	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,687	2,434	4,168 a	1,159 b	4,271 a	1,114 c	1,541
Labour force	8,489 a	1,093 c	4,011 a	1,022 c	1,376 c	774 c	213 d
Employed	8,171 a	1,012 c	3,907 a	955 c	1,341 c	751 c	205 d
Unemployed	318 d	81 e	104 d	67 e	35 f	23 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,198 a	1,341 b	157 d	137 d	2,895 b	340 d	1,328 a
-----							
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Aug. 23	57.8 a	44.9 c	96.2 a	88.2 a	32.2 c	69.5 b	13.8 d
July 19	58.4	48.2	95.9	89.0	32.0	70.4	14.0
-----							
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Aug. 23	3.7 d	7.4 e	2.6 d	6.6 e	2.5 f	3.0 f	3.8 g
July 19	4.1	11.4	2.4	6.7	1.7	2.9	3.2

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		August 23	July 19	August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22
Total employed	a	8,171	8,201	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841
Agriculture	d	636	644	653	656	705	682
Non-agriculture	a	7,535	7,557	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,535	7,557	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,873	6,862	6,706	6,665	6,592	6,562
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,603	5,374	5,544	5,269	5,494	5,178
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,270	1,488	1,162	1,396	1,098	1,384
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	83	65	79	75	84	60
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,187	1,423	1,083	1,321	1,014	1,324
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	662	695	606	631	557	597

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		August 23	July 19	August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22
Total employed	a	8,171	8,201	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841
Agriculture	d	636	644	653	656	705	682
Other primary industries	d	243	245	249	257	243	251
Manufacturing	c	1,909	1,904	1,835	1,788	1,828	1,818
Construction	c	558	550	546	537	538	528
Transportation and other utilities	c	725	732	702	726	698	692
Trade	c	1,320	1,342	1,297	1,307	1,295	1,285
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	377	359	335	330	312	322
Community, personal, other services	c	1,906	1,896	1,860	1,862	1,761	1,773
Public administration	c	497	529	488	489	474	490

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 23, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,171 a	7,050 a	525 c	363 c	233 d
Agriculture	636 d	141 e	268 d	65 f	162 e
Non-agriculture	7,535 a	6,909 a	257 d	298 d	71 e
Men	5,609 a	4,712 a	460 c	335 c	102 d
Agriculture	531 d	119 e	262 d	63 f	87 e
Non-agriculture	5,078 a	4,593 a	198 d	272 d	15 f
Women	2,562 b	2,338 b	65 e	28 e	131 d
Agriculture	105 e	22 f	6 g	2 g	75 e
Non-agriculture	2,457 b	2,316 b	59 e	26 e	56 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		August 23	July 19	August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22
Total unemployed	d	318	349	319	371	247	284
Without work and seeking work	d	298	329	300	351	228	262
Seeking full-time work	d	275	304	275	312	210	239
Seeking part-time work	f	23	25	25	39	18	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	20	20	19	20	19	22
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	298	329	300	351	228	262
Seeking under 1 month	d	86	102	82	103	76	94
Seeking 1-3 months	d	115	131	131	147	98	105
Seeking 4-6 months	e	36	35	38	45	25	30
Seeking more than 6 months	e	61	61	49	56	29	33

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 23, 1969		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,687	1,365	4,212	5,249	2,379	1,482
Men		7,279	676	2,078	2,590	1,199	736
Women		7,408	689	2,134	2,659	1,180	746
Labour force		8,489 a	689 b	2,395 b	3,139 a	1,407 b	859 b
Men		5,833 a	484 b	1,666 a	2,113 a	983 a	587 b
Women		2,656 b	205 c	729 c	1,026 c	424 c	272 d
Employed		8,171 a	651 b	2,257 b	3,056 a	1,381 b	826 b
Men		5,609 a	454 b	1,565 b	2,057 a	968 b	565 b
Women		2,562 b	197 c	692 c	999 c	413 c	261 d
Agriculture		636 d	29 e	135 e	162 e	288 d	22 f
Non-agriculture		7,535 a	622 b	2,122 b	2,894 b	1,093 c	804 c
Paid workers		7,050 a	570 c	1,971 b	2,737 b	1,024 b	748 c
Men		4,712 a	389 c	1,350 b	1,801 b	669 b	503 b
Women		2,338 b	181 c	621 c	936 c	355 c	245 d
Unemployed		318 d	38 e	138 e	83 e	26 e	33 e
Men		224 d	30 e	101 e	56 e	15 e	22 e
Women		94 e	8 f	37 f	27 e	11 g	11 f
Not in the labour force		6,198 a	676 b	1,817 b	2,110 b	972 b	623 c
Men		1,446 b	192 c	412 c	477 c	216 c	149 c
Women		4,752 a	484 b	1,405 b	1,633 b	756 b	474 c
-----							
Employed	1969 August 23	8,171 a	651 b	2,257 b	3,056 a	1,381 b	826 b
	July 19	8,201	655	2,269	3,074	1,373	830
	1968 August 24	7,965	647	2,203	2,981	1,346	788
	July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
	1967 August 19	7,854	645	2,237	2,903	1,309	760
	July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
Unemployed	1969 August 23	318 d	38 e	138 e	83 e	26 e	33 e
	July 19	349	42	139	96	38	34
	1968 August 24	319	35	124	89	31	40
	July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43
	1967 August 19	247	26	86	86	19	30
	July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

# The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - Continued from page 2

## Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Total (in thousands)					
July 19, 1969	288	93	109	51	35
April 19, 1969	353	129	115	65	44
January 18, 1969	384	147	124	70	43
October 19, 1968	244	97	72	43	32
July 20, 1968	307	99	107	59	42

(1) See footnote page 2.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1969

LIBRARY

NOV - 5 1969

Price: \$2.00 per year

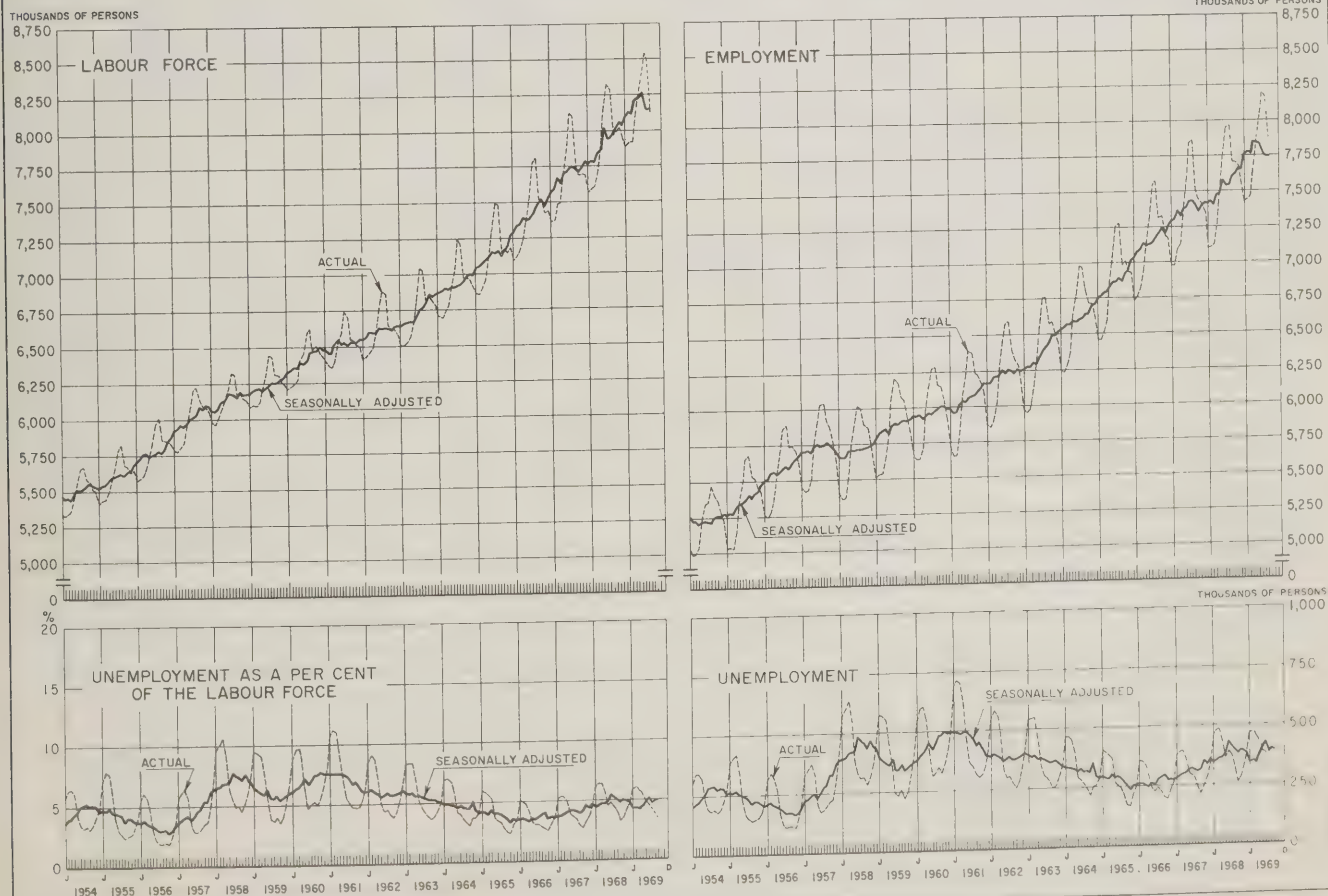
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,126,000 in the week ended September 20, 1969. Of the total labour force, 7,847,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 279,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Reflecting the return to school of students from summer employment, the labour force decreased by 363,000 between August and September; employment and unemployment decreased by 324,000 and 39,000, respectively. In September 1969, the labour force was 155,000 higher than a year earlier; employment was higher by 138,000 and unemployment by 17,000.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 269,000 of the decline in total employment from

August and agriculture for 55,000. Compared with September 1968, nonagricultural employment was 162,000 higher and employment in agriculture 24,000 lower. Between August and September, employment decreased by 286,000 for men and 38,000 for women. Compared with a year earlier, employment was higher by 65,000 for men and 73,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 3.4, compared with rates of 3.7 in August this year and 3.3 in September 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in September 1969 was 5.0.

### LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



# The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1969

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1969, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1969 and the two last quarters of 1968, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1969			1968		1969			1968	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.8	4.9	5.9	4.2	3.9
Office and professional(2)	21	17	16	18	19	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8
Transportation	5	6	6	5	4	3.9	5.8	7.8	4.5	3.7
Service and recreation	12	10	11	12	12	3.8	3.9	5.2	4.0	3.8
Primary(3)	6	8	11	10	7	2.4	4.6	8.3	4.7	2.7
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	27	31	35	33	26	3.9	5.9	8.0	5.4	4.0
Labourers(4)	11	12	14	14	12	8.5	12.7	19.4	13.2	9.4
Never worked(5)	19	17	6	8	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	315	400	463	333	317					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1969			1968		1969			1968	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.8	4.9	5.9	4.2	3.9
Primary industries(6)	7	11	13	11	8	2.5	5.2	8.1	4.5	2.6
Manufacturing	21	21	21	23	20	3.4	4.3	5.2	4.2	3.4
Construction	12	15	20	17	12	6.5	11.4	18.2	10.3	6.8
Transportation and other utilities(7)	6	8	9	7	7	2.7	4.4	6.0	3.5	2.9
Trade	12	12	11	12	12	2.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	2.8
Service(8)	23	17	19	22	23	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.7
Never worked(5)	19	17	6	8	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	315	400	463	333	317					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on

reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,719	14,687	14,349	14,316	13,963	13,931
Labour force	a	8,126	8,489	7,971	8,284	7,730	8,101
Employed	a	7,847	8,171	7,709	7,965	7,511	7,854
Agriculture	d	581	636	605	653	635	705
Non-agriculture	a	7,266	7,535	7,104	7,312	6,876	7,149
Unemployed	d	279	318	262	319	219	247
Not in the labour force	a	6,593	6,198	6,378	6,032	6,233	5,830
Participation rate (3)	a	55.2	57.8	55.6	57.9	55.4	58.2
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.0
Seasonally adjusted		5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,295	7,279	7,113	7,096	6,921	6,905
Labour force	a	5,513	5,833	5,440	5,741	5,335	5,652
Employed	a	5,323	5,609	5,258	5,515	5,183	5,470
Agriculture	d	483	531	505	558	532	596
Non-agriculture	a	4,840	5,078	4,753	4,957	4,651	4,874
Unemployed	d	190	224	182	226	152	182
Not in the labour force	b	1,782	1,446	1,673	1,355	1,586	1,253
Participation rate (3)	a	75.6	80.1	76.5	80.9	77.1	81.9
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,424	7,408	7,236	7,220	7,042	7,026
Labour force	b	2,613	2,656	2,531	2,543	2,395	2,449
Employed	b	2,524	2,562	2,451	2,450	2,328	2,384
Agriculture	e	98	105	100	95	103	109
Non-agriculture	b	2,426	2,457	2,351	2,355	2,225	2,275
Unemployed	e	89	94	80	93	67	65
Not in the labour force	a	4,811	4,752	4,705	4,677	4,647	4,577
Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	35.9	35.0	35.2	34.0	34.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force	a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137		
Employed	a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706		
Agriculture	d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718		
Non-agriculture	a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988		
Unemployed	d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432		
Not in the labour force		a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,656	
Agriculture		748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force			5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 20, 1969	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	14,719	2,439	4,176 a	1,163 b	4,267 a	1,130 c	1,544
Labour force	8,126 a	774 c	3,994 a	928 c	1,449 c	767 c	214 d
Employed	7,847 a	710 c	3,906 a	867 c	1,419 c	740 c	205 d
Unemployed	279 d	64 e	88 d	61 e	30 f	27 f	9 g
Not in the labour force	6,593 a	1,665 b	182 d	235 d	2,818 b	363 d	1,330 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Sept. 20	55.2 a	31.7 c	95.6 a	79.8 a	34.0 c	67.9 b	13.9 d
Aug. 23	57.8	44.9	96.2	88.2	32.2	69.5	13.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Sept. 20	3.4 d	8.3 e	2.2 d	6.6 e	2.1 f	3.5 f	4.2 g
Aug. 23	3.7	7.4	2.6	6.6	2.5	3.0	3.8

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19
Total employed	a	7,847	8,171	7,709	7,965	7,511	7,854
Agriculture	d	581	636	605	653	635	705
Non-agriculture	a	7,266	7,535	7,104	7,312	6,876	7,149
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,266	7,535	7,104	7,312	6,876	7,149
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,482	6,873	6,381	6,706	6,267	6,592
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,961	5,603	5,884	5,544	5,746	5,494
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	521	1,270	497	1,162	521	1,098
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	68	83	65	79	71	84
Due to other reasons(3)	c	453	1,187	432	1,083	450	1,014
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	784	662	723	606	609	557

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19
Total employed	a	7,847	8,171	7,709	7,965	7,511	7,854
Agriculture	d	581	636	605	653	635	705
Other primary industries	d	218	243	235	249	237	243
Manufacturing	c	1,821	1,909	1,805	1,835	1,749	1,828
Construction	c	531	558	513	546	527	538
Transportation and other utilities	c	702	725	682	702	669	698
Trade	c	1,260	1,320	1,238	1,297	1,206	1,295
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	362	377	317	335	314	312
Community, personal, other services	c	1,927	1,906	1,858	1,860	1,733	1,761
Public administration	c	445	497	456	488	441	474

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 20, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,847 a	6,749 a	528 c	352 c	218 d
Agriculture	581 d	107 e	266 d	60 f	148 e
Non-agriculture	7,266 a	6,642 a	262 d	292 d	70 e
Men	5,323 a	4,454 a	455 c	326 c	88 d
Agriculture	483 d	88 e	259 d	57 f	79 e
Non-agriculture	4,840 a	4,366 a	196 d	269 d	9 f
Women	2,524 b	2,295 b	73 e	26 e	130 d
Agriculture	98 e	19 f	7 g	3 g	69 e
Non-agriculture	2,426 b	2,276 b	66 e	23 e	61 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Sept. 20	August 23	Sept. 21	August 24	Sept. 16	August 19
Total unemployed	d	279	318	262	319	219	247
Without work and seeking work	d	265	298	249	300	206	228
Seeking full-time work	d	249	275	234	275	194	210
Seeking part-time work	f	16	23	15	25	12	18
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	14	20	13	19	13	19
Without work and seeking work	d	265	298	249	300	206	228
Seeking under 1 month	d	88	86	83	82	76	76
Seeking 1-3 months	d	100	115	91	131	73	98
Seeking 4-6 months	e	30	36	38	38	29	25
Seeking more than 6 months	e	47	61	37	49	28	29

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 20, 1969		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,719	1,367	4,220	5,263	2,383	1,486
Men		7,295	677	2,082	2,597	1,201	738
Women		7,424	690	2,138	2,666	1,182	748
Labour force		8,126 a	656 b	2,277 b	3,002 a	1,352 b	839 b
Men		5,513 a	454 b	1,568 a	2,007 a	922 a	562 b
Women		2,613 b	202 c	709 c	995 c	430 c	277 d
Employed		7,847 a	624 b	2,153 b	2,934 a	1,330 b	806 b
Men		5,323 a	430 b	1,479 b	1,963 a	910 b	541 b
Women		2,524 b	194 c	674 c	971 c	420 c	265 d
Agriculture		581 d	27 e	115 e	144 e	272 d	23 f
Non-agriculture		7,266 a	597 b	2,038 b	2,790 b	1,058 c	783 c
Paid workers		6,749 a	544 c	1,877 b	2,617 b	983 b	728 c
Men		4,454 a	368 c	1,268 b	1,709 b	629 b	480 b
Women		2,295 b	176 c	609 c	908 c	354 c	248 d
Unemployed		279 d	32 e	124 e	68 e	22 e	33 e
Men		190 d	24 e	89 e	44 e	12 e	21 e
Women		89 e	8 f	35 f	24 e	10 g	12 f
Not in the labour force		6,593 a	711 b	1,943 b	2,261 b	1,031 b	647 c
Men		1,782 b	223 c	514 c	590 c	279 c	176 c
Women		4,811 a	488 b	1,429 b	1,671 b	752 b	471 c
Employed		7,847 a	624 b	2,153 b	2,934 a	1,330 b	806 b
1969, September 20		8,171	651	2,257	3,056	1,381	826
August 23		7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758
1968, September 21		7,965	647	2,203	2,981	1,346	788
August 24		7,511	622	2,124	2,763	1,262	740
1967, September 16		7,854	645	2,237	2,903	1,309	760
August 19							
Unemployed 1969, September 20		279 d	32 e	124 e	68 e	22 e	33 e
August 23		318	38	138	83	26	33
1968, September 21		262	28	99	73	26	36
August 24		319	35	124	89	31	40
1967, September 16		219	24	84	64	20	27
August 19		247	26	86	86	19	30

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.  
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

## Reliability of Estimates

### (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

### (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

### (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

#### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

### (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

### (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 1969

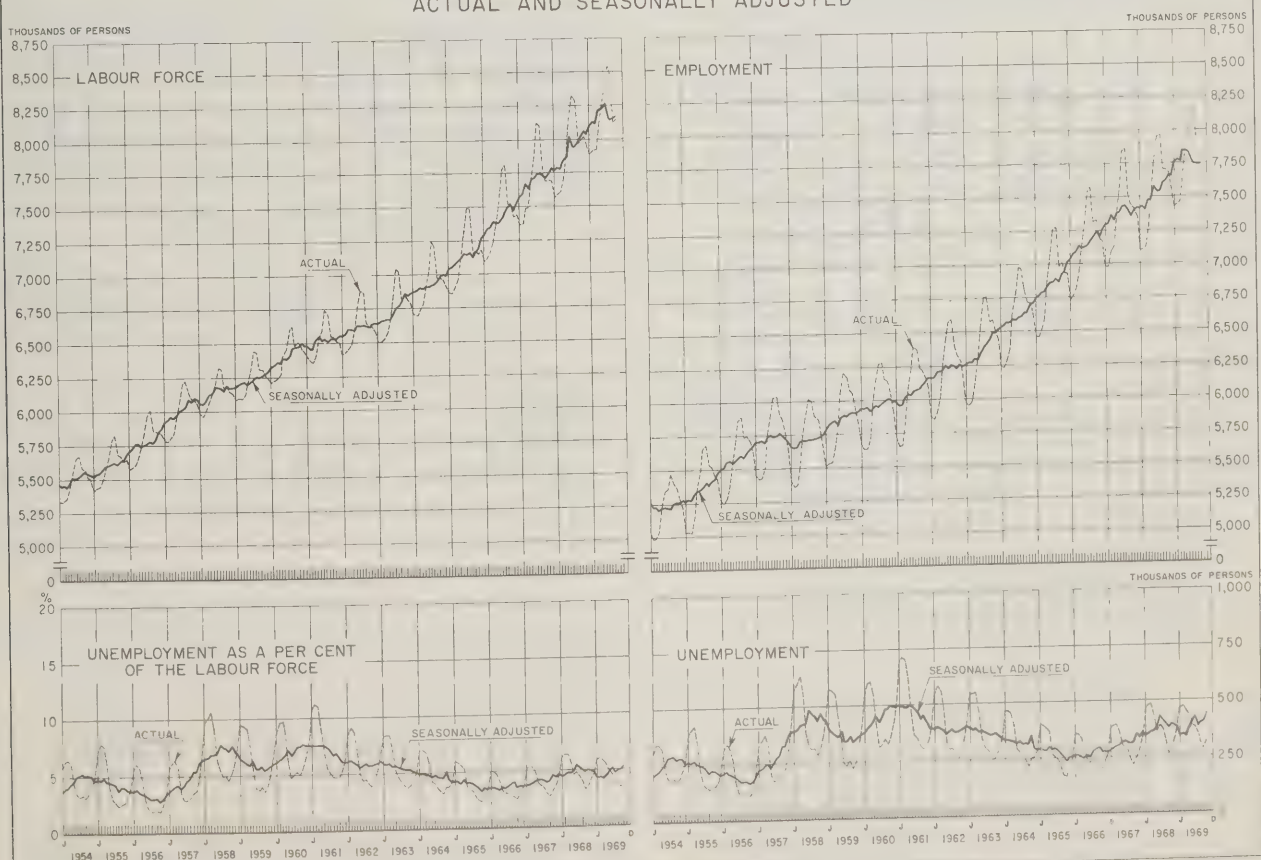
The Canadian Labour Force was estimated at 8,142,000 in the week ended October 18, 1969. Included in this total were 7,828,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 314,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 16,000 from September; there was a decrease of 19,000 in the employed and an increase of 35,000 in the unemployed. Compared with October 1968, the labour force, the employed and unemployed were higher by 147,000, 121,000, and 26,000, respectively.

Between September and October, employment in agriculture decreased by 33,000, while employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 14,000. Compared with October 1968,

agricultural employment was lower by 29,000 and nonagricultural employment was higher by 150,000. The number of employed men decreased from September this year by 31,000, while the number of employed women increased by 12,000. Male employment was higher by 54,000 than in October 1968, and female employment was up by 67,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 3.9 in October this year, compared with rates of 3.4 in September 1969, and 3.6 in October last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.3 in October 1969.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



# Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force

1968-1969

Comparing third quarters, the labour force and employment were higher in 1969 than in 1968 by 195,000 and 198,000, respectively. The number unemployed was virtually unchanged.

## Third Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Labour Force	8,388	8,193
Employed	8,073	7,875
Unemployed	315	317

There was a slowing down in labour force growth in the third quarter of 1969. The year-to-year increase for this quarter of 2.4 per cent was substantially lower than for the first two quarters when the rate of growth was better than four per cent.

Labour force participation rates for men were lower in the third quarter 1969 than in the corresponding quarter of 1968 for all age groups, particularly for those 14-19 years of age. Among women, participation rates were higher than a year earlier for the age groups 20-24 and 25-44 but lower for those 45 years of age and over. There was no change in the rate for those 14-19 years of age.

## Labour Force Participation Rates Specified Age-Sex Groups Third Quarter Averages

	<u>All</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45 Years</u>
	<u>Ages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>&amp; Over</u>
<u>Men</u>					
1969	78.8	46.3	88.7	97.1	73.1
1968	79.6	48.5	89.6	97.5	73.6
<u>Women</u>					
1969	35.8	36.7	60.0	37.9	25.9
1968	35.2	36.7	59.4	35.9	26.5

As for the labour force, the year-to-year gain in total employment in the third quarter of 1969 was substantially lower than in the first half of the year. Total employment was higher than a year earlier by 2.5 per cent, male employment by 1.7 per cent and female employment by 4.4 per cent. These rates of increase compare with annual average rates for the past five years of 3.4, 2.4 and 5.6, respectively.

## The Employed by Age and Sex Third Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>All</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45 Years</u>
	<u>Ages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>&amp; Over</u>
<u>Men</u>					
1969	5,515	521	732	2,418	1,844
1968	5,424	525	697	2,379	1,823
% change	+ 1.7	- 0.8	+ 5.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
<u>Women</u>					
1969	2,558	399	500	953	705
1968	2,451	389	467	893	702
% change	+ 4.4	+ 2.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.7	+ 0.4

For men, the largest relative increase from a year earlier was among those 20-24 years of age and for women it was in the age groups 20-24 and 25-44.

Employment was higher in the third quarter of 1969 than in the corresponding quarter of 1968 by 145,000 in the service producing industries; men accounting for 65,000 and women for 80,000 of this increase. Employment was higher than a year earlier in all industry groups within this sector. In the goods-producing industries, employment was higher by 68,000 in manufacturing (52,000 men, 16,000 women) and by 15,000 in construction. There was a decline of 30,000 in the primary industries.

## Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Year-to-Year</u>	
	<u>Averages</u>	<u>Increase</u>	
	(000's)	(000's)	%
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	
Goods-producing	3,280	3,227	+ 53 + 1.6
Men	2,725	2,699	+ 26 + 1.0
Women	555	528	+ 27 + 5.1
Service-producing	4,793	4,648	+ 145 + 3.1
Men	2,790	2,725	+ 65 + 2.4
Women	2,003	1,923	+ 80 + 4.2

Employment declined by 28,000 in the primary occupations between the third quarter of 1968 and the third quarter of 1969. In transportation and communication occupations there was virtually no change. Moderate to substantial gains occurred in all other groups ranging between 2.2 per cent for managerial occupations and 5.6 per cent for clerical workers.

## Employment by Occupation

	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Year-to-Year</u>	
	<u>Averages</u>	<u>Change</u>	
	(000's)	(000's)	%
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	
All occupations	8,073	7,875	+ 198 + 2.5
Managerial	747	731	+ 16 + 2.2
Professional and technical	1,010	974	+ 36 + 3.7
Clerical	1,185	1,122	+ 63 + 5.6
Sales	541	523	+ 18 + 3.4
Service and recreation	960	937	+ 23 + 2.5
Transport and communication	434	433	+ 1 + 0.2
Primary(1)	771	799	- 28 - 3.5
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	2,061	2,001	+ 60 + 3.0
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	364	355	+ 9 + 2.5

(1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging or mining.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on

reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,748	14,719	14,378	14,349	13,997	13,963
Labour force	a	8,142	8,126	7,995	7,971	7,691	7,730
Employed	a	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511
Agriculture	d	548	581	577	605	603	635
Non-agriculture	a	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876
Unemployed	d	314	279	288	262	254	219
Not in the labour force	a	6,606	6,593	6,383	6,378	6,306	6,233
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.2	55.2	55.6	55.6	54.9	55.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.8
Seasonally adjusted		5.3	5.0	5.0 <sup>r</sup>	4.8	4.6 <sup>r</sup>	4.1
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,309	7,295	7,127	7,113	6,938	6,921
Labour force	a	5,510	5,513	5,443	5,440	5,305	5,335
Employed	a	5,292	5,323	5,238	5,258	5,117	5,183
Agriculture	d	467	483	489	505	515	532
Non-agriculture	a	4,825	4,840	4,749	4,753	4,602	4,651
Unemployed	d	218	190	205	182	188	152
Not in the labour force	b	1,799	1,782	1,684	1,673	1,633	1,586
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.4	75.6	76.4	76.5	76.5	77.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,439	7,424	7,251	7,236	7,059	7,042
Labour force	b	2,632	2,613	2,552	2,531	2,386	2,395
Employed	b	2,536	2,524	2,469	2,451	2,320	2,328
Agriculture	e	81	98	88	100	88	103
Non-agriculture	b	2,455	2,426	2,381	2,351	2,232	2,225
Unemployed	e	96	89	83	80	66	67
Not in the labour force	a	4,807	4,811	4,699	4,705	4,673	4,647
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.0	33.8	34.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388
Labour force		a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137
Employed		a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706
Agriculture		d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718
Non-agriculture		a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988
Unemployed		d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432
Not in the labour force		a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250
Participation rate(3)		a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9
Unemployment rate (4)		d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force			6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed			5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture			748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture			4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed			278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force			5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)			54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)			4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2
													3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 18, 1969		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,748	2,443	4,189 a	1,161 b	4,282 a	1,126 c	1,547
Labour force		8,142 a	774 c	3,999 a	926 c	1,463 c	770 c	210 d
Employed		7,828 a	702 c	3,902 a	855 c	1,427 c	740 c	202 d
Unemployed		314 d	72 e	97 d	71 e	36 f	30 f	8 g
Not in the labour force		6,606 a	1,669 b	190 d	235 d	2,819 b	356 d	1,337 a
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Oct. 18		55.2 a	31.7 c	95.5 a	79.8 a	34.2 c	68.4 b	13.6 d
Sept. 20		55.2	31.7	95.6	79.8	34.0	67.9	13.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Oct. 18		3.9 d	9.3 e	2.4 d	7.7 e	2.5 f	3.9 f	3.8 g
Sept. 20		3.4	8.3	2.2	6.6	2.1	3.5	4.2

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

- 6 -

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18(2)	Sept. 20	Oct. 19(2)	Sept. 21	Oct. 14(2)	Sept. 16
Total employed	a	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511
Agriculture	d	548	581	577	605	603	635
Non-agriculture	a	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,431	6,482	6,340	6,381	6,161	6,267
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,450	5,961	3,508	5,884	3,473	5,746
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,981	521	2,832	497	2,688	521
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	83	68	69	65	73	71
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,898	453	2,763	432	2,615	450
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	849	784	790	723	673	609

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
Total employed	a	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511
Agriculture	d	548	581	577	605	603	635
Other primary industries	d	208	218	225	235	228	237
Manufacturing	c	1,829	1,821	1,769	1,805	1,731	1,749
Construction	c	505	531	520	513	494	527
Transportation and other utilities	c	685	702	665	682	658	669
Trade	c	1,280	1,260	1,272	1,238	1,222	1,206
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	365	362	327	317	315	314
Community, personal, other services	c	1,961	1,927	1,885	1,858	1,741	1,733
Public administration	c	447	445	467	456	445	441

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 18, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,828 a	6,753 a	541 c	339 c	195 d
Agriculture	548 d	99 e	268 d	49 f	132 e
Non-agriculture	7,280 a	6,654 a	273 d	290 d	63 e
Men	5,292 a	4,437 a	462 c	312 c	81 d
Agriculture	467 d	81 e	264 d	48 f	74 e
Non-agriculture	4,825 a	4,356 a	198 d	264 d	7 f
Women	2,536 b	2,316 b	79 e	27 e	114 d
Agriculture	81 e	18 f	4 g	1 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,455 b	2,298 b	75 e	26 e	56 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In October 1967, 1968 and 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. **Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
Total unemployed	d	314	279	288	262	254	219
Without work and seeking work	d	298	265	275	249	232	206
Seeking full-time work	d	275	249	256	234	219	194
Seeking part-time work	f	23	16	19	15	13	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	16	14	13	13	22	13
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	298	265	275	249	232	206
Seeking under 1 month	d	98	88	95	83	91	76
Seeking 1-3 months	d	112	100	96	91	77	73
Seeking 4-6 months	e	42	30	39	38	35	29
Seeking more than 6 months	e	46	47	45	37	29	28

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 18, 1969		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,748	1,369	4,227	5,273	2,388	1,491
Men		7,309	678	2,085	2,602	1,203	741
Women		7,439	691	2,142	2,671	1,185	750
Labour force		8,142 a	659 b	2,290 b	3,002 a	1,342 b	849 b
Men		5,510 a	450 b	1,571 a	2,000 a	919 a	570 b
Women		2,632 b	209 c	719 c	1,002 c	423 c	279 d
Employed		7,828 a	625 b	2,155 b	2,929 a	1,310 b	809 b
Men		5,292 a	425 b	1,473 b	1,954 a	899 b	541 b
Women		2,536 b	200 c	682 c	975 c	411 c	268 d
Agriculture		548 d	31 e	109 e	134 e	250 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		7,280 a	594 b	2,046 b	2,795 b	1,060 c	785 c
Paid workers		6,753 a	546 c	1,881 b	2,619 b	980 b	727 c
Men		4,437 a	366 c	1,265 b	1,702 b	625 b	479 b
Women		2,316 b	180 c	616 c	917 c	355 c	248 d
Unemployed		314 d	34 e	135 e	73 e	32 e	40 e
Men		218 d	25 e	98 e	46 e	20 e	29 e
Women		96 e	9 f	37 f	27 e	12 g	11 f
Not in the labour force		6,606 a	710 b	1,937 b	2,271 b	1,046 b	642 c
Men		1,799 b	228 c	514 c	602 c	284 c	171 c
Women		4,807 a	482 b	1,423 b	1,669 b	762 b	471 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1969, October 18	7,828 a	625 b	2,155 b	2,929 a	1,310 b	809 b
	September 20	7,847	624	2,153	2,934	1,330	806
	1968, October 19	7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757
	September 21	7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758
	1967, October 14	7,437	626	2,085	2,743	1,242	741
	September 16	7,511	622	2,124	2,763	1,262	740
Unemployed	1969, October 18	314 d	34 e	135 e	73 e	32 e	40 e
	September 20	279	32	124	68	22	33
	1968, October 19	288	34	113	75	24	42
	September 21	262	28	99	73	26	36
	1967, October 14	254	27	96	72	19	40
	September 16	219	24	84	64	20	27

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

# Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

## Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

## (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

## (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

## (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

## (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

## Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force; 1968-1969 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 315,000 in the third quarter of 1969, practically unchanged from the corresponding quarter of 1968. The unemployment rate, at 3.8 was also virtually unchanged.

rate was higher in 1969 than in 1968 for Quebec and the Atlantic region. For both Quebec and the Atlantic region the unemployment rate remains substantially higher than the national average.

### Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex

#### Third Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u> (000's)		<u>Unemployment Rates</u> %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Total	315	317	3.8	3.9
Men	223	226	3.9	4.0
Women	93	91	3.5	3.6

Comparing third quarters, the number of persons unemployed as well as the unemployment

### Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region Third Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u> (000's)		<u>Unemployment Rates</u> %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Atlantic	37	33	5.4	4.9
Quebec	134	118	5.7	5.1
Ontario	82	94	2.6	3.1
Prairies	29	33	2.1	2.4
British Columbia	33	40	3.9	4.9

# THE LABOUR FORCE

## NOVEMBER 1969

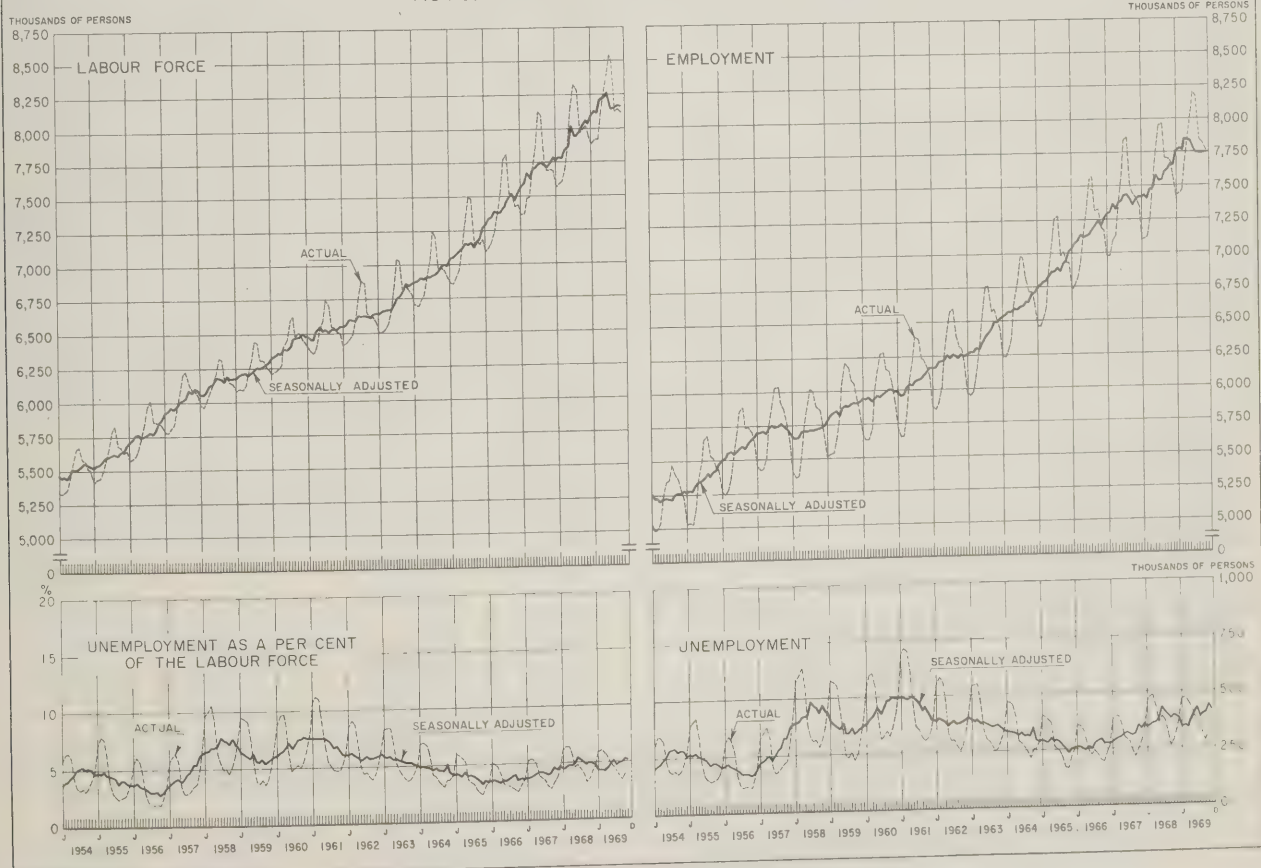
In the week ended November 15, 1969, the Canadian civilian labour force was estimated at 8,115,000. This total included 7,761,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 354,000 unemployed for the whole week. Employment decreased by 67,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 40,000; there was a net decrease of 27,000 in the labour force. Compared with November 1968, the labour force was higher by 100,000, employment by 84,000 and unemployment by 16,000.

Agricultural employment declined by 57,000 from October, there was a slight decrease in

nonagricultural employment. Employment was lower than in November last year by 32,000 in agriculture and higher by 116,000 in nonagricultural industries. Between October and November, employment decreased by 49,000 among men and by 18,000 among women. Employment was higher than in November 1968 by 69,000 for men and by 15,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in November, compared with 3.9 in October 1969 and 4.2 in November 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.1 in November 1969.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
October 1968 - October 1969

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published several times a year. Since the most recent publication (in the August 1969 report), data referring to the week ended October 18, 1969, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for October 1968 and for January, April and July 1969. Comments on the October 1969 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 314,000 persons unemployed in October 1969, 106,000 (34%) were heads of family units, 173,000 (55%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 35,000 (11%) were not members of family units.

The 279,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 253,000 family units. In 174,000 (69%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (29-39%) and highest in January and April (40-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-36%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 60 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for October 1969 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
October 18, 1969	314	279	106	117	56	35
July 19, 1969	349	325	101	176	48	24
April 19, 1969	432	401	174	155	72	31
January 18, 1969	467	429	204	150	75	38
October 19, 1968	288	263	110	106	47	25
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
October 18, 1969	100	89	34	37	18	11
July 19, 1969	100	93	29	50	14	7
April 19, 1969	100	93	40	36	17	7
January 18, 1969	100	92	44	32	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	91	38	37	16	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
October 18, 1969	253	79	174	107	46	21
July 19, 1969	288	77	211	109	59	43
April 19, 1969	353	140	213	134	50	29
January 18, 1969	384	154	230	139	62	29
October 19, 1968	244	83	161	95	46	20
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
October 18, 1969	100	31	69	42	18	9
July 19, 1969	100	27	73	38	20	15
April 19, 1969	100	40	60	38	14	8
January 18, 1969	100	40	60	36	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	34	66	39	19	8

- (1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on

reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

1967 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,778	14,748	14,407	14,378	14,026	13,997
Labour force	a	8,115	8,142	8,015	7,995	7,698	7,691
Employed	a	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707	7,409	7,437
Agriculture	d	491	548	523	577	535	603
Non-agriculture	a	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130	6,874	6,834
Unemployed	d	354	314	338	288	289	254
Not in the labour force	a	6,663	6,606	6,392	6,383	6,328	6,306
Participation rate (3)	a	54.9	55.2	55.6	55.6	54.9	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.3
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.6
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,324	7,309	7,142	7,127	6,952	6,938
Labour force	a	5,502	5,510	5,433	5,443	5,283	5,305
Employed	a	5,243	5,292	5,174	5,238	5,060	5,117
Agriculture	d	429	467	451	489	470	515
Non-agriculture	a	4,814	4,825	4,723	4,749	4,590	4,602
Unemployed	d	259	218	259	205	223	188
Not in the labour force	b	1,822	1,799	1,709	1,684	1,669	1,633
Participation rate (3)	a	75.1	75.4	76.1	76.4	76.0	76.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.8	4.2	3.5
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,454	7,439	7,265	7,251	7,074	7,059
Labour force	b	2,613	2,632	2,582	2,552	2,415	2,386
Employed	b	2,518	2,536	2,503	2,469	2,349	2,320
Agriculture	e	62	81	72	88	65	88
Non-agriculture	b	2,456	2,455	2,431	2,381	2,284	2,232
Unemployed	e	95	96	79	83	66	66
Not in the labour force	a	4,841	4,807	4,683	4,699	4,659	4,673
Participation rate (3)	b	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.2	34.1	33.8
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.8

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 6.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1968	S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force	a	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	
Employed	a	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	
Agriculture	d	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	
Non-agriculture	a	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	
Unemployed	d	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	
Not in the labour force	a	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)	a	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 15, 1969		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,778	2,449	4,203 a	1,158 b	4,286 a	1,132 c	1,550
Labour force		8,115 a	769 c	4,013 a	913 c	1,457 c	764 c	199 d
Employed		7,761 a	694 c	3,879 a	842 c	1,420 c	736 c	190 d
Unemployed		354 d	75 e	134 d	71 e	37 f	28 f	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,663 a	1,680 b	190 d	245 d	2,829 b	368 d	1,351 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Nov. 15		54.9 a	31.4 c	95.5 a	78.8 a	34.0 c	67.5 b	12.8 d
Oct. 18		55.2	31.7	95.5	79.8	34.2	68.4	13.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Nov. 15		4.4 d	9.8 e	3.3 d	7.8 e	2.5 f	3.7 f	4.5 g
Oct. 18		3.9	9.3	2.4	7.7	2.5	3.9	3.8

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Nov. 15(2)	Oct. 18(2)	Nov. 16(2)	Oct. 19(2)	Nov. 11(2)	Oct. 14(2)
Total employed	a	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707	7,409	7,437
Agriculture	d	491	548	523	577	535	603
Non-agriculture	a	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130	6,874	6,834
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130	6,874	6,834
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,383	6,431	6,295	6,340	6,151	6,161
At work 35 hours or more	a	4,706	3,450	4,732	3,508	5,586	3,473
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,677	2,981	1,563	2,832	565	2,688
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	76	83	79	69	76	73
Due to other reasons(4)	c	1,601	2,898	1,484	2,763	489	2,615
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	887	849	859	790	723	673

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
Total employed	a	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707	7,409	7,437
Agriculture	d	491	548	523	577	535	603
Other primary industries	d	215	208	225	225	224	228
Manufacturing	c	1,796	1,829	1,782	1,769	1,738	1,731
Construction	c	489	505	500	520	493	494
Transportation and other utilities	c	670	685	639	665	658	658
Trade	c	1,323	1,280	1,313	1,272	1,240	1,222
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	354	365	335	327	318	315
Community, personal, other services	c	1,970	1,961	1,882	1,885	1,763	1,741
Public administration	c	453	447	478	467	440	445

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 15, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,761 a	6,724 a	533 c	326 c	178 d
Agriculture	491 d	75 e	268 d	37 f	111 e
Non-agriculture	7,270 a	6,649 a	265 d	289 d	67 e
Men	5,243 a	4,413 a	457 c	298 c	75 d
Agriculture	429 d	65 e	264 d	36 f	64 e
Non-agriculture	4,814 a	4,348 a	193 d	262 d	11 f
Women	2,518 b	2,311 b	76 e	28 e	103 d
Agriculture	62 e	10 f	4 g	1 g	47 e
Non-agriculture	2,456 b	2,301 b	72 e	27 e	56 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates" page 8. (2) In the reference weeks of October 1967, 1968 and 1969, and of November 1967, 1968 and 1969, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays. Since Remembrance Day fell on a Saturday in 1967, its effect on number of hours worked in the November 1967 reference week was very much less than in 1968 or 1969. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
Total unemployed	d	354	314	338	288	289	254
Without work and seeking work	d	331	298	318	275	267	232
Seeking full-time work	d	306	275	298	256	253	219
Seeking part-time work	f	25	23	20	19	14	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	23	16	20	13	22	22
Without work and seeking work	d	331	298	318	275	267	232
Seeking under 1 month	d	111	98	118	95	106	91
Seeking 1-3 months	d	132	112	112	96	100	77
Seeking 4-6 months	e	41	42	44	39	33	35
Seeking more than 6 months	e	47	46	44	45	28	29

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 15, 1969			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,778	1,371	4,234	5,286	2,392	1,495
Men			7,324	679	2,089	2,608	1,205	743
Women			7,454	692	2,145	2,678	1,187	752
Labour force			8,115 a	646 b	2,274 b	3,007 a	1,333 b	855 b
Men			5,502 a	444 b	1,568 a	2,006 a	911 a	573 b
Women			2,613 b	202 c	706 c	1,001 c	422 c	282 d
Employed			7,761 a	606 b	2,131 b	2,925 a	1,292 b	807 b
Men			5,243 a	412 b	1,461 b	1,948 a	883 b	539 b
Women			2,518 b	194 c	670 c	977 c	409 c	268 d
Agriculture			491 d	24 e	94 e	131 e	220 d	22 f
Non-agriculture			7,270 a	582 b	2,037 b	2,794 b	1,072 c	785 c
Paid workers			6,724 a	537 c	1,866 b	2,609 b	986 b	726 c
Men			4,413 a	360 c	1,258 b	1,693 b	626 b	476 b
Women			2,311 b	177 c	608 c	916 c	360 c	250 d
Unemployed			354 d	40 e	143 e	82 e	41 e	48 e
Men			259 d	32 e	107 e	58 e	28 e	34 e
Women			95 e	8 f	36 f	24 e	13 g	14 f
Not in the labour force			6,663 a	725 b	1,960 b	2,279 b	1,059 b	640 c
Men			1,822 b	235 c	521 c	602 c	294 c	170 c
Women			4,841 a	490 b	1,439 b	1,677 b	765 b	470 c
Employed	1969 November 15		7,761 a	606 b	2,131 b	2,925 a	1,292 b	807 b
	October 18		7,828	625	2,155	2,929	1,310	809
	1968 November 16		7,677	602	2,100	2,905	1,309	761
	October 19		7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757
	1967 November 11		7,409	613	2,081	2,748	1,230	737
	October 14		7,437	626	2,085	2,743	1,242	741
Unemployed	1969 November 15		354 d	40 e	143 e	82 e	41 e	48 e
	October 18		314	34	135	73	32	40
	1968 November 16		338	40	134	82	35	47
	October 19		288	34	113	75	24	42
	1967 November 11		289	36	101	77	32	43
	October 14		254	27	96	72	19	40

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - Continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Total (in thousands)					
October 18, 1969	253	97	82	44	30
July 19, 1969	288	93	109	51	35
April 19, 1969	353	129	115	65	44
January 18, 1969	384	147	124	70	43
October 19, 1968	244	97	72	43	32

(1) See footnote page 2.

## THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER 1969

Price: \$2.00 per year

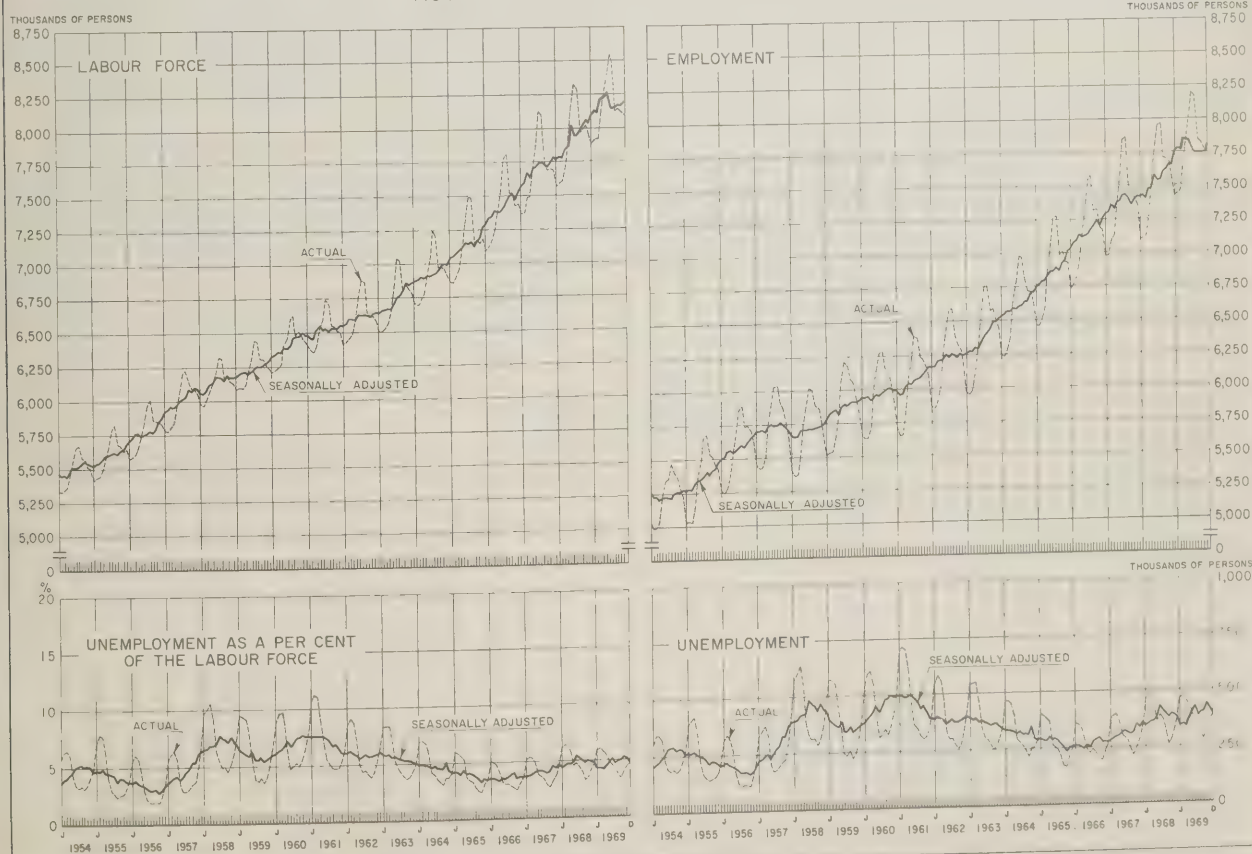
In the week ended December 13, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,095,000. This total included 7,712,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 383,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between November and December, the labour force and the number of employed decreased by 20,000 and 49,000, respectively; unemployment increased by 29,000. Compared with December 1968, the labour force was higher by 155,000, employment by 145,000 and unemployment by 10,000.

Agricultural and nonagricultural employment declined by 34,000 and 15,000, respectively, between November and December. In nonagricultural industries, employment was higher than

in December 1968 by 155,000 while in agriculture employment was 10,000 lower. Between November and December employment among men declined by 51,000; there was virtually no change in the number of women employed. Employment was higher than in December 1968 by 85,000 among men and by 60,000 among women.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 4.7 in December 1969 compared with 4.4 in November 1969 and 4.7 in December 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.8 in December 1969.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry  
4th Quarter 1969

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the fourth quarter of 1969, with comparative data for the first three quarters of 1969 and the fourth quarter of 1968, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1969				1968	1969				1968
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.9	4.2
Office and professional(2)	20	21	17	16	18	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.7
Transportation	6	5	6	6	5	5.8	3.9	5.8	7.8	4.5
Service and recreation	12	12	10	11	12	4.2	3.8	3.9	5.2	4.0
Primary(3)	8	6	8	11	10	4.2	2.4	4.6	8.3	4.7
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	32	27	31	35	33	5.4	3.9	5.9	8.0	5.4
Labourers(4)	13	11	12	14	14	12.9	8.5	12.7	19.4	13.2
Never worked(5)	9	19	17	6	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	350	315	400	463	333					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1969				1968	1969				1968
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.9	4.2
Primary industries(6)	8	7	11	13	11	3.9	2.5	5.2	8.1	4.5
Manufacturing	25	21	21	21	23	4.7	3.4	4.3	5.2	4.2
Construction	16	12	15	20	17	10.4	6.5	11.4	18.2	10.3
Transportation and other utilities(7)	8	6	8	9	7	3.8	2.7	4.4	6.0	3.5
Trade	11	12	12	11	12	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.0	2.9
Service(8)	22	23	17	19	22	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.7
Never worked(5)	9	19	17	6	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	350	315	400	463	333					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on

reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

#### Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

#### For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

#### For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

#### For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

### Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Dec. 13	Nov. 15	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,809	14,778	14,435	14,407	14,053	14,026
Labour force	a	8,095	8,115	7,940	8,015	7,697	7,698
Employed	a	7,712	7,761	7,567	7,677	7,344	7,409
Agriculture	d	457	491	467	523	487	535
Non-agriculture	a	7,255	7,270	7,100	7,154	6,857	6,874
Unemployed	d	383	354	373	338	353	289
Not in the labour force	a	6,714	6,663	6,495	6,392	6,356	6,328
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.7	54.9	55.0	55.6	54.8	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.6	3.8
Seasonally adjusted		4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.4
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,339	7,324	7,156	7,142	6,965	6,952
Labour force	a	5,488	5,502	5,401	5,433	5,271	5,283
Employed	a	5,192	5,243	5,107	5,174	4,987	5,060
Agriculture	d	407	429	412	451	432	470
Non-agriculture	a	4,785	4,814	4,695	4,723	4,555	4,590
Unemployed	d	296	259	294	259	284	223
Not in the labour force	b	1,851	1,822	1,755	1,709	1,694	1,669
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	74.8	75.1	75.5	76.1	75.7	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.4	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,470	7,454	7,279	7,265	7,088	7,074
Labour force	b	2,607	2,613	2,539	2,582	2,426	2,415
Employed	b	2,520	2,518	2,460	2,503	2,357	2,349
Agriculture	e	50	62	55	72	55	65
Non-agriculture	b	2,470	2,456	2,405	2,431	2,302	2,284
Unemployed	e	87	95	79	79	69	66
Not in the labour force	a	4,863	4,841	4,740	4,683	4,662	4,659
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.9	35.1	34.9	35.5	34.2	34.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969	S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959		
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605		
Labour force	a	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242		
Employed	a	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870		
Agriculture	d	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700		
Non-agriculture	a	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170		
Unemployed	d	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372		
Not in the labour force	a	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363		
Participation rate(3)	a	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8		
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0		
		1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 13, 1969		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,809	2,454	4,223 a	1,149 b	4,288 a	1,142 c	1,553
Labour force		8,095 a	757 c	4,012 a	902 c	1,468 c	761 c	195 d
Employed		7,712 a	678 c	3,857 a	820 c	1,431 c	740 c	186 d
Unemployed		383 d	79 e	155 d	82 e	37 f	21 f	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,714 a	1,697 b	211 d	247 d	2,820 b	381 d	1,358 a
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Dec. 13		54.7 a	30.8 c	95.0 a	78.5 a	34.2 c	66.6 b	12.6 d
Nov. 15		54.9	31.4	95.5	78.8	34.0	67.5	12.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Dec. 13		4.7 d	10.4 e	3.9 d	9.1 e	2.5 f	2.8 f	4.6 g
Nov. 15		4.4	9.8	3.3	7.8	2.5	3.7	4.5

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

**Note:** Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Dec. 13	Nov. 15(2)	Dec. 14	Nov. 16(2)	Dec. 9	Nov. 11(2)
Total employed	a	7,712	7,761	7,567	7,677	7,344	7,409
Agriculture	d	457	491	467	523	487	535
Non-agriculture	a	7,255	7,270	7,100	7,154	6,857	6,874
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,255	7,270	7,100	7,154	6,857	6,874
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,347	6,383	6,248	6,295	6,125	6,151
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,900	4,706	5,769	4,732	5,641	5,586
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	447	1,677	479	1,563	484	565
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	73	76	80	79	73	76
Due to other reasons(4)	c	374	1,601	399	1,484	411	489
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	908	887	852	859	732	723

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Dec. 13	Nov. 15	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
Total employed	a	7,712	7,761	7,567	7,677	7,344	7,409
Agriculture	d	457	491	467	523	487	535
Other primary industries	d	206	215	219	225	227	224
Manufacturing	c	1,757	1,796	1,765	1,782	1,712	1,738
Construction	c	461	489	466	500	452	493
Transportation and other utilities	c	687	670	675	639	657	658
Trade	c	1,347	1,323	1,314	1,313	1,287	1,240
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	358	354	331	335	319	318
Community, personal, other services	c	1,971	1,970	1,873	1,882	1,769	1,763
Public administration	c	468	453	457	478	434	440

**Note:** Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 13, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,712 a	6,720 a	517 c	316 c	159 d
Agriculture	457 d	64 e	258 d	34 f	101 e
Non-agriculture	7,255 a	6,656 a	259 d	282 d	58 e
Men	5,192 a	4,387 a	440 c	290 c	75 d
Agriculture	407 d	54 e	254 d	34 f	65 e
Non-agriculture	4,785 a	4,333 a	186 d	256 d	10 f
Women	2,520 b	2,333 b	77 e	26 e	84 d
Agriculture	50 e	10 f	4 g	— g	36 e
Non-agriculture	2,470 b	2,323 b	73 e	26 e	48 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the reference weeks of November 1968 and 1969, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day holidays. Since Remembrance Day fell on a Saturday in 1967, its effect on the number of hours worked in the November 1967 reference week was very much less than in 1968 or 1969. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. **Note:** The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Dec. 13	Nov. 15	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
Total unemployed	d	383	354	373	338	353	289
Without work and seeking work	d	350	331	343	318	326	267
Seeking full-time work	d	328	306	320	298	312	253
Seeking part-time work	f	22	25	23	20	14	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	33	23	30	20	27	22
Without work and seeking work	d	350	331	343	318	326	267
Seeking under 1 month	d	106	111	110	118	116	106
Seeking 1-3 months	d	149	132	142	112	135	100
Seeking 4-6 months	e	49	41	47	44	42	33
Seeking more than 6 months	e	46	47	44	44	33	28

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 13, 1969			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,809	1,373	4,242	5,298	2,397	1,499
Men			7,339	680	2,093	2,614	1,207	745
Women			7,470	693	2,149	2,684	1,190	754
Labour force			8,095 a	641 b	2,256 b	3,022 a	1,334 b	842 b
Men			5,488 a	435 b	1,558 a	2,018 a	910 a	567 b
Women			2,607 b	206 c	698 c	1,004 c	424 c	275 d
Employed			7,712 a	595 b	2,104 b	2,927 a	1,290 b	796 b
Men			5,192 a	397 b	1,440 b	1,946 a	875 b	534 b
Women			2,520 b	198 c	664 c	981 c	415 c	262 d
Agriculture			457 d	20 e	90 e	122 e	204 d	21 f
Non-agriculture			7,255 a	575 b	2,014 b	2,805 b	1,086 c	775 c
Paid workers			6,720 a	529 c	1,838 b	2,626 b	1,010 b	717 c
Men			4,387 a	348 c	1,235 b	1,699 b	635 b	470 b
Women			2,333 b	181 c	603 c	927 c	375 c	247 d
Unemployed			383 d	46 e	152 e	95 e	44 e	46 e
Men			296 d	38 e	118 e	72 e	35 e	33 e
Women			87 e	8 f	34 f	23 e	9 g	13 f
Not in the labour force			6,714 a	732 b	1,986 b	2,276 b	1,063 b	657 c
Men			1,851 b	245 c	535 c	596 c	297 c	178 c
Women			4,863 a	487 b	1,451 b	1,680 b	766 b	479 c
Employed	1969, December	13	7,712 a	595 b	2,104 b	2,927 a	1,290 b	796 b
	November	15	7,761	606	2,131	2,925	1,292	807
	1968, December	14	7,567	588	2,069	2,852	1,286	772
	November	16	7,677	602	2,100	2,905	1,309	761
	1967, December	9	7,344	596	2,044	2,749	1,226	729
	November	11	7,409	613	2,081	2,748	1,230	737
Unemployed	1969, December	13	383 d	46 e	152 e	95 e	44 e	46 e
	November	15	354	40	143	82	41	48
	1968, December	14	373	45	152	87	45	44
	November	16	338	40	134	82	35	47
	1967, December	9	353	42	126	91	45	49
	November	11	289	36	101	77	32	43

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

## Reliability of Estimates

### (a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

### (b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

### (c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

#### Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

### (d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

### (e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.